

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN SUMMER.



sun's rays, is always perceptible. The average summer-day temperature is from 60 to 80 deg. It is rarely that the thermometer climbs to the nineties in the coast regions, but when it does, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat has little of the oppressiveness which belongs to such temperature in more humid regions.

The uninterrupted procession of bright days is never wearying. The dry summer atmosphere is bracing. With the cool, golden dawns you awake with fresh strength, for the night air is like a tonic. The heat of the day lies mostly in the heat of its noon. But even then you miss the element of sultriness common to more easterly climes, and, unless in direct contact with the sun's rays, you are not disposed to complain of discomfort.

Soon after noon fresh breezes begin to stir. There is something delicious in their breath. You feel as if they had lips drawing out everything tending to sultriness in the air. They are at home with the sunbeams and mingle with them to temper their heat. The whole land seems to breathe a sigh of content as they blow softly over it, and there is a sense of fresh joyousness in nature. Every leaf is as if clapping its small hands in delight. Every flower exhales greater fragrance, and nods upon its stalk as if a new joy were born. The verdure is delightful and full of airy refreshment. You do not breathe in heat, but coolness.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

OO many non-residents are unfamiliar with our Southern California summers. Some of those who have passed a winter in this section, and enjoyed it, make the mistake of jumping at the conclusion, in view of the sunny atmosphere of December, and the pleasant temperature of that season, that if the winters are so warm and balmy, the summers must certainly be hot and sultry. They picture long, unclouded summer days, when the land is scorched and dry, and the whole region lies cradled in heat, burning in the continuous glare of a hot and unbroken sunshine.

But this is a mere fiction of the imagination. The term semi-tropical, as applied to California, is in fact incorrect; it has certainly been a misleading term, for it by no means implies the existence of extreme heat; it denotes, rather, the absence of cold—a year without its winter.

The Times proposes to present to non-resident readers, who are naturally desirous of learning the truth about Southern California, a simple picture of her summer temperature and aspect. We will describe as well as we may the peculiar characteristics of our summer months, which in no other land can be fully duplicated.

One great charm of Southern California's summer is her sea-breeze, born of the ocean and the desert, moving gently across the land. Behind the mighty bulwark of the coast mountains and plains lies the great desert region. Here the air is hot and the temperature is high. "And here," as is well spoken by T. B. Van Dyke, "it is easy to see whence comes the sea-breeze, the great glory of the California summer. It is passing us here, a gentle breeze of six or eight miles an hour. It is flowing over this great ridge directly into the immense basin of the Colorado Desert, 6000 feet deep, where the temperature is probably 120 deg., and perhaps higher. For many leagues on either side of us this current is thus flowing at the same speed, and is probably half a mile or more in

depth, about sundown, when the air over the desert cools, and descends, the current will change and come the other way and flood these western slopes with an air as pure as that of the Sahara and nearly as dry. The air, heated on the western slopes by the sun, would, by rising, produce considerable suction, which could be filled only from the sea, but that alone would not make the sea-breeze as dry as it is. The principal suction is caused by the rising of heated air from the great desert. This cannot flow over eastward, because a still greater volume, equally hot, is rising from the fiery furnace of Arizona, nor on the north, for there lies the great desert of the Mojave. The greater part must flow over in a high stratum upon the west, that being the coolest place surrounding it. It soon reaches the ocean, and once over that, its course is easy to determine. It is quickly cooled off and descends, to be carried back again by the suction produced by the air rising from the desert and on the western slopes of the country. Hence, instead of being a wind born of the sea, the sea-breeze is here a mere undertow, a vast returning wave of air, most of which, in its circuit, reaches the desert and mingles with its dry breath. All over Southern California the conditions of this breeze are about the same. Hence, these deserts, which at first seem to be a disadvantage to the land, are the great conditions of its climate, and are of far more value than if they were like the prairies of Illinois."

How this delightful, continuous breeze fans the land and filters the air into delicious coolness! The sultriness of the all-pervading sun flees before it. There is no prostrating heat, no heavy moisture in the air to saturate us with discomfort. The dry desert currents as they seek the ocean absorb all of that and help to establish the rare climatic conditions of Southern California's summer.

And these conditions not only bring us comfort but they bring us health. In the warmest days of summer one finds a pleasant temperature in the shade. These cooling breezes search us out there and fan us. The air is rarely pulseless, and it seems to possess an element of coolness which, when out of the immediate presence of the

just enough to bring comfort without setting the dust awhirl. Sometimes along our high mountain tops we see the lightning's play and hear the reverberations of the distant thunder. These thunderstorms gather upon the deserts, and we upon the coast borders get the merest edge of these summer showers as they are lifted up over the high mountain barriers which guard this coast region and shut it off from the desert heat.

Aside from these rare visitations, our summers are absolutely rainless; for six or seven months no rain falls, but clear skies, a pleasant and equable temperature, and a breeze-stirred calm are the delightful features of our summer months.

Occasionally we have fogs, but not like those which breed the murky and sultry atmosphere on the Atlantic Coast. These fogs have been described as "a bank or cloud arising from the sea in peculiar conditions of the respective temperatures of the air and water. The bank is about one thousand feet thick, lies out on the water all day, and moves in at evening—when it comes in at all, for often it does not come in. Sometimes it comes before sundown, generally a little after. It rolls out again soon after sunrise. . . . The elevation of the lower edge of this bank varies from sea level to 1200 feet, though, sometimes it is much higher. When it is high the lower levels are dry all night, and it appears like a dry, cloudy night, but the hills that reach into it will have their chaparral wet with it."

You may stand upon the high elevations and watch this fog roll outward, like a vast, tossing, billowy ocean. The sun shines clearly upon the upper heights while yet the lower world is buried. Soon, like mighty promontories, the lower hills rise above the cloud-like mass, then appear long lines like ocean waterways, through which may sometimes be caught the shimmer of green valleys, and then with a swift, seaward rush, the great white sea sweeps outward, and soon the whole land is flooded with sunlight. Then the day shines bright through all its remaining hours. This fog mass, a thousand feet in depth, has sucked in all the miasma lurking in the air, washed the heavens free of dust, and left the day divinely calm and bright.

From the mountain summits above can be seen vast canyon chasms lying between tall spurs, their cool green levels thousands of feet below the commanding heights where the electric car is gliding. Below lies a world which has grown ghost-like in the moonlight. A silver sea is at your feet, in whose vast depths are immersed towns and cities, the lower hills, the wide stretch of vineyards and orchards, the world of men, and even earth's greatest ocean. But you are under the stars, with the still glory of the summer night about you.

You are nearer the silent blue of heaven, where summer in Southern California has undreamed-of charms. The coniferous forests are near, and the "Garden of the Gods" throws wide open its rocky doors for you to behold its wonders. A thousand figures in stone fill this mountain garden, and everywhere hold the eyes, but after all you rejoice most of all in the delicious atmosphere which you breathe, and the calm and refreshing coolness which environ you.

"But tell us something of the general aspect of the country in summer," says the impatient reader. "Without any rain for six months it must be bare and brown, dusty and forbidding. What have you to relieve the eye or to vary the dull monotony of the scene?"

These inquiries can perhaps best be answered by giving a pen-picture of the scene as viewed from the higher ridges of the Sierra Madre, 3500 feet above sea level.

The view is a typical one, and if the

reader can behold it in fancy he may comprehend the general appearance which Southern California presents in summer throughout her whole extent. It is a picture to hold the eye and to fill the mind with wonder.

Broad valleys stretch out into vast, dim distances, mountain-guarded, sea-bordered and color-flecked. It is six months since rain has fallen, with the exception of a few light showers. In the great valleys the fields are turning brown. The pastures look bare. The harvest fields are tawny. The great San Gabriel Valley looks like a wide checker-board, marked by lines of green. There are patches of the brightest emerald, where perhaps the fifth or sixth crop of alfalfa is growing, affording the most luscious feed for cattle. There are great orchards of apricots, prunes and plums, of peaches and almonds and walnuts, of nectarines and pears, and other fruits. Here, too, are orange and lemon groves, and fig trees dotting the land with beauty and lifting the cool emerald of their leaves above the plains. There are fields of ripening corn, and vegetable gardens, and vast vineyards which give a June face to the landscape. Extensive lines of eucalypti and pepper stretch out in every direction, and the broad-leaved fan-palm casts its cool shadows upon the ground. The long water-courses, showing their white sands, thread their ways between banks lined with sycamores and willows. There are low, moist lands where there are thick jungles of wild bloom, and the deep canyons below you are a sea of green. From this height you cannot see the gardens, full of fragrant blossoming, which everywhere surround the valley homes. The rose bushes are full of bloom and climb to the very house-tops. Great ledges of geranium glow with color like the sunset. There are banks of lilacs, and the white snow of the elder, which here becomes a tree in stature.

Descend, and you will find beautiful homes steeped in the fragrance of the blossoming honey-suckle, or in the purple bloom of the wisteria. You may see century-old oaks casting beyond their vast circumference cool, thick shadows upon the warm earth.

And here the magnolia blossoms, and the rubber tree spreads its polished leaves to the sun. The acacia shimmers in the sunlight, the banana droops its long, pointed leaves, the aloe is here, and the pampas grass shows its swaying spines upon the plain. The dull browns of the pastures and hill-sides only serve to vary the picture, and with all this greenness intermingled, they are not forbidding.

The soil is rich and deep, and where irrigation is used the land is kept looking green and summery throughout the year. Go into the towns and cities and you will find everywhere velvet lawns and gardens that know no end of blossoming. You will meet with the faces of hundreds of new flowers. Such as you knew at your old home, you will scarcely recognize here. You will think of your geranium that you nursed in its little pot in the south window, and find it here a giant with its thick arms thrown about the very apex of the roof and with the birds building their nests amid its branches. Though it does not rain in summer, every month of the year has its harvest. The farmer may even gather his strawberries every month, dig his potatoes in December, and partake of fresh fruits of one kind or another every day in the year.

Another charm of the summer is that you are never fearful that a storm will interfere with your plans for work or pleasure. Sunshine is your birthright in Southern California through the long summer, and you never weary of it. The sky is so intensely blue—so "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue"—that there is a charm and glory about it that appeal to your higher nature. It is never brazen, as if it were out of temper and were meditating you harm. It is flooded with cheerfulness and soft airs and the glamor of light and beauty; it is infinite in depth, and your soul expands in the presence of its immensity.

The summer in Southern California is also full of bird life. The valley



denuded of every green thing, for now everywhere the valleys and hill slopes, and the smiling mesas, are brightened by beautiful flowers, dotted with great orchards and vineyards, often miles in extent, which lend a wonderful charm and freshness to the landscape.

Cities and towns are springing up on every hand, and the railroad is the sure-forerunner of cultivated fields and of the forces which are at work to banish desolation. The irrigating ditch is the apostle of peace, and where once the parched wastes of the crystal waters are now flowing and beauty is unfettered.

These irrigating ditches are to Southern California what the Nile is to old Egypt, and nowhere can be found greater fertility, more abundant harvests or a more charming summer scene than where the life-giving waters make a summer of freshness through all the year.

Another charm of our California summer is her proximity to the sea. If we wish to leave the city at hand as well as the mountain air, we need here the best of both worlds, the perfection of comfort, the atmosphere is not murky, as is so frequently the case on the Atlantic shore, but clear, comfortable and bracing. The exodus from our Coast cities is not necessitated so much by the presence of the heat here, but by a desire for change and recreation.

Go where you will, you will find in Nature nothing to rival the charm of our Southern California summer. There is no place where Nature speaks to you so lovingly, or ministers so tenderly to your manly pride. In the land where the heat is considered as the elements of beauty and of comfort as she has here. The whole world holds but one California, beautiful with its shining skies, its soft, fragrant air, its low, rich murmur of bees, its melody of song, its continual growth and its eternal summer.

Behold in the old past sang of thee,
A ship made sails across the pebbles sea,
To reach the golden shores, for birds had told
Of the land where the sun and the sea
And the brown children of the sea had
Or the heat, until to them they came,
Not quivering, for their wish was had
Close by the gates of Paradise—sometimes
Brood in the shadows of a wondrous land,
With shining cities and golden sand,
And beauty, which would yield no chains of
—ELIZA A. OTIS.



SPORTS



FIELD SPORTS.

If your winters are so warm, what must your summers be?

The above question is a very natural one asked about Southern California by many people who have never been here.

The only convincing answer I have ever been able to make to those on the Atlantic Coast is the following counter-question:

If your gulf stream came out of the Arctic Ocean, instead of out of the tropics, what would be the summer climate of the Atlantic Coast?

Our gulf stream, at the rate of about two miles an hour, flows out of Bering Sea, following the coast line at a short distance to about five hundred miles south of San Diego, where it swings out to sea and is lost. At San Quintin, 150 miles south of San Diego, it runs so near the shore that it is piled with driftwood from the far north. Some twenty miles of the coast are so covered with it that in many places a four-horse wagon may be loaded in about the length of the team. And this makes the summer temperature there 6 or 7 deg. colder than it is 200 miles farther north—a striking proof of the effect of this ocean current.

The consequence of this current is a summer over the greater part of the land to which we look forward with pleasure. Much as we enjoy the winter, we hail the coming of summer, for it brings naught but pleasure and comfort in its long train of glided days.

In the East the sportsman must wait for July before he can glance at any game along the gun. It is only on the Pacific Coast that one can find plenty of fair shooting in May and June, without violating the laws of propriety. In those months the whole tribe of hares and rabbits, unfit to shoot or eat in the East, are here in the full flush of existence. The young are well grown, the old ones fat and happy, and all at their best.

Many think rabbit shooting is a sport, but this Coast is very different from those of the East. The two smaller ones, called "cottontails," have white meat and are very delicious; the little blue ones of the chaparral hills being as fine as any chicken. Both can make the slumbering genius of the sportsman, who has tired of anything, say "The little one can twist and dodge in the brush in a manner quite ravishing. The number of times he can tear up the dust and scatter the buckwheat blossoms with his tail, and the way he can trace of the little bit of flickering wool that formed for a second his only target, is quite amazing to many a crack shot, who tries these little dodgers for the first time.

None too easy to hit is the larger cottontail when in the dense brush, where he spends most of the day. And when you have found him in the edge of the open ground where he goes out to feed and survey the world, he can slip into the cover in a way that will call for all the quickness with the gun that you are master of. He is not the easy victim he once was, before he learned about improvements in guns; but if you find him too easy by daylight, try him when the moonlight sleeps upon the hills, sparkles on the bright leaves of the oaks, and shines from the boulders of granite that he piled about his home. You will find the zigzag line of dim white the little tail makes over the carpet of dry grass, as it scuds for the somber cover of the brush, one of the prettiest of all marks for a snap shot. And when at night you can start two rabbits together and catch one with each barrel before either has reached the brush a few feet away, you can count yourself almost a master with the gun.

The larger hare, or "jackrabbit," as he is commonly called, is almost exactly like the hare of England. He has been too plenty and too easily killed in America to be appreciated as he should be. It took a day's work with a pair of 300 dogs to get a couple of them; they would long ago have taken high rank among the game of the country. Many days, even in summer, soon enough for courting this hare with greyhounds, and the mornings are almost always cool enough for horses and dogs. Nothing is more exhilarating than a run on a good horse, with good dogs, after this rover of the plains.

Above all earthly things he loves to run, and when he has nothing else to run for he will run the sun a morning race, and another in the evening to see it to bed. You like to give him a chance to air himself for something more important, and nothing is much more pleasing than to see him let out another flank of his concealed speed as the dogs near him, or to see him wheel and throw them ahead while he goes spinning off on a new tack. And when the surrounding mountains swim around you, and the dogs are cooling the victim, whose endurance seems at its last ebb, to see the scamp flatten his ears closer to his neck, hug the ground more affectionately than before, and glide into some haven of brush as worthy as a meteor into the night, is one of the finest of all the sights of the chase.

Before the small-caliber rifle, this hare makes a chattering target. As he stands on his hind legs to survey you and gauge your distance, his head makes one of the finest of bull-eyes, for you are not likely to find him any too near. He will call for all the keenness of sight and steadiness of hand of which you are capable, and when he springs aloft and turns backward in an arch at the report of the rifle, you may feel that you have really done something.

But if you find this too easy, try him when he runs. Running at full speed over dry ground, where you can see every ball strike, this hare makes the very finest of sport for the rifle. The best running of deer or antelope hardly equals it for steady sport, because you get so many shots with little danger of being overburdened with game that you cannot use. You may have learned to hold the shotgun far enough ahead of the swift duck, but

when you hold the rifle sights ten feet ahead of this gray ranger and see the dust fly two or three feet behind him, you will open your eyes. Bang! goes another shot, aimed farther ahead, and the hare turns from front of him, for he turned in his course just enough to deceive you about his forward speed. Bang goes another shot, calculated just right for his forward motion, but you have now lost the elevation and the dust flies from just beneath him. He springs aloft in astonishment, wheels away on a tack that requires new calculations, until suddenly, at the report of the rifle, he turns a high somersault in air at a distance where it would have been a fine shot to hit him as he ran.

Plenty of such sport you still may have, in spite of the rapid settlement of the country. Along the brushy edges of the plains, even close to the lines of orchards, you may still get many a shot in the morning or evening. And in the brush, but a few yards from the farmer's house, and from there far up the hillside, wherever there is any brush, you may find the two smaller hares or cottontails, not in the abundance of the East, but in what would still be called plenty in any part of the East.

There was a time when the dove was hardly considered a game bird, but with improvements in guns he has developed such a surprising ability to take care of himself that no one is now ashamed to be found hunting him. By the 1st of July the doves are strong of wing and very abundant in most parts of the land. On almost any of the stubbles you may find them in the morning or evening, where they will rise in pairs at a velocity that will often give you a chance for a "hand-some double" of the kind you don't get in the East. The birds are so close that you will enjoy best without any eye-witnesses to count your



shots, go to some of the water holes about 5 o'clock on a summer afternoon, when the birds are coming in to water from the stubbles. For the climax of shooting in this line find a place where they come in over a hill and art, curving and twisting downward to the water. This kind of shooting can be had only in the dry countries, where the watering-places are not too near. The birds come from a distance, arrive with almost the speed of light, and just about the time you think it safe to pull the trigger on a bird forty feet ahead of you and twenty feet on the quarter, it is past your head with a whizz that makes you wonder where you were raised. Bags of fifty to a hundred in two or three hours are common for expert shots, but even they need a very fat sack of cartridges, and few of them dare count the empty shells.

Another style of shooting, almost



equally puzzling, even to the expert, but especially charming on account of the high degree of skill required to make a respectable bag, is to stand beneath some of the large sycamore trees found in many places, and to which the birds often fly in great numbers after feeding. They love to spend a few hours of the warm part of the day among the dense leaves, and it is no uncommon thing to see them come in at the rate of a hundred an hour to a single tree. They come with the speed of the wind, caring little for what is beneath the tree, if it is large and shady. To catch a single bird as he comes in, often takes wonderful shooting, for, if the tree is large enough to conceal you, you have to shoot through the leaves, and if you think you can make many double shots in this way, you have only to try it to find there are some things yet to be learned about shooting. And one of the funniest things is trying to catch one of these swift birds with the second barrel as he goes out of the other side of the tree after he has missed him with the first barrel.

In the East you can hunt the deer in summer only by watching a salt lick, or with fire, or by driving to water with hounds, and running down with a boat, unless you chance to be along the shore where the game takes to the water. All are rank murder, condemned by all sportsmen, and resorted to only from sheer necessity because, when there is so much foliage on the trees and underbrush, decent hunting is an impossibility. But on the Pacific Coast summer is the best time of the year, and like all the other animals, deer are then in the best condition. The variety here found is the large-eared breed, commonly called the "blacktail," but really the deer of the Rocky Mountains and Mexico. It makes the best of venison, and though not as wary as the Virginia or white-tailed deer of the East, it collides with other large game as a running target. Instead of loping with long and easy bounds, like the Eastern deer, or skimming the ground with low and easy canter, like the antelope, it bounces

like a ball, striking the ground with all four feet at once, glancing high upward with all four feet, grouped closely beneath the body, striking again with a heavy thump that sends a strange sensation through you, and rising again as lightly as a sunbeam from the wave. Its course is thus a ricochet of lofty curves, whose height must be taken into calculation as well as the forward motion. It makes a target that no one need be ashamed of missing, and that you will shoot at many a time again in dreams when once you have tripped its slippery feet in their elusive speed. Shoot where it is, and by the time the ball arrives the game is above or below or ahead of the place, where you fired. Try to correct the error by holding farther ahead of the mark, and it makes a shorter jump than usual, and the bullet is just ahead. Make your calculations just right, and by the time the bullet has bridged the intervening space, which is ever widening at an alarming rate, the deer suddenly wheels behind a shining rock, from which the lead goes singing aloft in spray. Bulging with fat, with every hair on his coat shining in the sun, and big thick horns covered with velvet, nothing looks more easy to hit than a 200-pound buck as he springs from his bed and whirls in a glistering curve upward through the brush. But when you have done it, after a few vain attempts, you will conclude it is worth coming many a mile to do.

The deer is not like the elk and the moose. To escape pursuit they go far into the inaccessible wilds of a country and soon become extinct. But with his finer senses and greater care the deer laughs at a moderate degree of settlement, and if not too much disturbed, will spend the day within sound of the settler's dinner bell, trusting to his wits (and a mighty reliance they are,) to prevent the perforation of his beamy coat. Hence deer are still abundant in many parts where one would little imagine they would now be found. On yonder point that looks down but a few hundred feet upon long lines of orchard and vineyard, where the manzanita and the

lilac are still bright with the flush of life, where you see everything so plainly that it seems impossible that it should shelter any large game, a big buck is perhaps dozing away the noontide in the shade of the sycamore or photinia, through which the breeze brings coolness from the great watery plains that glimmer afar upon the west. Where a finer place for a well-bred deer to spend the day, and where a finer place to climb and catch him at his nap? Often you can, but not too sure about it. Little does he care for your smartness. He hears your step afar, and knows right well what it is, and the direction from whence it comes. If you are on a horse he knows the difference in its tread with and without a man on its back. His eyes can detect the slightest motion quicker than anything that lives except he wild turkey, and his nose has no equal among the wild things of the earth. In seeing or hearing you he may trust his judgment to tell whether there is any immediate danger, for he seems to have a pride that objects to running for nothing. But when he once sniffs the tainted breeze he stays to ask no further questions. Running from sight or sound, he may have a little curiosity to know

whether or not he has made an ass of himself about nothing, and may stop on some rising knoll to look back just long enough to afford you a shot. But when he once catches the scent of a man his curiosity is sufficiently amused, and away he goes for a mile or more before stopping for breath. On many another place, where you would little expect to find deer, they are often quite plenty. Where a little grove of sycamore or willow shines brightly among the somber green of the chaparral on some distant hillside, where pines or cedars in serried ranks stand guard around the head of some steep gulch, or where, lower down, the mountain mahogany waves its perennial green over some sharp gully, and even low down in the drier belts of the low rough hills, where food often seems so scarce that nothing can live, there you may still find the deer at home, and in the best possible condition, for no other animal so adapts himself to circumstances.

The mountain sheep is one of the animals that, though wary, is not as shrewd as the deer, and survives civilization only by having an almost inaccessible home. Such the "big horn" finds on the great rough spurs of the Sierras. The fresh tracks in the ranges, where they break away toward

the plains of the Mojave and Colorado rivers. On nearly all the big hills that stand these vast plains, looking so rough and forbidding, this wary animal still exists, and probably in greater numbers than elsewhere in the United States. He is protected continually by the law, though he protects himself much better. But hard as the hunting is, there is probably no part of the Union today where one can be certain of seeing the big horn with so little hunting and delay as on these hills. One must be strong and a good climber, as one must anywhere to hunt this game. But such a one, when he has schooled himself to go several hours in dry, hot air without water—thing easily done by letting it alone for a few days and drinking only at night—can in scores of places find the mountain sheep plenty and as approachable as anywhere.

In the big mountains that loom so



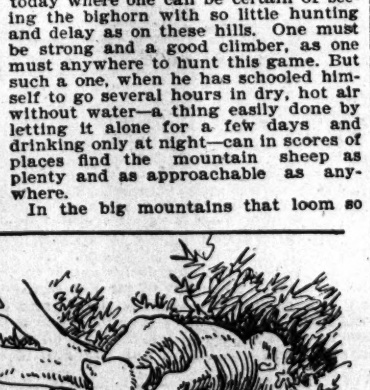
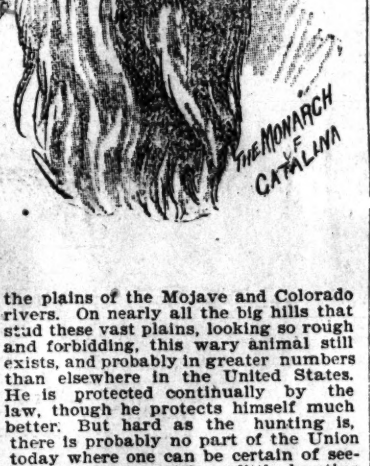
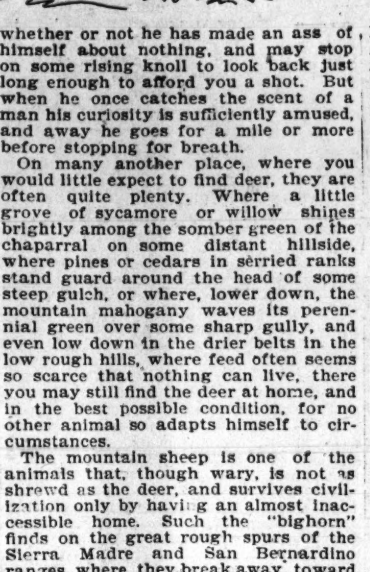
hazily blue over the rich valleys, the grizzly bear still lives in many a rugged gulch. Right well he understands the art of getting away, and the bear of any variety is always an unreliable factor in a day's sport, having more richly developed than any other game the peculiar faculty of being out when you call. He is a great devourer of space, too, and quite as likely to be ten miles as ten feet away from a very fresh-looking track. But he is still found here, and in the big mountains of Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties is still plenty enough to hunt if one knows the ground and game and is properly equipped. One should camp for a time in his home in the high mountains, and combine other hunting as well as fishing with it. The dogs may at any time get on the track of a bear and bring him to bay, or you may find him feeding morning or evening. You have also the possibility of a visit from him in camp at night. In such case you might take a notion to lie still; but it is hardly recommended unless you are aiming and exactly what your rifle will do. In such case he may help himself to yourarder without deigning even to smell a shot. A short time ago, in the mountains of Ventura, a large grizzly walked directly over a man sleeping in the trail of a narrow gulch. The fresh tracks in the dusty trail in the morning showed that he had straddled the man lengthwise without awaking him. But this is not the best way to hunt bear.

Summer finds some small game ready to shoot in the mountains. When you go high enough to find plenty of pine timber, a gray squirrel, exactly like that of the east, is found, and often in sufficient abundance to make fine sport. No other squirrel has been hunted the gray squirrel with the rifle ever again says it is not fine game. When hiding in the trees it takes keen hunting to see the little head, which shows only by an ear. And when seen through the sights of a rifle it becomes so dim that you can hardly see it, then it requires the steadiest of hands to be maintained and in good practice, to make something drop. Though most sportsmen prefer the rifle for squirrels on account of the higher skill generally involved, many still afford fine sport for the shotgun if you choose to play for it. You may sit down and if you keep perfectly quiet half a dozen squirrels may be playing about on the ground quite near you and unmindful of your presence. But spring suddenly to your feet and dynamite cord hardly be more effective in scattering the bunch. Swifter than the hare scudding through the brush, twisting often more than the woodcock or snipe in their antics, a squirrel thus vanishing among the underbrush of the mountain woods makes a mark to try the skill of any expert.

But in the squirrel springing from tree to tree you may find perhaps the hardest of all shots with the gun. Wander along until you hear the jar of leaves where one is jumping to the next tree. Quickly the gray bridges the gaps between the limbs of the tree, and flashes out along some big limb on the side that seems reaching out to grasp the hand of a neighbor. Catch it now in the middle of the gap as its little legs are stretched out, and you have the twig of the limb on the other side. More quickly than one would suppose it gathers itself for the spring, and like a flash is in the air, its feet and claws trees. But guess the gun. There is another jar of leaves, and a line of gray flitting down the limb on the other tree, while on the ground around you yep is a marvelous dash of anything falling.

Vastly different you see from so quick a shot at something rising from the ground, is the "modern" Venus (a "blower" girl a week) are cleverly contrasted in the Los Angeles Times of yesterday. The artist has blown up the bloomer girl's sleeves and added several breaths to her bloomers, but she gets there just the same. The ancient Venus, without arms and her legs swathed, stands forever in a Greek attitude to be admired of men. The up-to-date girl has a higher ambition. She will no longer swathe herself, cripple and hamper her body, in order to be admired. She proposes to be healthy and wholesome first, and the men who prefer painted and artificial women are welcome to that society. It seems that the artificial woman is now the old woman, the vanished woman of her sex.

The Two Sorts of Women. (San Diego Sun) The "ancient" (Venus de Milo) and the "modern" Venus (a "blower" girl a week) are cleverly contrasted in the Los Angeles Times of yesterday. The artist has blown up the bloomer girl's sleeves and added several breaths to her bloomers, but she gets there just the same. The ancient Venus, without arms and her legs swathed, stands forever in a Greek attitude to be admired of men. The up-to-date girl has a higher ambition. She will no longer swathe herself, cripple and hamper her body, in order to be admired. She proposes to be healthy and wholesome first, and the men who prefer painted and artificial women are welcome to that society. It seems that the artificial woman is now the old woman, the vanished woman of her sex.





CAMPING AND TROUT FISHING.

THE air daily rising under the eternal sun of summer, on the great arid basins east of the high mountains has its place supplied from the cooler side. And this side is the ocean cooled by the Arctic current that always flows down the coast from Bering Sea. Hence every day, soon after sunrise, a breeze comes bounding over the tumbling waves that by about 10 o'clock reaches every nook of the distant hills at a velocity just right for comfort.

So vast is the reservoir of dry air on the great sunlit plains of the Mojave and the Colorado that the moisture needed with this breeze from the sea is a mere trifle. The hot air rising from the desert flows over to the west, and there, cooling and descending, mingles with the returning undercurrent from the sea, making it, even on the edge of the water, drier than the atmosphere of most of the Mississippi Valley. Growing rapidly drier as it moves inland and the temperature increases, it brings daily to every part of the land a comfort that is quite unknown in most of the lands of the sun, and which has done as much as any other attraction to fill this country with so many comfort-seeking and high-living settlers.

The dry air rising from the great dry plains and from Arizona, and tending naturally to the cooler west, lies in a stratum miles thick overhead, and is invariably free from clouds or invisible moisture that could interfere with the rapid radiation of heat from the earth the moment the sun strikes it. Hence cool nights follow the hottest day over the greater part of the land. So high is the temperature of this overhead air that a cyclone is impossible, and even the thunderstorm is practically unknown, except when, at long intervals, the summer storm clouds of Arizona overstep their bounds and make a little tempest in some of the high mountains.

What wonder, then, that thousands should look forward to summer as the time of all times to play out of doors instead of sitting in the house with a fan? What wonder that camping is one of the most fashionable of amusements for the wealthy as well as for the poor? Many spend months at a time, and during the first ten years I lived in California much of the whole year was spent entirely in this way.

Unless you have ladies in the party, the only tent required is the starlit sky or the shining needles of the silver spruce that sparkle in the moonlight of the mountains. There is no law that forbids a tentfoot making himself as miserable as he pleases by loading himself with rubbish that takes two hours to pack and unpack. But the experienced camper will study what can be left behind instead of what to take, and his outfit will be the lightest consistent with existence. Then he can go anywhere and be ready in ten minutes. Mustangs or mules are best for all-around work, and they should be broken to the saddle so that they can be used for packing, if desired. They should also be used to pack the camp, and they may spoil your trip by burning a fetlock joint in their struggles to free the rope from their feet. Both should be true and steady pullers, for in the mountains you will find some steep pitches that cannot be ascended by plunging, and on which a balking horse is liable to impair one's progress in a minute. You may also find your bliss alloyed by going without a good brake. You will need it to rest your horses in going up hill as well as in going down, for you may find places where you can scarcely go more than the length of the outfit at a time without danger of their being "stalled" before reaching the top. For also want the brake so fixed that you can at any place make a new one of wood with the ax, and insert it easily, so that it will stay.

It is easy to arrange the wagon so that two persons can sleep in it, but there is no part of the country where you cannot, with perfect safety, sleep on the ground. Heavy quilts are better than blankets, and two of three of them laid together and folded lengthwise make all the bed one needs. Start with only the top fold over you, and crawl under the others in turn as the night grows cold, until you reach the middle. If you should be in a cold valley very high on the mountains, and want more cover, pull over you the canvas in which you wrap your quilts during the day. This is enough for the coldest night you will see, even in winter, and for most people two quilts are ample anywhere. This combination makes a bed that is always ready, can be folded up in a minute, and hung into the wagon or on a pack saddle in a twinkling. I have tried every style of traveling bedding, and quilts thus arranged are the best for all-around family use.

If you must worry about rattlesnakes, amuse your fancy with a hair rope around your bed. But as thousands of people have been sleeping on the ground in California for fifty years without any one being damaged by snakes of that kind in camp, you need not lie awake if you happen to forget it. The same with all other reptiles, bugs, animals, etc. The danger is not one-tenth that of being kicked at home by some eminently-gentle family horse.

Take plenty of bacon along, even if you "can't eat pork." However plenty game or fish may be, you should never rely on finding either just when needed. But a short time ago firewood could be found at almost any place where you were likely to camp. But now this can no longer be relied on, except in the mountains, you had better take a small "hercynian" stove. If you must have your cup of tea at a certain hour, take a new, buckskin, for you will find it well to start with good horses and a wagon that has not been to the hills too often. Don't load it down

crockery; for the horses will have enough to pull, and a wise man will even leave his night shirt behind to save the horses work.

Observing a few points like these, you can go anywhere with comfort and safety, and a common express wagon, and with no extra preparations in the way of camping outfit. The whole thing differs little from day's journey, so much does the perfection and certainty of the weather simplify the whole.

Once ready, a world is yours. Don't worry about coming home. You will find the axle of the universe has not run dry during your absence. Tell every one you are going where it is useless to send any telegrams or letters, burn all bridges behind you, and then you can enjoy life as never before.

Over the plains, carpeted with sundew alfalfa and burr clover that lately shone so bright under the winter sun, you can now drive almost anywhere—provided always some busy-body has not put up a barbed-wire fence. Around the edges of the valleys, or where one runs into another, or often in the middle of the valley itself, you will find sweeping oaks, under whose shade you may spend a day or two and rest yourself and team. Here you may amuse yourself with the doves whose wings whistle on every breeze, and, if not too far from the brush that the hills, you may trip the bustling foot of the little hare or the larger jack-rabbit. In groves of sycamore you may watch the plumbers at work, and need not get out of bed to have good shots at the doves as they come through the tops of the trees above. You may watch the plumbers at work, and need not get out of bed to have good shots at the doves as they come through the tops of the trees above. You may watch the plumbers at work, and need not get out of bed to have good shots at the doves as they come through the tops of the trees above.

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ants are plenty in the trees, hang up your sugar by a string with a little petroleum axle grease dabbed on about an inch of it. Then roll into bed at dark without fear of storms or fire, and if you don't sleep until the sun drives you out of your quilts, it will be because you have forgotten your hair rope. If you have brought your insecticide, brighter, too, in the verba santa, and the white and bluish bloom yet pours a fragrance from the mountain mahogany; the yucca still lifts its thousand whitish lilies on its tall stalk along the hills, and on the ground around it the bunch grass is still as bright as in the noon of spring. Vetches, trilliums of purple and green over the rusty white of the wild buckwheat, and the orange floss of the dodder; while lupins in mild blue lift up the openings between the bushes, and the mint family in purple and red is out in parade over hill and dale. Everything indicates a later season and an increase in the rainfall of winter, and soon you see a new oak, like the red oak of the East, and the golden-

The sea breeze is up and it is time to be starting. In a land having so many changes of elevation as this you need spend little in one place, for you can find plenty of variety. The low country is pretty in places, with the soft glow of the purple pentstemon and the deep purple of the common larkspur, while in others it is ablaze with the scarlet larkspur peculiar to California. Here the soft pink of one painted cup yet lingers in the shady places of the hills, and the gay red of another yet tells of spring; a mild lavender tulip nods across the plains, and on some of the dry washes the white petals of the tall bush poppy shine around its golden center. Another bush poppy parades a smaller flower of golden hue larger and brighter, showing increase of rainfall, the water becomes better and colder; the live oaks that stud the hills become more numerous and shining. In almost every little valley there is a stream of pure water in the driest part of the year, and in nearly all of them you may find fresh watercress for your salad, with wild celery and flavor it. The nights grow cooler and the air drier; the direct rays of the sun become stronger as they fall through thinner as well as drier air, but the shades become cooler on account of the increased evaporation of perspiration as fast as it forms.

Just cut me an extra slice of bacon tonight. It is likely to be your order by the time you reach 2000 feet above the sea. If you have brought your dyspepsia along, you won't need it any more, and by tomorrow night it will take still another slice of bacon and a dozen trout to quiet your nerves. Wonderful how good cottontails are, isn't it? And how long it took you to find it out! There never was anything wrong with them, except their numbers. Any one who, in the early days of Illinois, has seen a greenhorn shot in his tracks for offering a friend a bunch of prairie chickens

leaved live oak soon appears with its brilliant sheen. Sometimes the change is so sudden, when you turn one of the corners of the rugged hills that form the portals of a big canyon, that you seem in another world. From deep, cool shades you can look up thousands of feet to where the sunlight silvers gigantic crags of toppling granite, and hear the breeze sigh through the needles of lofty pines that, in the dark masses of the heads of the great slides, and fringe with somber lines the long ridges that wind away upward toward where the condor in some of the peaks is wheeling on motionless wing in the deepest blue.

And what a change in the stream that in most parts of the low country existed only by courtesy of the map, and in others was but a weedy thread of warm water straggling over mica sands that were ready to drink it all by 11 o'clock of an extra hot day! Now it foams and sparkles in a stream so large that you can cross it only in a few places, and down every winding gien come to join it little brooks blessing with speed under lines of alders that interlace into long arcs—apparently the same alders as the one from which you cut your first fishing pole, but here a very large and shapely tree. Most of these waters come almost direct from banks of pebbles, and then plunge into the summer, and many all the year, and are so pure and cold that you want to drink all the time. Here the stream tears over rapids of pebbles, and then plunges into a cascade, to sleep for a moment in some deep pool; then it resumes its foaming march and whirls away among huge boulders of marble, gray granite or white quartz, over which the scarlet corolla of the columbine often nods the summer through.

Willows and cottonwoods, sycamores and live oaks shade the shores outside the lines of alders; big green ferns hang from the banks over which the golden mouths of the large mountain mimulus flare in hundreds from its verdant branches. Here and there huge grape vines wind about, and the climatic twines over blackberry and raspberry bushes that stand tall and green, and bloom far into the summer with blossoms that are pretty, but barren.

Keeping out of sight behind some boulder, drop the baited hook or fly into the pool where the water is churned into foam at the upper end and

mind one that he cannot be always "in it." But the baited hook soon strikes the water again, and it is eight or ten before it is taken with a rush. The pull and stroke upon the pole, as the fish now darts from side to side, are so vigorous that it is either a larger fish or one more firmly hooked, you think. You think, too, you have him well in hand and will lift him out more expeditiously, so as to give him no time to wiggle of the hook. Your efforts are crowned with a successful anchorage of the hook in the heavy canopy of green that shades the water, while no sign of a fish breaks its face.

How did he get loose when you had him so firmly hooked? I give it up! It is one of the mysterious ways of the smartest fish that lives. A little longer waiting next time, but be not discouraged. It is not generally necessary to leave a pool until you have caught some of the occupants. There is good reason to believe that the hook does not hurt the fish, for it is at times positively certain that the same slippery beauty sometimes returns to the hook almost as soon as you can drop it into the water.

Unless the stream has been fished too much this season, the time of waiting for another bite is not long, and this time out comes another spinning wheel of light, and this time it follows the hook up over the boulders into the shade where you are standing. Dangling on head or tail in air with equal ease, it hobbles you at first to take it from the hook. When you finally capture it, if you have never before caught a trout, you are amazed to find all the energy that has upset your nerves condensed into about eight inches of opalescence, with back of olive green running into silver on the sides and underneath, and well starred along the sides with small spots of jet. Very different in marking from the crimson-spotted trout of the eastern brook, yet the shape and style of the trout is there as well as the action in the water and out of it. Though they may differ some in flavor as well as in fighting qualities on the hook, a trout is a trout as well as the action in the water and out of it. Though they may differ some in flavor as well as in fighting qualities on the hook, a trout is a trout as well as the action in the water and out of it.

These pools once seemed almost solid with fish, and at the right time of the

year some of them are so still. They often churned the still surface of an empty pool into foam in a twinkling as they came from all points of the compass, and sometimes two or even three hooks would be loaded as quickly as one. But much as the pools may surprise you, the rippling may astonish you more. Here the water sprawls, murmuring over shallows that seem scarcely deep enough to float an eel. Not a sign of life in them, not even a skater on the surface, not even a minnow among the shining pebbles, most of which reach above the surface, so shallow is the water. Let not a minute does the fly dance on the sparkling surface when there is a gleam of light coming so swiftly you can scarcely mark its course, and a tug on the pole that turns you with its sudden power. Where did such a fish come from, and so swiftly in so little water? You know not, and have no time to solve the question, for it is swamped in the far more important one—where is he going? If you don't do something very quickly he is liable to go somewhere, and it looks as if he might take somebody with him.

His first violent rush takes him into water a little too shallow for his thought, and you flatter yourself that it was your skill. So it was in one way, for he never would have got out of deeper water if you had not dropped the hook into it. You are quick enough, and in a moment have him stranded, not to be helped, and has a tendency to re-

What a monster for such a stream. He is 8-0-0-0 big! (Hold your hands out at arms length and bring them gradually together.) He must weigh ten pounds. Undoubtedly. You have been lucky enough to bring no scales along. That is the regulation weight for a big trout, and after you have told yourself a few times that the weight is ten pounds and can't be less, you will begin to see that it is not. The fish, then, cultivated by judicious codding of the fisherman's faith, is one of the choicest achievements of the human intellect.

Here is a small side stream, where the blue-eyed iris nods over the tall bracken that makes its way up among the boulders. It looks too small for a well-built fish to turn around in, and the brush along its edge is so thick you can never handle a pole there. It is not such choice ground as the larger and more open streams, but still it is worth trying. Take in line until only about ten inches are left on the pole, and shorten the pole down to about five feet. Creep to the water on hands and knees, keeping out of sight. If the brush is super-extra dense, wrap the line around the end of the pole. Then poke the pole through and unroll the line. This is not a very scientific way of fishing for trout, but you may sometimes have to resort to it if you are in haste for a surprise. Give a quick stroke upon the pole. You try to pull directly out, as with ordinary small fish, but it doesn't come. You hesitate in your surprise, give a little slack in the line, and in a twinkling it is free again. An instant of indecision is often fatal, but there are

impossible for the overhanging rocks to hold their places. It is worth a trip into such grounds to see the work of a good mountain horse. Loaded with a clumsy pack of bedding, barley for himself, and with coffee pots and frying pans, he is playing around his ears, he engineers his way over the roughest ground with a combination of patience and confidence as truly sublime as man's. The delicacy with which he slides on all four feet and tail down the side of a gully, whose slope and depth he has carefully gauged and at times almost foretold, is surpassed only by the philosophy with which he calculates the vis inertiae of his load and springs to the top of the opposite bank without displacing even a pin. And the way he decides whether he can stride a rock without abrading too much cuticle from his belly, or feels for a foothold in a jumble of big, angular boulders, through which you can see no ground, heightens your respect for the horse.

I had fished the best trout streams of Wisconsin and Minnesota thirty years ago and thought I had seen trout, but I never did until I climbed these stairs, where the trout were so common that night wedged in between boulder and we had to pull our chins on our knees. When the bait touched the water it was a network of silver gleams, and from every quarter of the foot of the basin. Out of the bubbles and froth the trout came as plenty as from the stiller water, and at times seemed to rush right out of the center of the roaring spray of plunging water.

Few of the fish at this elevation were over ten inches long, but once in a while a larger one took the bait, and the rush quite startling to one in a place where there was hardly room to turn. Little opportunity was there to play the fish, for the trout were so plentiful that the size of the pool, not the tackle, available in such grounds, admitted of that. We were little boys, while a larger one took the bait, and the rush quite startling to one in a place where there was hardly room to turn. Little opportunity was there to play the fish, for the trout were so plentiful that the size of the pool, not the tackle, available in such grounds, admitted of that.

Fair wagon roads now lead up most of the streams, though to reach the head waters of some of them, like the Santa Ana, it is necessary to travel by bridge, trail, or for some streams, most of the larger streams are now sufficiently open in most places, like the San Gabriel, to allow of the finest fly-fishing without tangle of the line in the brush. Trout are still found in nearly all the larger streams of Southern California that run toward the sea. In those running to the great plains of the Mojave and Colorado, and that never connect with the ocean, they are not found, though the mountain streams have all the other conditions for trout. It is enough, though there may be several winters in succession when they do not run, that the trout are there. The trout are apparently in some way dependent for their numbers upon this

connection, though they spawn in the mountain streams.

You can find good trout all the way up going very high, because the best streams are in deep gorges. But your camping trip would be incomplete without going to the top of some of them, and a trip even to the top of some of them will repay your toil and linger in your memory to the end of life. You can go by good wagon road to Bear Valley Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains, and drive almost to the top of the great San Antonio, by a road around the north side. On the foot of San Jacinto you can drive to Strawberry Valley, a famous camping place, where there are sometimes a thousand people camping among the pines seven thousand feet above the sea. In San Diego county you can drive on a fair road for miles over the top of Mt. Palomar, six thousand feet high, over the top of Volcan almost to the top of fifty-five hundred feet above the sea, and to over six thousand feet on the Laguna range, besides driving hundreds of miles on good roads through country but a little lower. Mount Wilson, and some other mountains you can climb by a good trail that is little more inconvenient than wagon travel.

often so many fish in these little tributaries that you can still catch all you wish, or rather all you ought to have.

Nothing could exceed the fishing once found at the extreme heads of most of the streams of Southern California, and if you take the trouble to go as high yet, you will probably find it as intense in proportion as it ever was found at the extreme heads of most of the streams of Southern California, and if you take the trouble to go as high yet, you will probably find it as intense in proportion as it ever was found at the extreme heads of most of the streams of Southern California.

Once I went to the head of Lytle Creek, and though the fishing was good enough all the way up, I had a great curiosity to see how far up it could go and what was there. We had two native horses that had been raised on hillsides, where a well-bred goat would make several props under him to enable him to feed. They would go anywhere a man could go without using both hands. At the end of the trail (traveled by the great mass of fishermen, we packed a few things on the horses and started up stream. In about a hundred yards it was a mere staircase, whose steps were basins of seething foam, separated only by falls a few feet high of plunging foam. So small the pools and so close together were they that the water had no time to free itself from the bubbles of foam before it shattered into spray, what little was left of its solidity. Under the united thunder of these falls the big boulders that covered the ground seemed to tremble as we stepped upon them, and as we looked up at the vast canyon walls above, that only the highest could traverse, it seemed

year some of them are so still. They often churned the still surface of an empty pool into foam in a twinkling as they came from all points of the compass, and sometimes two or even three hooks would be loaded as quickly as one. But much as the pools may surprise you, the rippling may astonish you more. Here the water sprawls, murmuring over shallows that seem scarcely deep enough to float an eel. Not a sign of life in them, not even a skater on the surface, not even a minnow among the shining pebbles, most of which reach above the surface, so shallow is the water. Let not a minute does the fly dance on the sparkling surface when there is a gleam of light coming so swiftly you can scarcely mark its course, and a tug on the pole that turns you with its sudden power. Where did such a fish come from, and so swiftly in so little water? You know not, and have no time to solve the question, for it is swamped in the far more important one—where is he going? If you don't do something very quickly he is liable to go somewhere, and it looks as if he might take somebody with him.

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What a monster for such a stream. He is 8-0-0-0 big! (Hold your hands out at arms length and bring them gradually together.) He must weigh ten pounds. Undoubtedly. You have been lucky enough to bring no scales along. That is the regulation weight for a big trout, and after you have told yourself a few times that the weight is ten pounds and can't be less, you will begin to see that it is not. The fish, then, cultivated by judicious codding of the fisherman's faith, is one of the choicest achievements of the human intellect.

Here is a small side stream, where the blue-eyed iris nods over the tall bracken that makes its way up among the boulders. It looks too small for a well-built fish to turn around in, and the brush along its edge is so thick you can never handle a pole there. It is not such choice ground as the larger and more open streams, but still it is worth trying. Take in line until only about ten inches are left on the pole, and shorten the pole down to about five feet. Creep to the water on hands and knees, keeping out of sight. If the brush is super-extra dense, wrap the line around the end of the pole. Then poke the pole through and unroll the line. This is not a very scientific way of fishing for trout, but you may sometimes have to resort to it if you are in haste for a surprise. Give a quick stroke upon the pole. You try to pull directly out, as with ordinary small fish, but it doesn't come. You hesitate in your surprise, give a little slack in the line, and in a twinkling it is free again. An instant of indecision is often fatal, but there are

impossible for the overhanging rocks to hold their places. It is worth a trip into such grounds to see the work of a good mountain horse. Loaded with a clumsy pack of bedding, barley for himself, and with coffee pots and frying pans, he is playing around his ears, he engineers his way over the roughest ground with a combination of patience and confidence as truly sublime as man's. The delicacy with which he slides on all four feet and tail down the side of a gully, whose slope and depth he has carefully gauged and at times almost foretold, is surpassed only by the philosophy with which he calculates the vis inertiae of his load and springs to the top of the opposite bank without displacing even a pin. And the way he decides whether he can stride a rock without abrading too much cuticle from his belly, or feels for a foothold in a jumble of big, angular boulders, through which you can see no ground, heightens your respect for the horse.

I had fished the best trout streams of Wisconsin and Minnesota thirty years ago and thought I had seen trout, but I never did until I climbed these stairs, where the trout were so common that night wedged in between boulder and we had to pull our chins on our knees. When the bait touched the water it was a network of silver gleams, and from every quarter of the foot of the basin. Out of the bubbles and froth the trout came as plenty as from the stiller water, and at times seemed to rush right out of the center of the roaring spray of plunging water.

Few of the fish at this elevation were over ten inches long, but once in a while a larger one took the bait, and the rush quite startling to one in a place where there was hardly room to turn. Little opportunity was there to play the fish, for the trout were so plentiful that the size of the pool, not the tackle, available in such grounds, admitted of that. We were little boys, while a larger one took the bait, and the rush quite startling to one in a place where there was hardly room to turn. Little opportunity was there to play the fish, for the trout were so plentiful that the size of the pool, not the tackle, available in such grounds, admitted of that.

Fair wagon roads now lead up most of the streams, though to reach the head waters of some of them, like the Santa Ana, it is necessary to travel by bridge, trail, or for some streams, most of the larger streams are now sufficiently open in most places, like the San Gabriel, to allow of the finest fly-fishing without tangle of the line in the brush. Trout are still found in nearly all the larger streams of Southern California that run toward the sea. In those running to the great plains of the Mojave and Colorado, and that never connect with the ocean, they are not found, though the mountain streams have all the other conditions for trout. It is enough, though there may be several winters in succession when they do not run, that the trout are there. The trout are apparently in some way dependent for their numbers upon this

connection, though they spawn in the mountain streams.

You can find good trout all the way up going very high, because the best streams are in deep gorges. But your camping trip would be incomplete without going to the top of some of them, and a trip even to the top of some of them will repay your toil and linger in your memory to the end of life. You can go by good wagon road to Bear Valley Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains, and drive almost to the top of the great San Antonio, by a road around the north side. On the foot of San Jacinto you can drive to Strawberry Valley, a famous camping place

BULL-BAITING AT SANTA BARBARA

GOING INTO ACTION.

on the Chinese Fleet Just Before the Yalu Fight.

McGiffert of the "Chen Yuen." In the (ntury Commander.) The Chen Yuen's renoun routine drills and exercise had been carried out, and the cooks were preparing the midday meal, when the smoke from the battleship's funnels was whited by the lokout men at the mast-head. They were made out almost simultaneously from several vessels, and before long a signal of "action" came from the flagship the bugles throughout the fleet were sounding merrily the "officers' call" and "action." Columns of black smoke, drifting upward from the funnels, told in the depth of each vessel the stokers were spreading fires, and, using forced draft with spreaded stove-holes, were storing up enough steam to make the ship start at full when most needed in the coming fight. Those black pillars of smoke must have signalled our presence to the enemy, for their "smokes" now increased in volume and height, showing that they also had put on forced draft, and, like ourselves, were preparing for action.

For weeks we had had anticipated an engagement and had had daily exercises in general quarters, etc., and little need to be done. There were woful effects on the bodies of the crew, but all be seen; but had we kept the seas a year longer before fighting, there could have been no improvement in the general state of the crew, and we might neglect lay in Tientsin. So the fleet went into action as well prepared as it is humanly possible for it to be with the resources at hand. The ships of the fleet were by official corruption and machinery ashore.

In far less time than it takes to read these lines, the signal was given to the Ting-Yuen to "weigh immediately" and never were cables shortened in and anchors weighed more speedily." The Chen Yuen and the Wei-Yen, being always longer in weighing and getting astern, and afterward, pushing on gain station, probably gave to the fleet the seeming wedge-shaped formation for a short time, thereby giving rise to the report, widely circulated, that we used that formation in advancing to the attack. Our actual formation, which had just been practiced, was an indented or zigzag line, the two onclads in the center, as shown in the diagram. As the two fleets approached each other, the Chinese fleet, which had trained their eyes toward the magnificent fleet of their country's hereditary foe, and, on all sides there were animated confusion.

As the Principal Squadron circled round us, the range varied from 2800 meters (nearly two miles) to perhaps 1000 meters (about half a mile). At about 5 o'clock the Matsushima closed upon the Chen-Yuen to about 1700 meters, and we were at her, from one of our 12.3-inch guns, a shell of the caliber (621.3 millimeters) length, having a bursting charge of nearly ninety pounds of powder. The Japanese flagship was struck by this missile, and a burst of flame and smoke, and a thick column of white smoke, hiding her entirely from view, our gun's crew yelled with satisfaction. This shell indeed brought through the armor of the Japanese report it totally disabled the big 13-inch Canet gun and swept the deck.

Several charges of powder for the 13-inch gun had been fired, and the shells, exploding gave the gunners a true "holist with their own petard." By this one shell forty-nine officers and crew were killed, and thirty-five were wounded; the gunnery lieutenant was blown into the sea, his cap and telescope being all trace of him ever found on the ship.

CHARM OF THE "AUTOCRAT."

Dr. Holmes Wrote It When He Was Nearly Half a Century Old.

(August St. Nicholas.) When Holmes was 48 years old, an age at which most men have stiffened themselves into habits, he showed the freshness of his wit and his writing by the wit and witless prose of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." The Atlantic Monthly was established in the fall of 1857, and Lowell made it a condition of his acting as editor that Dr. Holmes should be a contributor. Therefore it was that the first issue of the new magazine contained the open letter of Dr. Holmes to the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which every reader followed with delight month after month, until at last the book was completed and published by itself in the fall of 1859. Since then the "Autocrat" has been the greatest success as a writer of verse that Dr. Holmes has been most highly esteemed.

The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" is a most original book; not that it is especially original in form, for it is entirely unlike the Spectator or the Autocrat himself does most of the talking. The "Autocrat" is a character of character described, and wherein their sayings and doings are duly recorded. In the American book the group of characters meets at the early morning meal, and one of them, the "Autocrat" himself, does most of the talking. The "Autocrat" is a lightly sketched—some of them are merely suggested; and even at the very end there is but the thinnest thread of a story. The real originality of Dr. Holmes's work is in the frankness of his talk. He seemed rather to chat with himself than conversing with others; and no such talk had yet fallen from any American lips—none so cheerful with humor, so laden with thought, so mellow with knowledge, so full of life and vigor. The reader is borne along by the current of an unresisting, smiling often, laughing sometimes, and absorbing always, even if unconsciously high and broad thought about life.

So ample a store of humor—and of general burlesque—Dr. Holmes's work filled a reservoir of sense and of common-sense, that he had an abundance of material for other volumes like the "Autocrat." In 1860 he published the "Professor at the Breakfast Table," and in 1872 the "Poet at the Breakfast Table." Though the characters of these have the same wholesome spirit, the one, they are inferior only to it; they have the same wholesome spirit, the same sunny sagacity. And these are the qualities which characterize also his best volume of poems, "The Autocrat's" though it was 1890, when he was 81 years old. In all these books there is the precious flavor of actual conversation, the table-talk of a broad, liberal, thoughtful man, full of fancy and abounding in humor.

THE STRAYED REVELER.

As she flees up the mountain-side
The valley is all
The valley is all
In vain pursuit of her
In every tangle copse they seem
To see her
And where the wild, white lilies gleam
Her face a lily there
But laughing, hand to side to still
The laughing
Tip-toe upon the lonely hill
She stands, with lips apart
The gay rout passes, and there falls
The silent
Again the cuckoo softly calls
The watchful squirrels race
Then, like a sigh among the trees, a
The

THE SEASIDE RESORTS.



ALONG THE COAST.

RESIDENTS of Southern California are particularly fortunate in being located within easy distance of the ocean. There is no thickly settled section of Southern California that is more than fifty miles from the beach, and it would be within the bounds of fact to state that 90 per cent of the population of Southern California live within a distance of twenty-five miles of the breakers of the Pacific Ocean, and can obtain a view of that ocean from the nearest mountain of considerable altitude.

The Southern California coast line of 375 miles from Point Conception to the Mexican line contains as varied and attractive a succession of scenery as can be found on any coast line in the United States. In addition to this, it has this great advantage, that the beauty of the beach and ocean may be enjoyed to perfection during every month of the year. Even at midwinter, when the beaches on the Atlantic coast are deserted, numerous visitors may be seen at the Southern California resorts on a Sunday or holiday, enjoying a dip in the surf or gathering ocean treasures on the shining sands.

Not only is the winter climate beyond all comparison with that of the eastern coast at the same time of year, but the summer is also far more pleasant. On the coast line of Southern California there is never an oppressively warm day. The steady breeze which blows from the ocean tempers the heat that may be felt a further distance inland, making the climate equable and as nearly perfect as it is possible to imagine. In fact, the man who finds fault with the climate of the Southern California coast line should go direct to heaven by the quickest route, and even there it is to be feared that he would be found criticizing the clerk of the weather.

SANTA MONICA. Los Angeles city is especially favored in regard to ocean resorts, being only fifteen miles in an air line from the Pacific. In spite of several enterprising rivals that have come to the front during the past few years, Santa Monica continues to hold its own as the most popular outing resort for Angelenos. Long before the railroad was constructed, citizens of Los Angeles used to drive to the beach on the site of what is now Santa Monica, and hold picnics there. It was not until a road was constructed, however, that this beautiful resort began to forge to the front and attract crowds of admiring visitors. Santa Monica is situated about fifteen miles west of the Los Angeles city limits, and is only a few miles from the large Mexican grant, known as Rancho San Vicente, which was originally made by the Mexican government to R. Sepulveda and others, after-ward passing into the ownership of the late Col. R. S. Baker, who, in turn, disposed of a three-fourths interest to Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who has a beautiful summer residence, facing the ocean, in the northern part of the town.

It was Senator Jones who constructed the first line of railroad to Santa Monica, which is now a portion of the Southern Pacific system. The road is still known as the "Los Angeles and Independence," having been constructed with the view of future extension to the rich mines which Senator Jones was then working at Panamint, in Inyo county. For several years past there has been much discussion in regard to the building of a railroad in that direction, and it is possible that after more than twenty years the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad may be extended to the destination which its owner had in mind when it was constructed.

It was in 1875, on the 15th of July—just twenty years ago as this is written—that the town site of Santa Monica was laid out, and the first lot sold. The well-known Tom Fitch, of the silver tongue—presided at the auction, but even he, with all his powers of imagination and exaggeration—could not foresee the wonderful transformation that was to come over this section during the succeeding twenty years. Had he been here to do so, he might perhaps have decided to settle down here, instead of wandering over the face of the western earth. But that is another story.

The seaside town grew apace for some time. The Southern Pacific Company acquired a railroad and built a wharf. Coast-line steamships called at Santa Monica, and there was promise for a time that it would become an important shipping point, as well as a pleasure resort. Then the Southern Pacific Company discovered that it was to their interest to build up San Pedro, so the wharf at Santa Monica was to go, and is now being patronized by the lone fisherman, who is bold enough to climb the fence and ignore the sign of "Dangerous," which stares into the face. While a few before the Southern Pacific Company had discovered that Santa Monica Bay was the only proper site for a wharf in this section of the coast, and that San Pedro was not at all available. That, however, is also another story.

Santa Monica, in common with the rest of Southern California, experienced hard times during the years that followed '74. The prevailing depression in this section caused by a bank failure and a smallpox epidemic in Los Angeles, added to the subsequent removal of the wharf, cast a damper on those who had joined to build up a flourishing town site, and a good many of them went away. Some, however, remained and subsequent events have fully justified the wisdom of their action.

When Santa Monica the visitor either takes the Southern Pacific or the California line of railroad, and is carried to the beach in less than four-fifths of an hour, or he can take a pleasant ride along the

foothills of the Cahuenga Valley—the only drawback of which at present is the dust in summer—and reach Santa Monica in a couple of hours, if he has a good team. The location of Santa Monica strongly reminds one of Long Branch, while others see in it a resemblance to a Bay of Naples. Facing the ocean is a bluff nearly one hundred feet high, which about three miles to the north is cut into by a large, picturesque canyon of a range of mountains at the back extending eastward toward Los Angeles. To the south the coast line gradually drops until it meets the bluff at Ballona. The town of Santa Monica is built on the bluff. It would have been difficult for the projectors to have selected a more eligible site for a town, which they intended to serve a threefold purpose, a shipping port, a seaside resort and a place of residence. The view from the bluff is extensive and beautiful in the extreme. Beneath are the blue waters of the Pacific. On the horizon may be seen the island of Catalina, with its elevated peaks, while to the south jut out a bold promontory around which are San Pedro, Long Beach and Wilmington. On the north, at a distance of about three miles, the Santa Monica range of hills protects the town from the cool winds. Santa Monica contains a great wealth of local vegetation. The gardens that surround the trim residences are particularly well cared for, and the floral beauties of Santa Monica have more than a local reputation. The moist air of the ocean appears to agree remarkably well with the flowers, and they blossom abundantly in the middle of summer at a time of year when the inland gardens begin to show some signs of fading. It is a rare spot for idealistic dreamers, and a place of great beauty.

Santa Monica is far ahead of any other seaside town in Los Angeles county in the line of improvements. There are miles of cement sidewalks, well-graded streets and street railroad, business blocks, churches, library and all the other appurtenances that go to make up a flourishing little city, including first-class hotel accommodations. A fine plunge-bath and pavilion has been erected, which is crowded during the summer months. There are other bath-houses, and many arrangements to make the stay of the visitor pleasant. The hotel accommodations are ample to meet all demands. Along the north beach for nearly a mile rows of cottages and tents extend, which are rented by summer visitors who like to live without any formality, doing their own housekeeping.

A number of attractive drives can be taken around Santa Monica. The canyon, about three miles to the north of town, is well worth a visit. Here will be found large cottonwood trees, which are admirably adapted for picnic purposes. There is also a horticultural experiment station, which is worth a visit. Here, further up the canyon, may be found an occasional mountain lion, a black-tailed deer, and even, from time to time, a bear. Reaching out from the mouth of this canyon is the great wharf of the Southern Pacific Company, nearly a mile long, from which excellent fishing may be had. A short distance further north on the coast is Arroyo Viejo. Three miles from Santa Monica, up against the foothills, is the Pacific Branch National Soldiers'

Home, which has the appearance of a large village, with its numerous buildings and extensive grounds. Here nearly 1700 veterans of the war are spending their closing years in one of the pleasantest sections of country that can be found between the Atlantic and the Pacific, with the mountains in the rear and the broad Pacific in full view in the near distance.

Just south of Santa Monica, on the line of the Southern California Railway, is Ocean Park, which was formerly known as South Santa Monica. This is a new resort that has been built up by the Y.M.C.A. of Los Angeles. There is a fine bath-house, camping-grounds and other accommodations for summer visitors.

REDONDO. Journeying south from Santa Monica, after passing Ballona, a seaside boom town which refused to boom, Redondo Beach is the next place reached. It is situated about twenty miles from Los Angeles, and is reached by two lines of railroad, a branch of the Southern California system and an in-

dependent narrow-gauge line, in about three-quarters of an hour from Los Angeles.

Eight years ago there was no Redondo. It was planned by a company of Los Angeles people during the boom, but did not make rapid progress until the place came into the hands of two enterprising gentlemen from the northern part of the State, Capt. Almsworth and Thompson, who had operated a fleet of steamers on the Columbia River, and who saw in Redondo an exceptionally favorable site for a town, which should combine the features of a commercial port and a pleasure resort. Since then Redondo has grown with great rapidity, and it now one of the most popular seaside resorts in Southern California. The location of Redondo is a beautiful one. Here are two miles of ocean front, in the shape of a half-moon bay. To the north of the town is a fine pebble beach, on the south is a sandy beach excellent for bathing, while in the center the shore dips abruptly into deep water. Rising behind the water front are a succession of mountains in the form of a semi-circle. Close to the town is a salt-spring lake half a mile in length.

In some respects Redondo has done more than any other seaside resort

on the mainland of this section to attract pleasure-seekers. First-class hotel accommodation has been provided.

During the summer months, when the little city by the sea is crowded with visitors from Los Angeles and other interior towns, there is a constant succession of varied amusements, musical and otherwise, some of the most attractive companies that appear in Los Angeles being engaged by the enterprising management to cater to pleasure-seekers. On the beach there is a capacious pavilion and a first-class bathing establishment. For a considerable distance along the bluff is a fine marine promenade, paved with cement and bordered by trees and flowers. One of the attractions of Redondo is a five-acre patch of wonderful carnations, which are worth traveling a long distance to see. There is excellent fishing from the wharf, and a little steamship makes frequent excursions a few miles out to sea, whence a fine view of the town, the coast line and the mountains behind Los Angeles may be obtained. During the summer months the beach in front of Redondo, for a distance of over a mile, is thickly dotted with visitors, who enjoy themselves in gathering pebbles and other marine curiosities, while bands of happy children find never-

ending pleasure in digging in the sand and running about bare-legged in the surf.

Redondo is different from Santa Monica in several respects, and each place has its warm advocates. While the town of Redondo is not so attractive as Santa Monica, lacking to a great extent the beautiful flowers and foliage, as well as the cement walks, the beach at Redondo offers a more lively variety of scenes and incidents, there being several vessels engaged in discharging and taking on cargo at the wharf. Occasionally a big vessel comes in from some foreign country, and the coast ships touch here regularly on their way up and down from San Diego to San Francisco.

In Redondo is a large building which is used for meetings of the Chautauqua Society. There are good schools, and the citizens are intelligent and enterprising, all of which points to the certainty that before many years Redondo will become a place of considerable importance.

In addition to the regular hotel and lodging-house accommodations in the town, there are a number of tents and cottages along the beach, which can be rented by those who prefer to lead a more al fresco kind of life, where they can don their Julius Caesar bathing

suits and take a dip in the ocean whenever they feel so inclined.

SAN PEDRO AND TERMINAL ISLAND. Still journeying south, after rounding the bold promontory of hills which compose the Palos Verdes range, on the southeast corner of which is Point Pirmin, a few miles brings us to San Pedro, the oldest shipping port of this section, which did all the ocean business until within the past few years. San Pedro has never attained much reputation as a seaside resort. It has, however, without doubt, the most picturesque location on the seacoast of Los Angeles county, and if its people would show a little enterprise there is no doubt that a large number of summer visitors might be attracted here. The view from the hill which extends toward Point Pirmin, where most of the finest residences of the town have been erected, is remarkably fine. At the spectator's feet is a capacious harbor, dotted with vessels of all sizes, both steam and sail, while over twenty miles away on the horizon rise the bold hills of Catalina Island. Here the visitor has the choice of boating, fishing or sailing, either on the ocean or on the bay. There are bathing facilities, and a pretty little park has been laid out on the hill.

Just across the bay is Terminal Island, and a long narrow stretch of land where the Terminal Railway Company has made and is still making important improvements. Here is a fine sandy beach, which is a favorite resort of the Southern Pacific system and by the Terminal Railway, via Terminal Island. No one should visit Southern California without spending a day or two in and around San Pedro, which promises to become an important place after the government deep-water harbor shall have been constructed.

LONG BEACH. About ten minutes' ride by rail east

of San Pedro on the Terminal or Southern Pacific railway brings the visitor to Long Beach, which is good many Los Angeles people consider the most attractive of the seaside resorts of Los Angeles county. It is a pretty, quiet place, embowered in shade trees, and with many attractive cottages half buried in flowers and foliage. Long Beach is especially attractive to families, as it is not frequented by the boisterous element which sometimes makes things lively at Santa Monica and there is a strictly a prohibition town, the saloon element is kept strictly in the background.

The beach here is one of the finest in the United States, or, for that matter, in the world. It extends for a distance of ten miles, hard, smooth and level, and sloping so gradually into the water that even children may wade out for quite a long distance. The low bluff which extends along the beach is lined for a mile or more with pretty cottages, commanding a fine view over the broad Pacific, with San Pedro in the distance on the west and Catalina Island bounding the horizon out at sea. There is a pretty, well-kept park, furnished with seats, and all along the bluff the citizens have shown their desire to accommodate visitors by erecting a number of little pavilions with tables, where pleasure-seekers may eat their lunch and satisfy an appetite that is sure to be vigorous after an hour or two in this bracing atmosphere. There is a pavilion and bathhouse on the beach, with swings and other attractions for children. A fine wharf was erected a few years ago, from which an excellent fishing may be had. Boats may also be hired to take the visitor to the fishing banks, a short distance out at sea.

Long Beach is well supplied with stores, schools and churches. It is in all respects quite a model little suburban city. The country at the back of the town is very fertile and is underlaid with an immense supply of artesian water. Large quantities of fruits, vegetables and other products are raised, and during the past few years special attention has been paid to the lemon, of which a number of groves have been planted.

CATALINA ISLE. Midsummer at Santa Catalina Island—the Bar Harbor of the Pacific Coast—finds the merriest, maddest, gayest throng of pleasure-seekers where in Christendom. It is then that the wealth and beauty and fashion of all California, from San Francisco to San Diego, congregate on this summer isle, whose multitudinous attractions place her far and away in the lead of all the many watering places on the Coast. And not alone from California does she draw her devotees. Not a week passes but may be found here representatives from all over the world, forming a most cosmopolitan population. Arizona's bonanza cattle kings and mine-owners, seeking a respite from the heat of the interior, have made Catalina their Mecca, and midsummer finds them here in great numbers. Globe-trotters, who make an annual pilgrimage to this celestial isle, unite in pronouncing her charms picturesque and unique beyond compare, combining, as she does, the attractions of beach and mountains, of the calm of the natural beauties of this fair

island, set like a gem in the Western sea, is the decision of an ardent island where never a harsh wind blows, but perpetual summer reigns, where sky and sea, lofty mountain peak and picturesque canyon, bold headland and bestling cliff, pebbly beach and curving shore, combine to form a picture of mingled beauty and repose, whose peer cannot be found in the wide world over. Her mountainous peaks rise from the blue waters of the Pacific as if the island were indeed a section of the lofty Sierras, which, by some mysterious commotion of nature, had been cleft from the main range and anchored twenty miles out at sea.

Not a person on the Pacific Slope but is familiar with the location and charms of Catalina, but lest these lines should reach the eye of some denizen of the deep interior or effate East to whom Catalina is a new name, a brief description may not be amiss.

This mountainous island principally of 55,000 acres is owned and controlled (like the famous Chautauque Lake resort in Western New York) by

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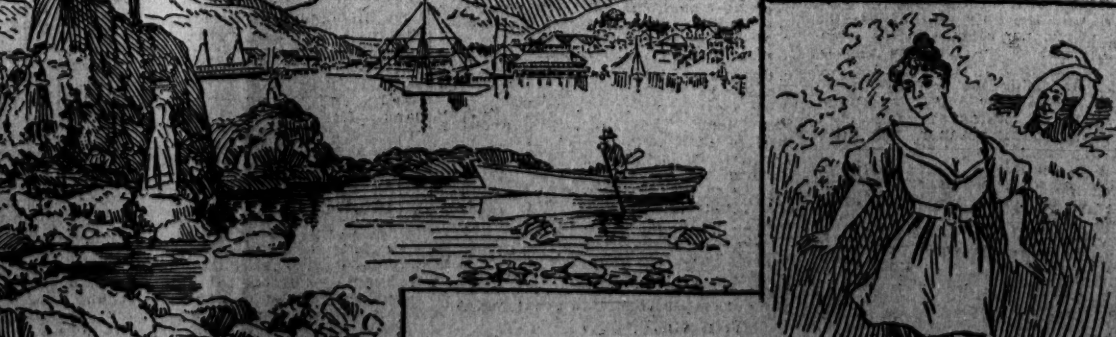
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In the Surf Long Beach.



Sunday at Santa Monica.



On the Sands, Catalina.

FOOD
BEVERAGE
MEDICINE

CURES—

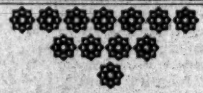
Nervousness,
Indigestion,
Insomnia.

OF SPECIAL VALUE TO

Convalescents

AND

Nursing
Mothers.



HOSPITAL TONIC

A CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF

PURE MALT AND HOPS.

APPETIZER, INVIGORANT

And a valuable substitute for solid food. Nothing to equal it ever before offered to the public;
full pint bottles 25c each at all drug stores.

\$1000—One Thousand Dollars Reward
—will be paid to anyone who can
prove that substitutes for Malt and Hops
are contained in the Hospital Tonic of
Pure Malt and Hops.

Hospital Tonic
Company.

a single corporation. This fact insures absolute freedom from the many objectionable elements which so often mar the charm of popular summer resorts. The Banning Company, who own the island, see to it that all nuisances, human or otherwise, are strictly prohibited. There is a perfect sewer system, plenty of good, pure water and a line of steamers communicating daily and during the midsummer season several times a day, with the mainland, connecting with the Southern Pacific at San Pedro.

A larger part of the island is so mountainous as to be unavailable for habitation, but the range is broken by numerous canyons which open out upon the sea with a stretch of pebbly beach. By far the most important of these is the harbor of Avalon which forms a perfect crescent-shaped beach guarded at its entrance by an immense rock—Sugar Loaf—which stands like a giant sentinel quite detached from the rugged cliffs beyond. A lofty range on the opposite side shelters the harbor and within this protected cove Avalon Bay spreads her shining waters in a gleaming semi-circle so clear and luminous that the treasures lying at the bottom, fifty feet below, can be distinctly seen. Glittering gold fish dart through the waving beds of kelp and a multitude of sea animals float by in picturesque panorama. On the curving shore of this shining bay with her sweep of pebbly beach, has grown up the town of Avalon—the resort of the island. A broad boulevard fronts the bay flanked by a background of buildings, easily the most complete feature of which is the handsome Hotel Metropole, the swell hostelry of the island. Its dark-red front looms up grandly, contrasting in color with the smooth-shaven green lawn which fronts the boulevard. Its wide porches and many windows suggest luxurious comfort. The handsome dining-room faces the sea, and a complete set of colored waters serve all the delicacies known to the modern appetite. Beyond are other hotels, fashionable boarding-houses, shops, stores and curiosity museums, with a large circular pavilion at the lower end of the avenue, where, during the three summer months all the pretty girls and gallant beaux in the galaxy of fashionable habits congregated nightly for a ball, a magnificent marine band, employed by the company, furnishing entrancing music. Farther up this ocean boulevard fronting the Hotel Metropole is a band stand where twilight concerts occur each evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. After that hour the music and the people repair to the pavilion.

An army of tents spread their white wings in the eucalyptus groves which reach back from the beach to the mouth of the canyon, and every summer hundreds of people enjoy the novelty of an ideal camp life.

To enumerate all the attractions of Catalina Island in the limited space allotted, would be a practical impossibility. The bathing and boating, the hunting and fishing, the burro mountain-climbing and collecting stagers, would each require a chapter in itself. From 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 everybody on the island goes bathing and the still waters of the bay are lashed into fury by the frantic efforts of amateur swimmers. Excellent swimming instructors are in constant attendance and many a wretched mermaid from the interior first learns to repose fearlessly in the arms of Neptune in the still waters of Avalon Bay where never a saucy breaker rolls in to retard her progress or disturb her aquatic equilibrium.

Catalina Island is tacitly understood to be the fisherman's paradise. Indeed it has been referred to as the headquarters of the Angler's Club of the entire Pacific Coast. This is a misnomer, for more genuine big catches have been made in Catalina waters than at any other point on the Coast. Only this

year, on July 1, the Pacific Coast record, and well nigh that of the world, was broken by an intrepid angler, Stuart-Menteth Beard of Canandaigua, N. Y., who landed a 215-pound jewfish with a light rod and a fifteen-thread Cuttyhunk line, after a battle of over three hours, during which the gamy monster towed the boat with three men in it two and one-half miles out to sea. As the world's record is 225 pounds with a twenty-one-thread line and a stiff tarpon hook, it is confidently expected by sportsmen that the world's record will yet be broken in Catalina waters. Immense schools of mackerel sport in Avalon Bay every morning, which may be had for the throwing of the bait. The bonanza fishing banks are located about nine miles below Avalon and here the enterprising company have caused to be anchored an immense barge. There is a cabin built on it, where fish dinners are served to order by an accomplished chef. A fleet of skiffs are in constant waiting, fresh bait is always on hand and a power launch plys between Avalon and this barge, conveying fishermen to and fro. It is round about this point that the gamy yellowtail lurk. There are quantities of alim, shining barracuda and subicore, rare little pompano which retail at \$1 per pound in San Francisco and are conceded to be the quintessence of fish delicacies. The gamy mullets, the rock bass, the salmon, the mysterious and magnificent tuna, the curious flying fish, all have their home in Catalina waters. At a point a few miles below Avalon is Seal Rock, where hundreds of seals dry their soft, brown coats, making the air plaintive with their barks and moans.

While fishing is perhaps the main attraction to sportsmen at Catalina, golfing in the interior, have a powerful fascination. At this midsummer season the Bay of Avalon is dotted with white-winged yachts, many of them owned by private parties, who cruise down the coast to drop anchor at the celestial life. There are innumerable excursions to be taken. A favorite pleasure trip is round the island, a distance of sixty miles and made in a single day by any one of the staunch yachts or power launches always at hand. But the ideal pleasure trip is that to the isthmus, twelve miles away and thence by stage, light rail across the mountains to Little Harbor on the other side of the island. A six-in-hand coach, driven by a genuine Hank Monk driver, lends the necessary dash of excitement and stimulation.

But perhaps the most novel feature of this truly unique spot is its method of rapid communication with the city of Los Angeles, fifty miles away, which is accomplished by means of homing-pigeons owned by the Zahn brothers of Los Angeles. Private messages are sent at any hour of the day by these carriers and the regular newspaper correspondence is kept up during the three summer months in this manner. The flight of the pigeons is one of the events of the day on the island. Typewritten on the thinnest of tissue paper, sufficient news to fill a column has been sent by a single bird.

Saturday night is a gala time at Avalon, when her summer population is treated to as perfect a glimpse of fairland as can be imagined. A pen-and-ink description can do but faint justice to the sublime spectacle. From the top of Sugar Loaf, where flames a signal fire, to the steep cliff which guards the opposite entrance to the bay, the entire circling beach is ablaze with colored lights and pyrotechnic display. Every building on the island is brilliant with Japanese lanterns. On the bay float a myriad of tiny rafts gay with colored lights. A fleet of illuminated skiffs and yachts circle

about, floating out to meet the incoming steamer, whose decks are crowded with passengers arriving for a Sunday on the enchanted isle. As the graceful steamer approaches the pier she bursts, as by magic, into a perfect ship of fire. From her topmost mast to the water's edge, there flashes out the answering signal of fire to the beckoning display on shore. This then the celebration reaches its height. The band strikes up its cheeriest strains of military music, the beach, the boulevard, the hotel piazzas, the wharf, swarm with life and color, rockets shoot into the air from a multitude of hidden points, set pieces blaze and revolve on shore and the celebration continues till the eve is literally wearied of the gorgeous spectacle. Then the moon resumes her way, the gay throng gradually melts away to accommodate itself in hotel or cottage or tent, and night draws her dewy curtain round the witching vale of Avalon, whose literal meaning is "the land of the fairies, where the trees are always green, the flowers do not fade, and the summer never dies."

HENRIETTA B. FREEMAN.

Further out to sea, about fifty miles west of San Pedro, is San Clemente Island. It is twenty miles long, with a width of two and a half miles. Like Catalina, it is high and bold. There are several anchorages about the island. The rocky gulches, the rocky basins, the mon, the mysterious and magnificent tuna, the curious flying fish, all have their home in Catalina waters. At a point a few miles below Avalon is Seal Rock, where hundreds of seals dry their soft, brown coats, making the air plaintive with their barks and moans.

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Juan, where may be seen old productive orchards of olive, orange and fig trees. The whole surroundings savor of the California of a century ago, before the enterprising American appeared upon the scene. The Southern California Railway has built a picturesque depot here, after the mission style of architecture.

A little further on there is a high bluff, upon which during the boom a town site was laid out called San-Juan-by-the-Sea. The town came too late in the boom, however, and the site, which is a most beautiful one, was recently sold as acreage at a very reasonable price. This bluff is referred to by Richard H. Dana in his interesting work, "Two Years Before the Mast." He calls San Juan the only romantic spot in California. This, of course, is an absurd statement, but all the same there are few more picturesque spots on the sea coast than this same bluff.

After leaving the Southern California Railway runs for many miles to the beach, affording excellent views of the pleasant stretch of sea coast which borders the calm Pacific. A short distance beyond San Juan the line of San Diego county is passed. The first place of any importance in San Diego county is Oceanside, a pleasant, breezy town, which has grown up within ten years from a sheep ranch. There is a fine beach, which is much frequented in summer by people from the interior; also a comfortable hotel, Carlsbad, forty miles this side of San Diego, consists principally of a comfortable, homey hotel, which is located close to the Imperial spring, the water of which is said to rival the German spa of that name.

SAN DIEGO AND CORONADO.

Passing the pretty little seaside towns of Encinitas and Del Mar, San Diego is reached, after a run of about five hours from Los Angeles. San Diego is made on another page. As a resort, either in summer or winter, San Diego is a place which no visitor to Southern California can afford to overlook. The climate here is more equable than at any other point on the Coast, the variation in temperature between winter and summer being only a few degrees.

There is a lightness and clearness about the atmosphere of San Diego which impresses all visitors. This charming climate and the beautiful scenery of the bay make San Diego one of the most attractive places in a State where there is so much that is beautiful and picturesque.

On a long, narrow stretch of sandy land which separates the bay from the ocean has been built what is claimed to be the largest seaside hotel in the world, the Coronado, which cost over a million dollars. Quite a city has grown up around the hotel, which can accommodate 1200 guests. Coronado Beach is indeed a remarkable example of what can be accomplished within a very few years in the line of building an attractive seaside resort on dry, sandy, and apparently unproductive land. Here, less than ten years ago, was a sand spit, which ninety-nine persons out of one hundred would have declared to be of no value for any purpose whatever. Yet a few enterprising people saw a fortune could be made here, and what is more, they did it—or came pretty near doing it when the boom came to a sudden stop. It is said that the entire cost of the improvements were covered by the sale of lots on this then unattractive looking piece of land. The projectors of the enterprise did not do as some other town-builders in Southern California did about that time and leave nature to take its course, but made many costly improvements in addition to the hotel, planting out a large number of shade trees, so that now the sandy territory for some distance around the hotel has been so thoroughly transformed that a person who should visit it for the first time since the place

was laid out would not recognize it. Quite a little town has grown up, including a number of pretty cottages and some business buildings. There is first-class bathing and a grand drive along the sandy beach for miles. Among other attractions is a little museum near the hotel, which contains quite a number of interesting curiosities, including a model of a large mammoth. There is always good music during the season, and Coronado is today one of the most popular and frequented seaside resorts in Southern California. It is reached either by the ferry from San Diego, which runs frequently, or in a round-about way by railroad around the peninsula.

Returning to Los Angeles, taking the Southern Pacific Railway toward the north, and branching off at Saugus to the west, a picturesque mountain region is traversed, the railroad reaching the coast at San Buenaventura, a pretty little city located between the foothills and the ocean. About fifteen miles back from San Buenaventura in the interior, is the Ojai Valley, nestled among the mountains. It is a spot with few equals in Southern California for climate and scenery. The towering peaks, romantic glens and oak-dotted natural parks of this valley enchanted Nordhoff, the celebrated writer, after whom the town there is named.

From Ventura to Santa Barbara the railroad hugs the coast, affording delightful views of the Santa Barbara Channel, with the islands in the distance, while to the right is a range of hills, upon which grow scattering clumps of like oaks.

Santa Barbara is a favorite resort for tourists and invalids, and is known all over the world. It has a picturesque location on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear. The sheltered location, with the range of mountains to shut off the cold winds from the north, gives it a remarkably mild climate, and it is not for nothing that it is called the "Island of the Sun." The island where the city is located is a beautiful peninsula, the discovery of California, was buried.

One of the industries of these islands is the gathering of abalone, shells, which are found on the rocks. Many tons of these shells are worked up in Los Angeles and San Francisco for sale as ornaments or curiosities. The meat of the abalone is dried in large quantities by the Chinese and shipped to China, where it is used in soups. Pearls are also discovered in the abalone and marketed. They are larger than the ordinary pearl, but not so clear in color, although once in a while a specimen is found that might be mistaken for a genuine pearl.

For many years Santa Barbara kept behind most of the Southern California cities in the march of development. This may partly be explained by the fact that the population of Santa Barbara is largely composed of retired people, who have made their fortunes in the East, and came here to reside in a place where they can find rest and quiet. There is still quite a proportion of the population of Santa Barbara who are averse to any stir and to modern improvements in general, preferring the easy-going Spanish-American style of life, which is still found to a greater extent in this than in any other of the important cities of Southern California. Santa Barbara has, however, not been able to entirely escape the spirit of progress which pervades Southern California during recent years. Quite a number of important improvements have been completed, including a fine boulevard along the waterfront.

The completion of the coast line to San Francisco, which will not be much longer delayed, will undoubtedly give a great impetus to the growth of this beautiful city by the sea, to which nature has been so remarkably kind.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Lying off the coast of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, at a distance

of from twenty to thirty miles from the mainland, may be seen several bold ranges, rising from the ocean. These are the Channel Islands, consisting of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Santa Barbara, San Miguel and Anacapa. These islands are well worth a visit from the tourists who does not mind a little roughing it. There is no regular connection with the mainland, so the trip must be made in a sailing boat. The islands offer many attractions to the sportsman, the antiquarian and the lover of the wild and picturesque in nature.

The largest of these islands is Santa Cruz, which lies opposite Santa Barbara, at a distance of twenty miles. It is about twenty-one miles long by an average width of four miles, the peaks rising to the height of about seventeen hundred feet. On the northern side of the island there is a roadstead, called Prisoners' Harbor, at the opening of a valley where wood and water can be obtained. Crops of grain and fruit are raised in this isolated spot. Like most of the other islands, Santa Cruz is largely utilized as a sheep ranch.

A short distance east of Santa Cruz Island is Anacapa, which is really a group of three diminutive islands, their entire length being five miles. The west end of Anacapa is a peak 930 feet high, separated from the middle island by a gap ten feet wide. There is no fresh water on these islands, but sheep and goats manage to thrive, owing to the dew which falls at night. These islands have been great resorts for the seal and sea lion, but the animals are being rapidly killed off. Five miles west of Santa Cruz is Santa Rosa Island, which is fifteen miles long by ten miles wide. This is also a mountainous island. Some of the islands attain an elevation of over eleven hundred feet. Numerous springs furnish sufficient water supply for stock, and some agriculture is carried on, but the chief industry of the island has been sheep-raising.

The western of the Channel Islands is San Miguel, which is seven and one-half miles long and two and one-half miles wide. On the northeast side of the island is Cuyler Harbor. This is supposed to be the island where Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, was buried.

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Definition of a "Scab."

(August Scribner's): "Would you mind tellin' me, jest to oblige, what a scab really is?"

The brake man had a round, cheerful young face, to which freckles only imparted an additional friendliness of expression; but at these artless words it clouded; his lower jaw dropped and he hitched his blue trousers up at the knee, appearing to ask aid of the thick shoes, which were tapping the floor.

"A scab?" said the brakeman, "why a scab's a feller that scabs—takes another feller's job."

"Well, but," insisted the country woman, "I don't understand. My daughter that I bin visitin' in Iowa, she was havin' a cellar made—and the mason that was doin' it had a man workin' for him that bin workin' for him thirteen year and was the best man he had, but he wasn't a union man, and the boss of the union told him he'd got to send that man off 'cause he didn't belong to the union, or else all the others would strike on him,

and they'd boycott him with his customers, so he done it, and another man took his place, now I s'pose he was a scab?"

"Didn't they give the feller the choice of joinin' the union?"

"I don't know. I know he went off, and he felt awful bad, 'cause he said 'twasn't no fun huntin' a job this year. Was that man who took his place a scab?"

"Oh, no, ma'am, he was all right, he belonged to the union."

"Ain't nobody got a right to work without he belongs to the union?"

No Book Typographically Correct.

(Harper's Round Table.) I remember once of a publisher in London who met up his mind to publish a book that should have no typographical errors whatever. He had his proofs corrected by his own proof readers, until they all assured him that there were no longer any errors in the text. Then he sent proofs to the universities and to other publishing houses offering a reward of several pounds sterling in cash for every typographical mistake that could be found. Hundreds of proofs were sent out in this way, and many skilled proof readers examined the pages in the hope of earning a prize. A few errors were discovered. Then all the proof-sheets having been heard from, the publisher felt assured that his book would appear before the public an absolutely perfect piece of composition. He had the plates cast, the edition printed and bound between twelve expensive covers—because as a perfect specimen of the printer's art it was worth the cost in literature, and exceedingly valuable to bibliophiles. The edition sold well and was spread all over the country. The publisher was very much pleased with himself for having done something that had hitherto been considered an impossibility. Then his pride had a fall, for six or eight months later he received a letter calling his attention to an error in a certain line on a certain page. Then came another letter announcing the discovery of a second error in this perfect book. I believe before the year was up four or five mistakes were found.

A Safe Method.

(Harper's Round Table.) The treasures of the Banks of France are said to be better guarded than those of any other bank in the world. At the close of business hours every day, when the money is put into the vaults in the cellar, masons at once wall up the doors with hydraulic mortar. Water is then turned on and kept running until the cellar is flooded. A burglar would have to work in a diving suit and break down a cement wall before he could even start to loot the vaults. When the officers arrive the next morning, the water is drawn off, the masonry is torn down, and the vaults opened.

THE BIRTH OF THE OPAL.

The sunbeamed loved the moonbeam. And followed her low and high. But the moonbeam fed and hid her head. The sunbeamed wooed with passion. Ah! he was a lover bold. And his heart was aching with a mad desire for the moonbeam pale and cold. She fled like a dream before him. Her hair was a shining sheen. And O that fate would annihilate The space that lay between! Just as the day lay vanishing In the arms of the twilight dim, The sunbeamed caught the one he sought And drew her close to him. And out of his warm arms started, She sprang, afraid, like a trembling maid, And hid in a niche of rock. And the sunbeamed followed and found her, And led her to love's own feast; And they were wed on that rocky bed, And the dying day was their priest, And lo! the beautiful opal. That rare and wondrous gem, Where the moon and sun blend into one, Is the child that was born to them.

—(The Jewel.)

BLOOD HORSES.



THE HORSE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER I—PIONEER EQUESTRIANISM.

THE native Californian, the hijo del pais, was himself a born horseman. His very salutation of you, as he courteously extended his right hand and exclaimed: "Buenos dias, caballero," told the whole story in a sentence as trite as an epigram. You were a gentleman because you rode a horse, and the eye of the young Mexican grantholder had not yet been able to peer sufficiently far into the future to behold either the bicycle or the bit-owners. John Clay of Kentucky (the great Commoner's youngest son) used to say that it was part of a gentleman's education to mix a mint julep and ride a bucking horse. The youthful sons of Southern California agreed to the latter clause, but substituted the roasting of a bull's head in the ashes from the fragrant compound which arose from the blending of cognac and maraschino with the "greens" that go with the spring lamb. Their saddles were works of art, so far as stamping and silver work went. Take Baskin, or any of the famous saddlers of London, and they would show you their aim to get the greatest amount of strength with the least amount of weight. Fred Archer's racing saddles, in which he rode to victory not less than five winners of the derby, six of the St. Leger and four of the Two Thousand Guineas, seldom weighed over two and three-quarter pounds. But with our Californian the aim was comfort in the saddle for a long ride. Old Senor Sepulveda, who ran Black Swan against Sarco in the longest race ever run in America, up to that time (1852) had a saddle that must have had nearly forty ounces of silver on it, all elegantly chased and weighing over two and forty pounds. Those old dons thought nothing of ninety miles between sun and sun, and would change horses half a dozen times during the journey, hence the weight of a saddle was a secondary consideration.

A land journey to San Francisco from Los Angeles in the 40s meant that a man should ride his own horse hence to Los Camulos and obtain another one in

fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, from which we glean that the British imported 85 Arabians, 4 Persians, 29 Turks and 42 Barb. It is easily to be seen why the Spaniards, having more trade than England with Northern Africa, since the days of Hannibal, should import more Barbs than Arabs, and why the English, who had twice as much tonnage afloat in the Red Sea, as any other nation at that period, should have given Arabs the preference. The thoroughbred horse of today, of which the world is the most distinguished type, is merely the Oriental horse, improved and developed by nearly four centuries of close and careful cultivation. Of the lines of only three are in existence today. These are the Godolphin, Arabian, taken from a water cart in the streets of Paris in 1729; the Byerly Turk, used by Capt. Byerly in the Irish wars in 1688, and the Darley Arabian, imported by Mr. Darley of Yorkshire in 1689. The Byerly Turk was 15 hands 1 inch high, the two Arabs being smaller. Indeed, it was as late as 1740, when the first thoroughbred horse attained the now not unusual height of 16 hands. This was Babraham, son of the Godolphin Arabian, who is claimed by many to have been not an Arabian, but an Andalusian-bred horse of Barb parentage.

Hence, it is not unreasonable to infer that the native stock of California was a race of horses identical with the Barbs that were taken to England, but dwarfed by centuries of incestuous inbreeding, as well as by a lack of care or stimulation of growth. . . . I pin my assertion that the native horse of Mexico and California was a direct descendant of the Barbs imported into Spain from the Barbary coast. The Moonaah Barb, imported into England by Queen Anne, can be found in the pedigrees of 30,000 thoroughbred horses. Why should not the California horse have had an equally patriotic origin?

CHAPTER II—THE FIRST OF THE TROTTERS.

It was not the taste of the native population to ride in carriages or vehicles of any sort. They had been trained to travel astride of a horse and not behind him. The Sepulvedas, Escondidos, Zamoranos, and other grant-holders, had their huge family car-

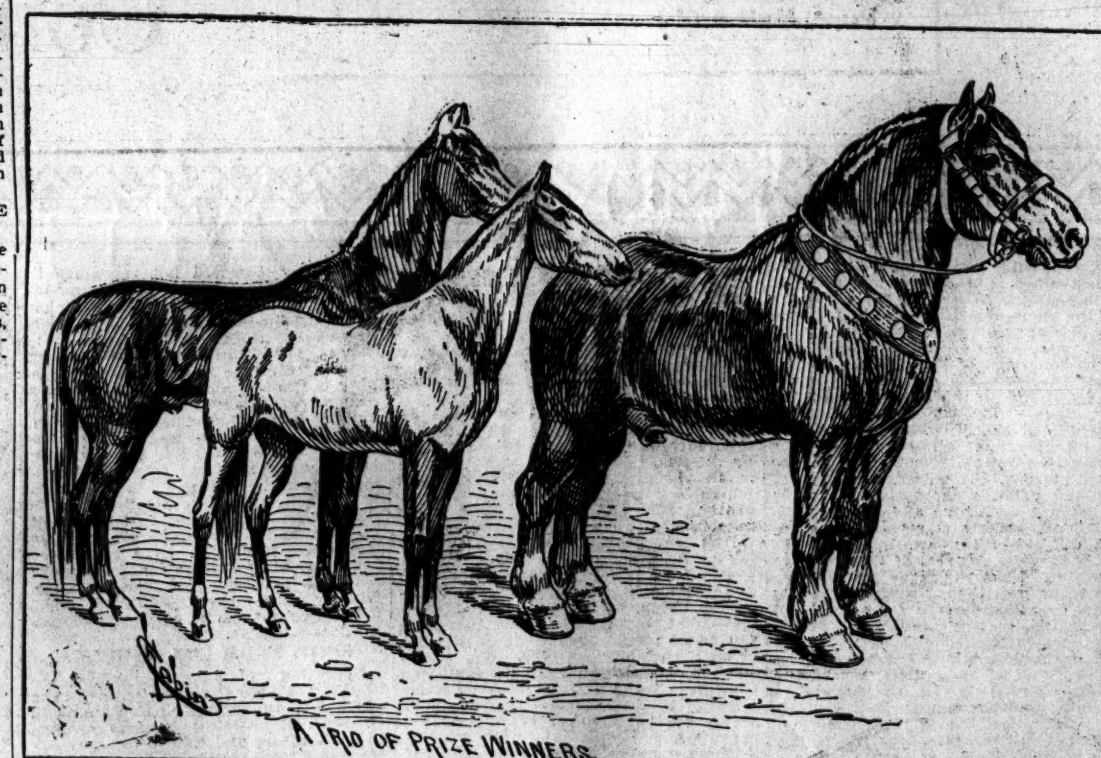
riages with water at the crossing of the San Gabriel, because it was a desert waste from there to Chino. Now there is not a quarter-mile of the same road where a man cannot get a drink for himself and his team.

John Goller, then in the forwarding business at San Pedro, got the second fast team of roadsters, and Don Benito Wilson followed suit, with the hand-somest buggy that had yet been seen here. But the honor of bringing the first trotting stallion with a record to Los Angeles, belongs to Thomas D. Most. I think he was County Clerk about that time. The horse was called Mormon Chief, a rich-blood bay, with very bold and vigorous action. John Daniels had him at the old Pioneer course, near San Francisco, in 1861, and I frequently drove him in his "work-outs." In company with Bell Alta, who could always beat him, Mr. Mormon Chief finally over his awkwardness and trotted a good heat in 2:48. How all this came back to me, as I read in the Times of June 29, that Willard Stinson's three-year-old filly, Miss Jessie, had won a race in straight heats at Portland, Or., the best time being 2:18½! In the language of Brer Jasper, "de world do move."

The first move toward a real trotting stud farm was made by Hon. Leonard J. Rose, who came here from Albuquerque, where he had been an extensive trader, and settled down in the San Gabriel, not far from his present location. His first farm was called "Sunny Slope," which he sold to an English corporation in 1885, and then threw "Rosemeade" open to the admiration of the breeders. His first start was with two stallions and three mares, which he purchased from George C. Stevens of Milwaukee, Wis. One of these stallions was The Moor, out of the famous trotting, ten-mile mare, Belle of Wabash, a noted winner at all long distances.

Overland was the other stallion, but he died before I ever got a chance to see him. But of The Moor I can write understandingly, as I saw him at the State Fair of 1875, and deemed him one of the truest-made and best-furnished horses I had ever seen. His driving power was good, though not equal to that of his grandson, Sultan, and his legs and feet were simply as hard and firm as pillars of marble set into blocks of porphyry. His head was clean-cut and full of intelligence, added to which he was an entire outcross for all the better-bred trotting mares in the State, being by Whipple's Hambletonian, Moor out of Minnie, Kentucky Dist. Werner's Rattler and the two David Hills (both of the Black Hawk family), out of dams by such thorough-

bred sires as Williamson's Belmont, Owen Dale, Langford, Jack Hawkins, Fulwell, Elmer, Chatham, Ashland, Independence, Winnebago and Riffman. But, as bad luck would have it, The Moor died at San Gabriel on his hours' illness. Fortunately, Mr. Rose had a colt from him called Sultan, which subsequently became famous through his record of 2:07½. Ruby, 2:19, and Alcazar, 2:20. Mr. Rose also bred Beautiful Bells, 2:19, by The Moor out of Minnie, and a pair of each of these mares has eight performers in the 2:30 list, but those of Beautiful Bells have the lower records. Mr. Rose in 1880 had the greatest set of trotting-bred horses in New York that ever was held since the world began, netting a total of \$206,000. The following table shows the records of Minnie's progeny, together with those of her still more famous daughter:



Alcazar 2:20½
Beautiful Bells 2:19½
Eva 2:24½
Grand Moor 2:24½
San Gabriel 2:29½
Sweetheart 2:22½
Winchester 2:22½
Pawnee 2:26½

BEAUTIFUL BELLS.
Bell Bird, 1 year 2:24½
Bell Boy, 3 years 2:19½
Bell Flower, 2 years 2:24½
Hind Rose, 3 years 2:19½
Palo Alto Belle, 3 years 2:22½
St. Bell, 4 years 2:24½
Chimes, 9 years 2:22½
Adbell, 1 year 2:25½

L. H. Titus, who then lived at Dewdrop Farm in the San Gabriel Valley, made the second most valuable of the early importations of trotters, in the person of the handsome little stallion Echo, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He afterwards sold him to Mr. Haggin, the millionaire owner of Rancho del Paso, in Sacramento county. Echo got several performers in the 2:30 list, and his daughters bred well to every sire in the State. His daughter, Echora, foaled the famous little stallion, pacing stallion Directly, whom I consider the most perfectly developed horse of his age that I ever saw. Echo was a most beautiful little horse, and had more power than many larger horses. Like Gov. Stanford's famous horse Electioneer, he seemed to get his best performers from mares of running blood, while Mr. Rose's famous horses, The Moor and Sultan, achieved comparatively nothing in that direction.

In 1874, Joseph Chalm Simpson, the well-known turf writer of Sabula, Iowa, gathered together his Lanes and Penates, and started for California. Among the horses he brought with him

was a gray stallion called A. W. Richmond by Simpson's Blackbird, he by Camden, a son of the thoroughbred horse Shark and the English mare Lady Mostyn, imported by Commodore R. F. Stockton, U. S. N. The only thoroughbred stallion that ever got into the 2:30 list was Venture, 2:27½, bred by the late Henry Williamson of Mesa City, Ariz., and a stallion was imported Lady Mostyn, the dam of Camden. This is a coincidence that most breeders and turf writers seemed to have overlooked. The stallion A. W. Richmond, was one of the greatest weight-pullers I ever saw, and could trot as fast to a 400-pound wagon with two men in it, as he could to a skeleton wagon. I think he was the greatest road horse I ever saw. Mr. Simpson finally sold this stallion to Hancock M. Johnston of this city, and the grand old horse ended his days at the south of the Tehachepi, but not until he had left a mark on the trotting stock of this section.

He got several performers in the 2:30 list and the dams of many more, including those of Anteeo, 2:15½, and Anteevito, 2:19. Richmond's horses all inherited his wonderfully sound legs and feet, as well as his excellent temper. He "should have died hereafter."

Judge Salisbury was a handsome chestnut stallion, bred in Santa Clara county and brought here for the public use. He was by the now famous Nutwood, 2:18, and the 2:30 list of that horse now exceeds 100 performers. Judge Salisbury got Tono, Rex O'More and many other fast and serviceable horses. When Nutwood was taken East and became so much in demand to mate with daughters of Electioneer, there was a rush for his sons for stud purposes, and Judge Salisbury was carried off eastward, too much to my regret for I liked him and he got very much.

Since then numerous importations have been made of valuable horses, the best to my knowledge being McKinney, 2:11½, and Gosper, 2:14½. The former of these horses was selected by Charles H. Duffee of this city for J. W. Gardner. McKinney was by Alcayote, one of the best sons of the famous George Wilkes, 2:22, but Gardner did not fancy him on his arrival here, and threw him back on Charley Duffee's hands. He is the same horse under punishment that I can remember to have ever seen, and Mr. Rose's designation of him, "the hero of the homestead," has long since been established beyond dispute. Gosper was ever Mr. Duffee's favorite of the train, but my preference always leaned toward McKinney, who has but few equals as a finisher. Mr. Duffee sold Gosper to the late millionaire, James G. Fair, and he is now domiciled

at the stable of the deceased Senator. In Sonoma county.

The last three-year-old trotting filly, Miss Jessie, who won at Portland recently, with such consummate ease, was written by Willard Stinson, Esq., of this city, who is a new accession to the breeding ranks, and one of the most conscientious sportsmen I have ever known. He has a fine farm of four miles southwest of this city, and his premier stallion is a grand old gray horse called Larco, a very worthy son of A. W. Richmond, aforesaid.

CHAPTER III—THE THOROUGHBREDS.

While California has produced many great trotters, and Southern California has produced many "explorers of the teens," yet it must not be supposed that the thoroughbred horse has been wholly neglected. By thoroughbred is meant a distinct type of horse, being the Oriental horse improved by centuries of cultivation through all countries in Europe and America. All thoroughbred horses now represent one or the other of three male lines, Eclipse, Herod and Matchem. The first of these was foaled in 1764 and represents the male line of the Darley Arabian, mentioned in the first chapter of this article; the second in 1758, being a male descendant of the Byerly Turk, and the last in 1748, being a male-line grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, whose male line is now nearly extinct, being represented solely through the great English stallion Melbourne.

Several attempts at breeding thoroughbred horses in Southern California were made prior to 1875 by different parties, but the first movement in that direction was made in 1875 by Sub-Baldwin, owner of the now famous Santa Anita rancho in the San Gabriel Valley. He purchased in that year two famous horses, the stallion Electioneer and Rutherford, both 4 years old, the former representing the Herod line and the latter that of Matchem. With them he brought several mares of approved blood, mostly daughters of Virgil, a grandson of the illustrious Glencoe, the very worthy grand-sire of the immortal Stockwell, who was undoubtedly the foremost stallion of the century. From these unions came a host of grand winners, and the Maltese cross colors of Santa Anita came to the front in many noted contests. Grinstead proved himself much the superior sire of the twain, and two of his get won the American Derby at Chicago. Mr. Baldwin is the only horse-owner who has won that coveted prize more than once, having won it twice with the get of his well-bred old Grinstead, in addition to having run second for it on two other occasions. The fol-

lowing table shows some of the valuable races won by the get of Grinstead and Rutherford since 1880:

No.	Name of Race.	Where Run.	Times Won.
1	American derby, Chicago	Chicago	1
2	Alcazar stakes, Saratoga	Saratoga	1
3	Brooklyn derby, Gravesend	Brooklyn	1
4	Latonia derby, Covington	Covington	1
5	Champion stakes, Long Branch	Long Branch	1
6	Congress Hall, Saratoga	Saratoga	1
7	Exceller stakes, Saratoga	Saratoga	1
8	Hunter stakes, Jerome Park	Jerome Park	1
9	Kenner stakes, Saratoga	Saratoga	1
10	Elliptic stakes, Baltimore	Baltimore	1
11	Ladies' stakes, Jerome Park	Jerome Park	1
12	Monmouth Oaks stakes, Long Branch	Long Branch	1
13	Saratoga, Saratoga	Saratoga	1
14	Brewer's cup, St. Louis	St. Louis	1
15	Railway handicap, St. Louis	St. Louis	1
16	Stevens stakes, Long Branch	Long Branch	1
17	Boulevard handicap, Chicago	Chicago	1
18	Oakwood handicap, Chicago	Chicago	1
19	Great Western handicap, Chicago	Chicago	1

(The figure "4" in the above table means 4 years old and upward.)

This is a remarkable showing to make, especially when we consider that Mr. Baldwin very seldom sells a horse and that nearly all the Rutherfords and Grinsteads ran in his colors. During the twenty years that have elapsed, Baldwin has probably won over \$350,000 in stake races alone, and at least \$100,000 more in purse races. His four American derbies at Chicago alone netted him \$48,850, but the expenses of a large stable like his are enormous, something in excess of \$3500 a month, so it is very doubtful if he is much ahead of the game. In 1891, when was the poorest year he ever had on the turf, he won \$20,510 in stake races; and \$4885 in purses, owing to which his winnings fell below his expenses.

John L. J. Rose started in with the bang tails in 1880, but while he had the very best colts and fillies that money would buy at Palo Alto, his success was but moderate. He had a great mare in Fairy, but she never went into the entry-box at Gravesend or Coney Island that Kingston or Dr. Hasbrouck was not there to meet her. In 1891 he had over-average good colts in Nomad, but he was a hard colt to ride, and Garrison was the only rider that understood him. Garrison got ruled off for some misconduct or other and Mr. Rose was so disgusted that he leased all his horses to M. F. Dwyer, now in England. No sooner was this lease affected than Garrison was at once reinstated and as might have been expected, rode Nomad in half a dozen victories, several of which were quite valuable. Like all the other leased horses, Nomad was hauled out to race on many occasions, but he should have been left in the stable, and the fall of 1893 saw him sent

high, but a beauty from nose to tail. Dan Murphy is of the same line as Mr. Reed's Duncombe, his grand-sire (Specie) being the sire of Duncombe. I must not forget W. F. Thompson, either. He lives upon Duney avenue, in Hancock Johnson's old house, and has some pretty fine gallopers himself. His mares are all American bred, but of excellent lineage and very sharply, and his premier stallion is an English horse called Convict, got by Favonius, the English Derby-winner of 1871, while his fourth dam was Pocahontas, the greatest mare the world has ever seen. There are but four stallions in America, which trace to Pocahontas, through the female tail line of Convict, and Convict is as sharply as any horse I ever saw, by the way, is one of them. I expect to hear good accounts of his progeny, which are very high-formed and stout-made horses.

Joseph Cairn Simpson comes up again on this discussion. When he came out to California in 1874, he brought among his horses a three-year-old stallion called Hock Hocking, one of the choicest bred horses in America and as grand an individual as ever saw this State till Mr. Modoc and Ormonde dropped in upon us from across the seas. That horse he sold to Capt. Hutchison of this city, who bred from him a dozen or more of very clever winners, including St. David, Arthur H., Beaconsfield and several of the crack-jacks of ten years ago. I regarded Hock Hocking as built more on the lines of the great Sir John Abernethy than any animal I ever saw in America. The stock he left behind him was good, although his sons have not had as yet any really good opportunities in the stud. Got by Ringmaster (Ringold-Katie Pease's dam) out of Young Fashion by Imp. Monarch, and she out of old Fashion by Trustee. I can imagine nothing much better than was old Hock Hocking in propria persona.

The last surviving son of the great Glencoe, little Crichton, own brother to Basil Duke's great mare Blonde, died somewhere in this region. I never saw him, but he got that clever little chestnut filly, Pansy, who has won so many good races in Oregon and Idaho. The longevity of this family of horses is their chief distinguishing characteristic. Glencoe himself died at the age of 27, while his sons, Highlander died at 19, Crichton 25, Riffman 27, Bonnie Laddie 20, Little Arthur 19, Vandal 22, Ashland 17, Faith 14, Beavercreek 14, and Winnebago 16. Crichton got some very good brood mares, among them Armdale Howard, who produced that noted stallion, Pansy.

The foregoing list is not complete, but it is as nearly so as I can give it from memory, covering a period of over forty busy and eventful years.

CHAPTER IV—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FOR THE WINTERING OF HORSES.

The value of Southern California as



galloped over the plains between Suisun and Sacramento, or cantered merrily down the long grade between the "Nigger Tent" and Goodyear's Bar, a ride that I have not taken for more than thirty years. I have the dashing antiquated horseman and poet Adam Lindsay Gordon, I believe that "If once we efface the charm of the chase From the land and uproot the stud, Then gently to the Anglo-Saxon race And farewell to the Norman blood." HIDALGO, Los Angeles, July 6, 1895.

Buffalo, and did not care to risk his horses upon so long a journey. I heard nothing more from him or any one belonging to him, until November, 1894, when one day, in the midst of a pouring shower, I got a telegram which read: "Start for Los Angeles with horses tomorrow. Please secure me twenty box stalls if possible. E. F. GEERS."

Mr. Geers is Mr. Hamlin's trainer and driver, and is generally addressed as "Mr. Jeers" by the colored race, whom he employs exclusively as grooms. Out I went through the blinding rain and found R. R. Brown, superintendent of the track at Agricultural Park, and that gentleman not only got the stalls in readiness for the visiting horsemen, but also went out beyond Pasadena and escorted Mr. Geers to his new quarters. A day or two later along came "Pa" Hamlin and his wife,

and they spent the whole winter in Southern California. I asked Mr. Hamlin one day at the Raymond if he thought I had exaggerated the advantages of Southern California as a place to winter horses as well as men. "No, sir, you have not," replied the sage of Buffalo. "You did not exaggerate anything. On the contrary, knowing the country as well as I do, you might have said a great deal more than you did. It is a country that can be properly called a paradise for horse and man alike."

The simple solution of the proposition is that the mild winters of California are such that a horse grows all through the season during which on the Atlantic seaboard his growth would be suspended by reason of inclement weather. The excellence of California's horses and their marvelous precocity is, therefore, the result of climatic agencies, of which shrewd horsemen will not be slow to take advantage.

CHAPTER V—A THOROUGHBRED'S VALUE.

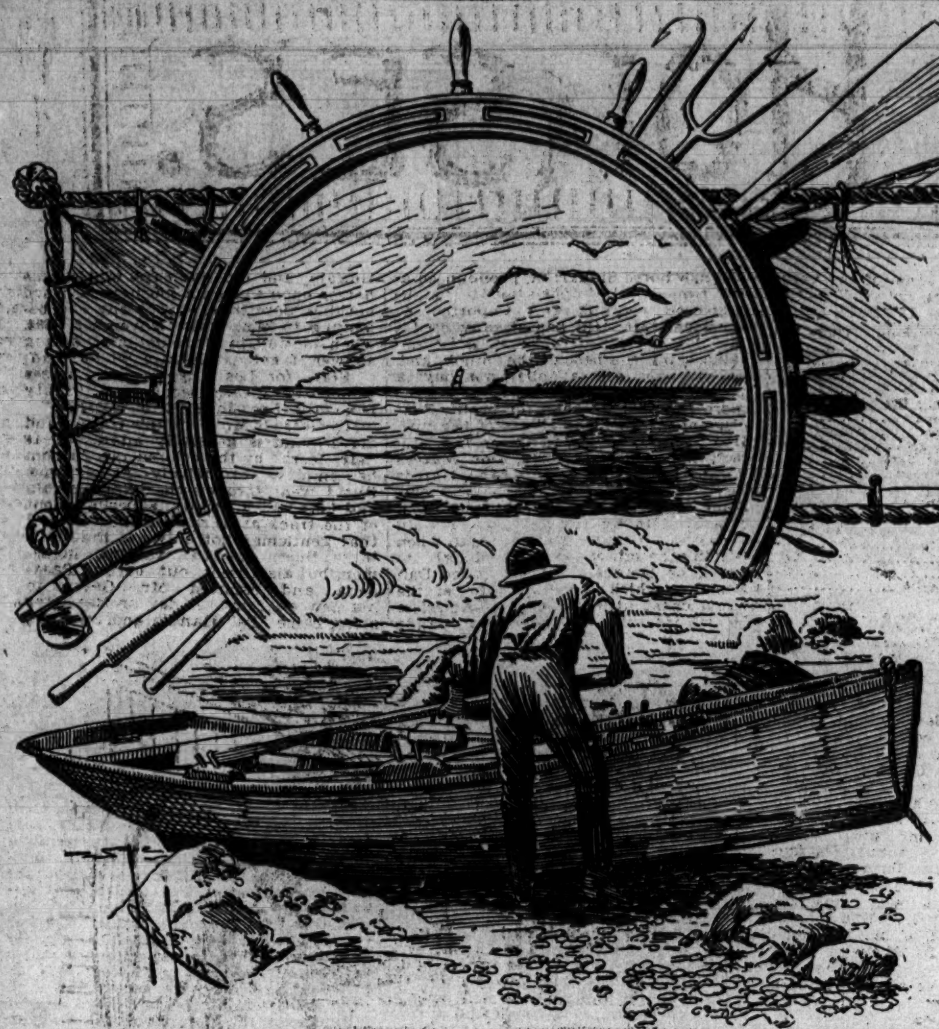
Ask nineteen men out of twenty what is the value of a thoroughbred horse, and they will tell you, "nothing, except for gambling purposes," whereas nothing is further from the actual truth than that. The late Leland Stanford did not think that way; and he was about as practical a man as has lived in this self-same world of ours during the period of my existence. He demonstrated the value of thoroughbred blood in trotting horses by breeding three that went miles under 2:10, in this manner; and he so impressed C. J. Hamlin and old Monroe Salisbury with the sagacity of his reasoning that they have taken up the magic theory where the master of Palo Alto laid it down. The truth is that no trotting horse can long sustain effort necessary to a mile under 2:10 without a very strong infusion of thoroughbred blood.

But the thoroughbred horse has a use far and away beyond that. He is the great saddle animal of the world, and can outstep any other animal in the service of man on a long journey, if you only give him food and water enough. In the past eight years I have spent about twenty months over in the Australian colonies where the breed of nothing but thoroughbred sires in a general way. There the farmer's son goes out for his daily ride over the sheep run or the cattle station, and a horse that traces to Wild Dayrell and Beadman, if not to Stockwell or Hermit. He goes over fences like a professional steeplechaser, and never attempts to open a gate unless his little sister is with him. The consequence was that when aid for Gen. Gordon in the Sudan was called for, William Bede Dalley, the greatest of Australian statesmen, equipped at his own expense a cavalry troop of 800 men that for size, power and manly bearing, beat any other mounted force ever assembled.

The Australian takes his exercise on top of a horse and not behind him.

Old and clumsy as I am growing, I love a good horseman and look back with a sigh upon the days when I galloped over the plains between Suisun and Sacramento, or cantered merrily down the long grade between the "Nigger Tent" and Goodyear's Bar, a ride that I have not taken for more than thirty years. I have the dashing antiquated horseman and poet Adam Lindsay Gordon, I believe that "If once we efface the charm of the chase From the land and uproot the stud, Then gently to the Anglo-Saxon race And farewell to the Norman blood." HIDALGO, Los Angeles, July 6, 1895.

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THE SUMMER SEA

BY the people of Southern California the great ocean that laps its shores is enjoyed both winter and summer. So peaceful is it that it is doubtful in which season it was named "Pacific." But many as are its winter attractions, the summer brings a fuller list of novelties, with an absolute certainty of freedom from anything that on other seas would be called a storm.

They are a few places where under some headland, a puff of wind may come down from some canyon a little stronger than is good for a careless sailor, but no one who has his boat could be afraid of watching the water could be afraid of watching the water boat built for the ocean there would be no danger then, in nine cases out of ten. But there is always ample time to luff, and one who is watchful need never let go the sheet. Nearly all the accidents of the sea have come from going out with boat and sail fit only for smooth water, and from the sudden silliness of the sea. And even then, there is very little danger, and almost always from carelessness, such as lashing the sheet fast for troll-ling, or pulling the sheet in for a pull of the water kneed. Many row about in many places in all manner of tubs, and in many places, nearly all the time that one can keep one's eyes off of the many wharves that stand for years on the open beach, start from it and sink it again with perfect safety.

Given, with such conditions, a breeze during the whole summer whose rising can be known to an hour, whose velocity can be predicted with equal certainty, by the appearance of the morning, and the time and rate of its dying away, and foretold as the manner of its rising and falling, on the coast for sailing. One cannot have the wind need necessary to get the best speed out of some classes of racing yachts, but on the other hand one is certain not to be becalmed when he wants to run home. And one is equally certain to be able to sail as well not to be ruined by dead air or half the day lost in waiting to know whether one can start or not.

Add now the low temperature of the sea from the great Arctic current but a few miles off shore, and you have none of that dead heat that on the ocean is so oppressive when you are caught in it. This current makes an ocean temperature of both water and breeze that are probably found nowhere else in the same latitude, certainly not in North America.

LIFE BY THE SHORE.
What wonder, then, that the sea is a pleasure as well as the mountains or the shady valleys or rushing trout streams? What wonder that thousands go to the summer to live in tents and cottages beside the tumbling wave? Even to the dweller in the cool shades of the mountains the rolling blue, with its marvelous terrors and its strange beauty, the kind every man should have, is so near that he can afford it. Thousands go to the sea and mountains both, for, though time is money here as elsewhere, to excursion is small, - cheap. Excursion on rates and hours are also so arranged on the many railroads that every one can enjoy the sea on all holidays. Were Eastern resorts appreciated by the people of the East, the steamship terminals for the people, there should be a standing room at Coney Island or Mt. Washington.

There are few places where safe bathing is not found in the surf, with little undertow, on the long and gradual slopes of the beach. The water is made to deep water. Bathing resorts are so common that one can take his choice and have constant variety, while the low cost of all of them makes it unnecessary for one to go far away anywhere. The season is about twice as long as on the Atlantic, and many bathers go in the winter, and for most people the water is their life. It is too cold, being made too warm even in summer, for delicate people. The change in the water between the two seasons is only about 10° F. So much in the sand and gathering shells are so favorite and fashionable parts of the season's programme as at the finest resorts of the coast that the gathering of rare shells and moans that abound on this Coast afford constant amusement to the curious. One in the water the whole day, watching the surf and from the long gentle swell the sea lifts his black shiny head and turns upon you an almost human gaze. Seal pups swim about with him and white with dark wings drift here and there through the bright sunlight or float lazily on the surface tide, while the dark wings wing skin the gentle heaving sea, or flap lazily above in air, descending with heavy splash into the water to catch a fish, or to swallow the victim and then rising in air to repeat the performance. Sometimes a score or more of seals swim in the same company, look like a revolting chain of ducks from sky to sea. Later in the season the seals are alive with surf on the beach. Yachtsmen sail through the incoming waves and make all manner of pretty evolutions among the combing breakers. The sailing and the fishing boats are sailing, and there is no place so safe as sailing and

more for your money. If you want a drier sweater and cooler weather, run to the north, around Point Conception, and you will find the waves tumble more wildly. If you want to coast the open sea you need not return at night, for the islands will afford you the same view day and night. At most of the time you can drift with safety anywhere, without watch or reckoning. If you only go out so far that you are not sure to drift ashore before morning, you need not be afraid of being blown in, as the Gulf of California is so small. In the Gulf of Mexico, near Santa Nicolas Island, where an Indian woman once lived seventeen years alone, forgot her language, and died of loneliness when brought to Santa Barbara; and in the Gulf of California, where the wild goats of Santa Rosa and climb the hills of Santa Cruz.

THE COAST ISLANDS.

On these islands you may find the wildness of all the wild country of the United States and look upon miles of land the white man has never seen. You may find relics of long lost Indian races whose names none ever knew, and hoary tradition knows not. And no ordinary relics will these be, rather the proofs of a higher state of culture, for among those found on the outer coast, but entirely different from the work of those that in Arizona made the great canals that the white man cannot excel today, yet have perished without leaving a tradi-

San Clemente you will find worth a visit from your yacht, and at Santa Catalina, which has now become a world-famous resort, you will find your sail for a while. Sailing, fishing and hunting is provided, and safe and commodious steamers run every day to the mainland, so that if you do not care to go ashore, you can nevertheless enjoy all the pleasures of this large island.

Around these islands you may coast at will, and bathe on the little beaches almost free from surf on the eastern sides and sleeping with perfect security from tempest, rain or wind, under the lee of the islands. The only danger to sharks to trouble you in these quiet waters, though you may at times see the dreaded back-fin that you have read of in the newspapers, is that the shark is probably the leopard or dog shark, and has never yet hurt any one. So, too, in the deep, still water around the islands, you may see the octopus or devilfish, but it is not so dangerous as the bad creature he is represented, he does not show it here. If early enough in the season you may see many a mighty whale breaching his back, and blowing spray in a sparkling column high in the air as he breathes; you may see the dead killer or orca redden the sea, and the dead seal, and the sword-fish spread terror along his course, but there is nothing that would hurt you if you were to swim for a week in the clear, blue water into which you can see so far.

These islands are all mountain ranges rising from the sea, some of them thousands of feet. Bold cliffs at their base the restless water is ever washing over and the birds are nesting, now form the shore line, and then in a sudden turn around some of the open rocky and snowy beach, and behind it is a little sloping into hills somber with chaparral. And then a long canyon, deep with water, and a few willows and live oaks in its narrow bottom. Winds far away toward the top of what in the water would be a respectable mountain. Hence these islands are not found in ordinary islands of the coast that flat and low, and around them are the rocks and reefs for weeks, finding ever something new, and returning to them the next day with more anticipation than on the first visit. Good fishing is found on all of the large ones, especially upon Santa Catalina, and also game enough to make one think of the fishing, if he should ever tire of it.


FISHING.

Fishing, of course, you want upon this new sea, and you may have it. Perhaps your aspirations are limited and you will first try fishing from some of the wharves that project into the water. There are good fishing from them, though I have seen people take down two pounds of beef, cut it up for bait for smelt, cut up all the mud crabs, and bait with a good sized large fish, and finally come home impud beel, smelt, big fish and a day's time. Such, however, is the exception, and the rule is that you must have good fishing luck. These same smelt, which you may often catch in large quantities, are a fine pan-fish, and so are the small ones. They are also good for soup. The wharves in great numbers and make the water sparkle for acres. The pompano, one of the finest of fish, will often come up to the wharves for bait. Many other good things, they are nowhere very abundant. You can see big halibut, with their queer-shaped heads, standing in the water, and the boats, and with a little ingenuity can add two or three large ones to your string. They make a pretty lively fight sometimes. They will give you a good sized halibut of the Atlantic, and often reach a weight of forty pounds or more.

Down in the water, sometimes at the bottom, sometimes in the mud, but, you will see a yellow beam from the tall and sides of a large mackerel-shaped fish. He seems a rover without any particular business here, and does not come near the wharves in the deeper water. He is often a factor in

day's sport off the wharves, and when he takes the hook you will thank him a pretty important one. He is off in a twinkling when he takes it, and unless you have plenty of line or a very strong line, you may find your fingers sore. You will have some fingers if you try to play the yellowtail with a common drop line, and if of any size he will make it very interesting for one who attempts to play him on a light tackle. He is a strong tackle. When he lays that big tail sideways against the water and curves his broad, shining side something is apt to "give" somewhere. He is up to 100 pounds, and from 25 to fifty pounds in weight; is one of the most gamy of ocean fish, and worth something when captured.

There are many varieties of good fish that may be caught from the wharves, and when you're tired of that you may go



out to the kelp, covering acres of water with its floating leaves and stems of light brown. To some of the long arms of this great seaweed that reach in such a tangle in all directions below, you may tie your boat and try some deep fishing. Though the water rolls with a short, uneasy swell, the surface is perfectly glassy, and we can see down

perfectly glassy, and we can see down into the depths. Fairly big eyes can reach into water. Marvelously blue it is, though so transparent. Its hue makes a picture in itself, and as far down as the bottom is reached, the light is reaching out its brown limbs in all directions like some monster of the deep in the openings among the kelp roots and branches. The colors are of many shades, may, olive, green or yellow or red. Some are as still as the leaves of the kelp in those depths where there is no motion of the water above, and others are as if about in circles, and curves of all sorts; none are in haste, and none seem to care a cent for you or the upper world; yet all are as clearly seen as if they were on the surface.

The tackle used for fishing here is quite simple and the fishing cannot be called artistic, though, when the interest of the sport is taken into account, it is really a great success. A long line with a sinker at the end and a hook or two baited with meat and fastened several feet apart is used, so that the hook does not go on the bottom unless it is needed. Vainly you let the bait down within an inch of a long, brownish gray, bark, mottled with dark-brown spots. You yell "let go," and down goes another dark-greenish hair lower down. They look at it with silent contempt or drift slowly away. Down, down it goes. And down it goes. And down it goes. The sinker rests on the bottom. Drown or other beside it, and even another if you have it.

Then the second reaches the bottom. There is a tug on the first line, and you haul it quickly in the first stroke.

pling mass of crimson in the tail of kelp leaves the hook brings with it. This is a deep, broad fish, about a foot long rounded on the back, and deep crimson shading to flesh color underneath. It is not of very engaging countenance, but it is a fair fish to eat. A tug upon the other line leaves you little time to inhale, and the next instant the next hook with another stock of kelp comes, and another vigorously-struggling victim of much the same shape as the last, but larger and of a pale brown, with dull, leaden eye and mouth not specially entrancing. It is a fair fish, however, and goes' with several other kinds under the general names of "kelp fish."

GAMEY FISH.

Out comes another, thrashing about with such vigor that it seems a pity to catch him in this way. He ought to make a fine fight on a rod, and sometimes you catch them in water where

But you would do nothing here with a line that is not strong enough to bring hook and all to the top. The eyes of the fish are small, and the fish are small. He is stout, but well shaped and well dotted with spots of brown. It is the same as the fish you see in the fish after fish, handsome, dubious and homely, comes struggling out, with an load of barnacles; and if you are getting tired of it, you can run into open water and troll for haddock. The pickering that comes in great schools sometimes miles in length, and so broad that they may be seen from a distance in running through. Here, too, very simple tackle will suffice, but you may take a little more trouble. One and all plenty of fun with them. One and all a white rag is all the bait the hook needs, and when the breeze is strong and the water is choppy, you may catch at the rate of about six miles an hour.

The barracuda is one of the best fish of this ocean, is almost a yard long, with pearly sides and a dark line down the center of each. It has all the appearance of a pickerel, though more silvery in color, and is a far better fish. In the estimation of the majority it stands at the head of the game fish of the ocean, and is one of the most of many qualities and good flavor, but because of the quantities in which it may be taken and the great certainty of striking a school in a short run during the early summer, it is especially pleasing to the tenderfoot who loves to murder, boasting in something he can't use, and who wants certainty in the bag above all else.

For all such the barracuda is preeminently the fish, while there is something about them that in spite of the ease of the capture, appeals to the inner sense of the expert angler. There is something appealing and romantic among the lines which are now carried across one another and then tangled up with a rush. There is such a sudden flash of silver in the water behind as the hook you have just cast out makes a ripple from the tightened line (for they will not take it until it is well on its way) and the fish is seen swimming in the darting, jumping and rushing fish that you enjoy it in spite of its ease.

And now be careful of your fingers for you have hooked something stronger and more active than the barracuda. In its rapid course to and from the surface it has thrown up a cloud of mud. It has thrown up its head off the side you can see flashes of silver and gold as a deep-bellied fish lays his side in a sharp curve to the water and tries to break the line. Then he plunges into the depths he goes with a rush and the line is pulled in a flood of water. He is in a whirl that carries him over the other lines and binds them all in a tangled gle again. With much labor and smarting fingers the lines are finally hauled in together, and in the end the fish is seen to be a slimy and thrashing sideswimmer. He is a fish of the sides of hands vainly feeling for a sure hold and feet vainly exploring for an anchor.

to do, you can have all the fish and all the burnt fingers necessary to make a successful fisherman. And what a place to rest, on the long, tumbling swells! The weather is so soft, and yet so bright that the eyes never become so tired. There never was such a day to lie on a deck and smoke, to gaze upon the shimmering plain that reaches into the West, or on the long line of mountains on the East, to listen to the thumping of the waters at the bow or the fluttering of the streamers at the masthead, to feel the little bark on which she sits, to feel the long slope of some big swell and right herself as she climbs the long slope of the next one, yet feeling all the time as secure as if taking a moonlight row on a lake where the winds are hushed for the day.

These fish make fine play for fine tackle, and those numerous anglers who care nothing for weight or count will do well to take a lighter and faster boat, and have no lines out beside their own. The barracuda will rarely take the hook unless the boat is going fast, and this speed has considerable to do with the pull of the fish. But he will give one plenty of practice in handling pole and reel, and when the Spanish mackerel takes hold he will make it still more lively.

SOME BIG ONES

But all these, though lively, are lightweights. There are several heavyweights that can make it about as interesting for the expert angler as the tarpon of Florida. For his weight the yellowtail that we saw upon the wharves can shake up the depths and stir the surface about as well as any tarpon. And when you weigh him you have a good fish and not a worthless one. In case of the tarpon, Full of tricks he is, and at the first dash you may wonder whether you brought enough line along. When you come to tighten him you may wonder if you brought enough boat along, and if you don't soon won-

hour, perhaps, of desperate struggles, of which you are about as tired as he is, comes sullenly in to where the gaff can reach him, you find that what you have lost in numbers you have made up in weight.

There are many fish here, like the black bass of the East, very lively on a small line and light pole, although they are not so easily taken as the bass to catch the black bass in the Mississippi before anyone thought of using anything but a hand-line heavy enough to pull a fish of considerable size. Behind the boat, such is one of the varieties of the sea bass, called weakfish, is a large, fat, and very good eating Eastern waters, and a splendid fish. It is found in great numbers around the islands, and runs in heavy schools, but is not so easily taken as the bass. I never seen them. It makes fine play on the rod, though you cannot always get it when you want it. The yellow He is about as active as the yellow tail, and by the time you have seen him whirl off several rods of your line, you will find him on the bottom. They were coming to eat you up, and then hang like a ton of lead as he runs down. I have seen a yellow perch, but will think you have another yellow tail on the line. And when he comes in with his rich-brown fluted fins, gold on the ground, and wearing fifty pounds, you are quite as well

Several varieties of rock bass, of several sizes and weights, can be caught around the Catalina Islands. The fish are small and stir up matters of debate as to whether the black bass of the East, and are of the blue flavor when well cooked. The albinos run from twenty to thirty pounds and are with that size, a few a ton when he starts for China with the apparent intention of spending the rest of the season there. What he does with the fish is not known, but he knows, and he hugs the depths more obstinately than any other. The tuna is a fish of several feet in length and runs from twenty to thirty pounds in weight. He is not so easily hooked as some others, but when you do catch one you are liable to wait for a minute or two before he will turn over. He can take more line in less time than any other fish in these waters, and your fishing experience would be incomplete without having one of them tow you to boat around the Catalina Islands in the Catalina Channel.

THE JEW FISH.

It is one of the peculiarities of the ocean to have always something better ahead, and when you are really fighting for something hard to handle, you may carry the big black bases of the sea, catch them in the net, and you can catch him on a light line and pole if you don't happen to hook too big a fish as a three-hundred-pounder is liable to hit you with. I am an expert with the rod and am sure you have brought your nerve along, you had better use the heavy tackle of the line and the heavy hook and the line will make the line sing over the edge of the boat almost like a whale and if your boat is light you will soon see the fish swim up and down against the bow as the big, strong fish drags her through the water at a pace quite astonishing. About the time you get the fish in the line he will frother than ever, shakes his big head more rapidly and savagely than the Minnesota muscalonge, then tears for the life of his life and the line is so alarming if the line should tangle at it goes hissing over the gunwale.

MARINE CURIOSITIES.

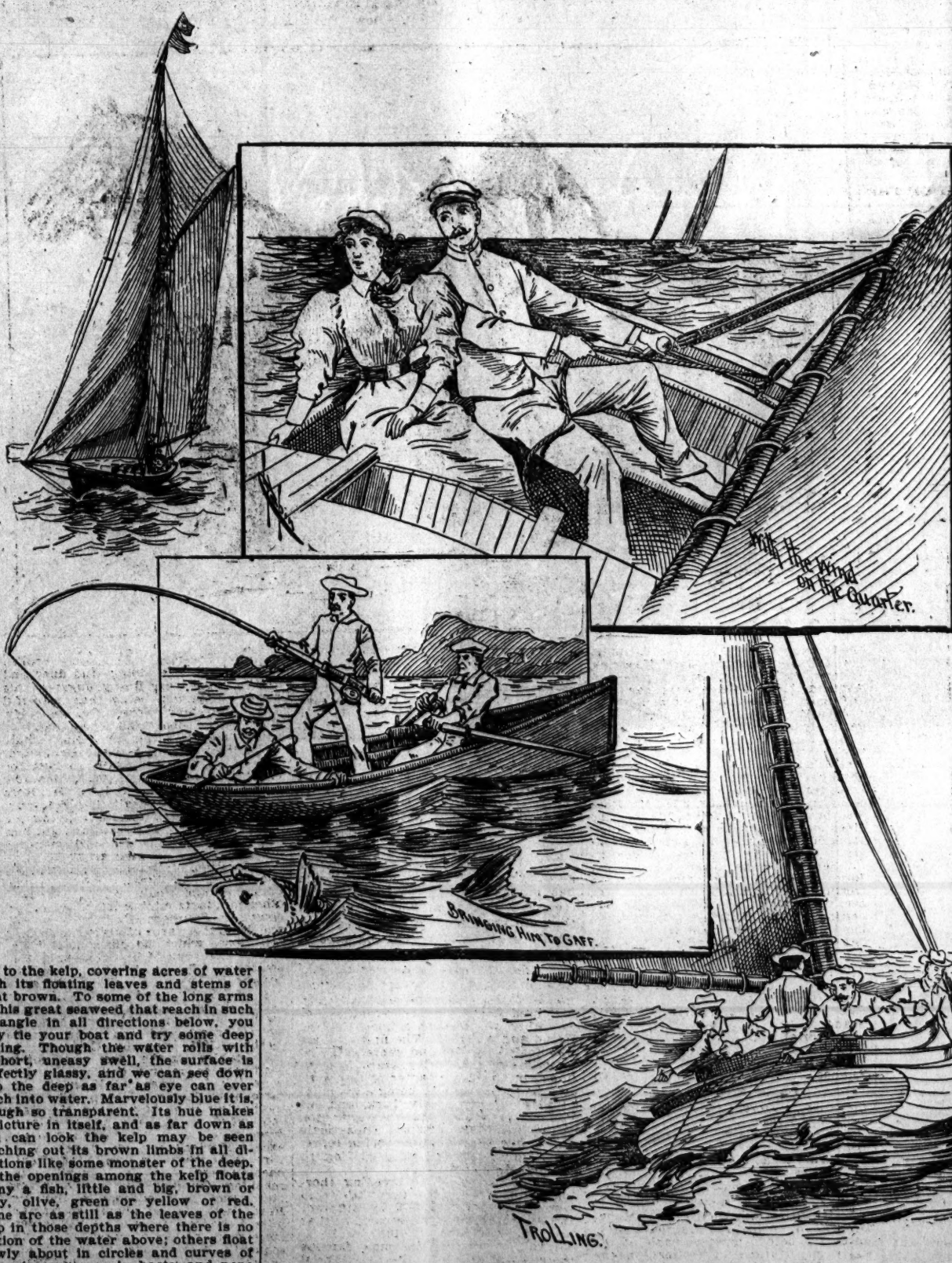
This ocean is also rich in curiosities for one who does not care to fish at the time. Sometimes the flying fish are so plenty that they skim over and around the boat, making flights of several hundred feet, and often pitching and twisting in the breeze in such a way that makes very fine shooting with the shotgun. You may generally shoot all you please, with no compunctions about shooting something you cannot pick up and use, for almost the last one of them will have the scales of one of our common fish like the tuna, that is waiting his descent to the water.

[illegible]

Jelly fishes of wondrous tints float here and there in the water; starfishes of many varieties may be found on the most every rock; abalones, sea anemones, limpets and what not are at the command of the curious. And at night the play of phosphorescent light from these myriads of animals and from the host of smaller ones, and the infuserous whose numbers baffle arithmetic, make one of the wonderful sights that can be seen in the world. The sea, and so in its full power only when the storm makes caverns, wells and cavities of thousand shapes and sizes, like those of the rocky headlands of this coast and its neighboring islands.

It is one of Mr. Gladstone's latest statements that the older a man's good health becomes the greater his mental activity ought to be. He declares that the mind grows stronger and clearer as the body's vitality dwindle, and he does not see how anything except disease of the latter, can prevent intellectual progress from continuing almost to the end of a man's life.

In 1891 this country produced 51,390 barrels of petroleum, valued at \$575,182.



they will jump at it in quantities that will please the most exacting requirements for something active. Before you can get the line into your hand with a sudden and a flash it flashes beneath the surface of the swell down which your hook was just riding and the fish is in. The line cuts the sheets out of the water, you haul in, and with swift rushes a long bright fish jumps out or darts below. The fisherman at a reel seemed so clumsy and unfisherman-like, now he seemed so strong enough, but there is no time to play this fish or drown it, for a heavy run has started the fish and he will tell you that there is plenty to do. The school you can have out all the line you can handle without getting tired and you can haul in as much as you like the time. Your prize cuts all manner of figures in the air as it leaves the water, pounds the stern of the boat in great leaps and bounds, and comes alternately on head and tail in the bottom of the boat.

age in bounding ascendency. A no-
tice is making most of the racks
deeper and thicker than most of the
mackerel family, but with its unmis-
takable tail, mouth and gill-rings.
The Spanish mackerel is a very
fair fish if properly cooked, but not
like the Spanish mackerel of the A-
mericas is also a very voracious
or eight pounds in weight, lustrous with
green and gold, and very strong and
tenacious of life. Long after the bu-
tcher has made his dinner, the fish
mer the bottom of the boat with her
and tall, and will bounce himself over
board if you give him half a chance.
The fish is a very good one, and is
taken in great quantities in some pla-
ces off shore, but it is not always so cer-
tain, nor is it as good a fish, though
it is a very good one.

Often this fishing is so lively that
one is compelled to take in the line
and rest a while. You can almost
strike a school, which you rarely

der whether you brought enough money along it will be because the intended victim is very young. If he weighs fifty pounds or so, you have a tussle going that will give you all you can handle. If he weighs less, you will grow very weak in the elbow as you try to work the real fast enough to take him in line, and then, as he turns around to strike, you will find yourself mightily burst of speed, the line flies around in skeins that leave it doubtful whether you ever again will be able to do it. You might have caught twenty barracuda on a strong hand line by the time you get sight of this young fellow. He throws himself out of the water. But a sight of the gleaming side of silver and pearl, with the big tail of golden hue slashing like a scimitar, will make you open your mouth as if he were trying to shake out the hook, is far more satisfactory than a host of fish caught by the hook and line. He is a fish of the ribs. But when the fish, after half

THE MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

THE MOUNTAINS.

ALL things considered, there are few sections of the world which offer such attractions to the mountain climber as Southern California. It is true that there are many sections where the mountains reach a higher elevation, and are more rugged, but for those who like to enjoy mountain scenery without going entirely away from civilization, or undergoing the hardships which attach to a long and difficult trip, Southern California offers a most attractive field. Making headquarters at Los Angeles, a dozen or more interesting mountain trips can be made with facility, each of them taking in an entirely new section of country, with different scenery and surroundings, and none of them occupying necessarily more than three days from Los Angeles and back, while several of the most attractive can be made within twenty-four hours.

and withering. It reflects the warmth of the southern and western sun. It arrests and condenses the water-laden clouds which the trade-winds bring from the warm South Sea; and is the determining cause of the diurnal movement of the land and sea breezes. After sunset the cooled air begins to flow down from the mountains toward the sea; by the middle of the forenoon the heated air rises along the face of the mountains, and the sea-tempered air moves mountainward to fill the vacuum. Rarely does either current become more than a gentle breeze of from four to six miles per hour. After sunrise and after sunset come two or more hours of neutralized currents, when the chimney-smokes go straight upward, and one may carry an unshaded and unshaken flame whither he will.

The tourist who misses exploring this grand range of mountains has missed much that is interesting in Southern California. It is only recently that the range has become to any extent known to our own people, as facilities for reaching the summits have been extended, and even today, apart from two or three peaks and half a dozen canyons, the Sierra Madre is a terra incognita.

From a distance the south slope of the range appears almost bare, but once reach its borders, and an almost impenetrable maze of brush is found. Here are two kinds of wild lilac, whose blossoms give the entire slopes a white and lavender hue, while the madroña, manzanita, wild mahogany and cha-

and fragrant with the breath of flowers. As the climb progresses, the Grand Basin on the right, and the Grand Canyon on the left are successively skirted, and the Great Bear Canyon comes to view, wide and beautiful, from which arise pines that seem to have no feet in solid earth, and gigantic live-oaks with their crowns of dark green. Brilliant blossoms and feathery ferns adorn the edges of the trail, and nature pours out her bounty most lavishly. Midway of the descent, halt is made in a romantic spot, where a spring of limpid water gushes from the mountain side. The place is shaded with gigantic trees, and here there is soon to be erected a central dining hall and camp. Leading up from the hotel is what looks like a narrow thread, spanning gorges on slender trestle work, disappearing behind the mountain, and again reappearing high up, as though it were projecting itself into space. This is the extension of the electric railroad which is being constructed to the top of Mount Lowe. In ascending to the hotel the traveler has taken the electric road at Altadena, and has wound in and out among the rocks, close to the mountain side, until he has reached the beautiful Rubio Canyon. Here, after viewing the lovely waterfalls, and strolling in the romantic paths in the glens, he has seated himself in a white chariot and been borne aloft three thousand feet over the cable incline, and finds himself

DEAR VALLEY LAKE.



valleys of San Gabriel, La Canyada, San Bernardino, the far-away Pacific, with Catalina and San Clemente rising phantom-like from its bosom, can be seen from its outlook, and solemn mountains on every side, in changing moods of beauty, stretch away like frozen waves of some primeval ocean, their slopes covered with pines and oaks, their wonderful canyons cleaving the ranges, and these give nature's master stroke to the picture.

The mountain is ascended by a safe and excellent trail, which winds about the base of the hills, skirting the edge of the precipices, and giving at every turn, new phases of the aspect of the valleys below. The ascent of this trail, by the light of the full moon, is an experience well worth the journey across the continent.

Starting from Pasadena in the waning day, the trip of eight miles to the foot of the trail is through orchards of orange and rich vineyards, where typical California homes, embowered in roses, nestle amid the foliage. Leaving these behind, there comes a mile or two of wild and lovely tangle of chaparral, and the road is cut through a rocky gorge, which is the entrance of Eaton's Canyon. As the traveler climbs the trail, the lights spring out, one by one, in the San Gabriel Valley, purpling now under the evening shades and looking like a lower firmament. Above him, too, the lights begin to flash out of the sky, the stars seeming to swing and pulsate in the clear heavens. The rocks bordering the trail and projecting over the canyon assume mysterious shapes, and far ahead the scarred sides of the ascent seem like ghosts rising out of the canyons. The trail, turning sharply here and there, appears to lead out into space, or to enter the mountain itself, where only an enchanter's wand could give it an open sesame.

Suddenly the traveler, rounding the curve of a rocky buttress, sees far ahead of him, apparently depending from a projecting crag, the half-disk of the full moon, the remainder hidden by the cliff. It sheds about it in the sky a pale, roseate radiance, like that of the sunrise, an effect never witnessed in the lower atmosphere, and rises swiftly until the whole round globe is visible.

Now the fog begins to steal in over

the valley. Little by little, in fleecy folds it comes, slowly obliterating the lights, creeping forward to the base of the mountains, until it resembles the ocean under the sunlight at mid-day, when the wind has lashed the waves to foam. The radiance of the moon, filtering through the pines—for by this time the chaparral growth has been left far behind, and the stately oaks and pines tower on every side—silvers the slopes, until they look as though covered with snow. Yet even the brilliancy of the full moon cannot illuminate the depths of the Canyon del Noche, and the trail here, leading through a tunnel of foliage, is like a path in an enchanted forest, full of sweet sylvan surprises, which are emphasized by the loveliness of the night. The air, contrary to the expectation of mountain travelers, is soft and warm, devoid of moisture, and here and there as the mouth of a canyon is passed, a cool gust comes in, speaking of sunless and moonless depths, where the water ripples over the rocks, and where flowers grow unseen by mortal eyes. Their perfume is mingled with the breath of the pines, and the mind is stirred to strange imaginings, as, peering over the rocky walls, the traveler, encompassed with moonlight, looks into abyssal darkness.

At a point half-way up the trail, which is nine miles in length, a rustic house is built on a small natural terrace, and here the traveler may rest and refresh himself for the remainder of his journey. If the lower portion of the trail is charming, the upper reaches, traveled by the light of the full moon, now high in the sky. Pines, oaks, Anasantas, wild flowers, all Nature's noblest efforts, are to be seen everywhere. The pictures that break upon the sight are so perfect in composition that no art, least of all language, can begin to express an idea of their harmony. When the summit is reached, and the whole magnificent panorama is spread out, and on every side majestic peaks are seen touching the sky, the traveler sees the fog-ocean dissipate, the valleys emerge,



IN STRAWBERRY VALLEY.

Another great advantage which the mountain climber has in Southern California is the favorable nature of the climate, which enables him to altogether dispense with any anxiety in regard to the weather. During the summer months he knows that the weather will be uniformly fine and it is at that time of year that the climate on the mountain ranges is at its best, the hot air from the valleys being tempered by a steady sea breeze during the day.

The mountain ranges of California were formed long before the hills of New England had made their appearance above the sea. The Sierra Nevada and its extension on the south, the Sierra Madre, were the first mountain ranges to be formed on the coast. At that time the ocean came up to their feet, the Coast Range not having yet appeared above the sea. Numerous volcanoes belched columns of liquid fire into the air. Later came a long period of intense cold, during which glaciers crushed their way down the sides of the range, forming the rich soil of the valleys, upon which the horticulturist raises such valuable crops today.

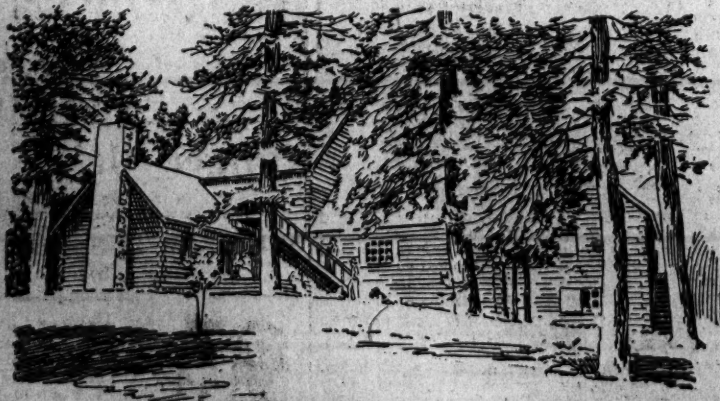
THE SIERRA MADRE RANGE.

A most picturesque and interesting range of mountains is the Sierra Madre, the "mother mountain." The chain of mountains, extending from southeast to

parall, in the varying lights and shades that play over them, present wondrous transformations of tint and color. Wherever a ridge is secluded, and has a northern exposure, large pines appear, and the slopes are well wooded at about the 4000-foot elevation. A close observer, who has devoted much investigation to these interesting mountains, thinks that originally the range formed abrupt parallel ridges of a more or less regular aspect, but the rains of untold centuries have coursed down the stony faces of the peaks, and now an interminable maze of wooded chasms leads the waters down to the valley below, made by the washings of the range. At intervals of several miles large canyons open into the valley, forming natural gateways into the mountains. Beginning miles in the heart of the range, they wind down and enter the valley as arroyos, or dry rivers; in the winter bearing streams of rushing water, but in the summer presenting broad tracks of gleaming, polished pebbles and sand, the cottonwoods and willows grow. The rocks piled here by ancient freshets are overgrown with the wild rose and ivy; the wild grape, clematis and other vines forming tangles among the stones, so the arroyo with its embowered paths and trails becomes a delight to the walker.



ECHO MOUNTAIN & SAN GABRIEL VALLEY FROM MT. LOWE ELECTRIC RY.

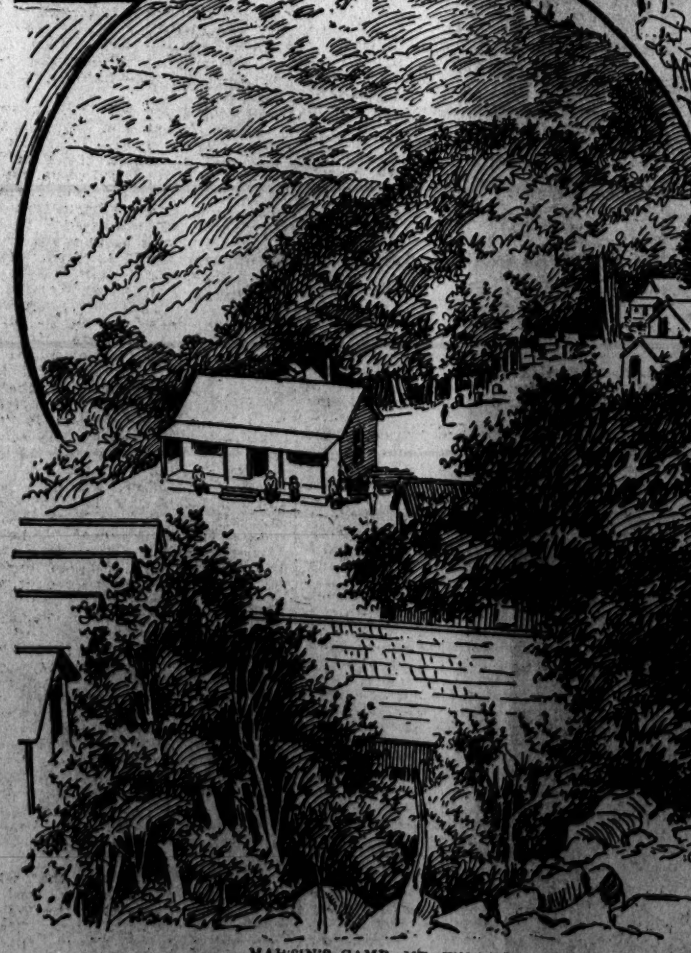


THE SQUIRREL INN, SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS.

northwest—from Bear Valley to San Fernando—lies down in the general line of the Sierra Madre. It is the link which connects the Coast Range with the greater range of the Sierra Nevada. It is about seventy miles long, its peaks—San Antonio ("Old Baldy"), Cucamonga, San Fernando—are from seven to ten thousand feet high, and the intervening crest-line from four to six thousand feet. It is mainly of granite rock, often much calcined and usually metamorphic. It is not a simple and single line, but a mass of mountains, having the same general strike or trend. It presents at Pasadena an almost precipitous wall, scantily covered with sage-brush and shrubs. Almost all the day the blinding sunlight rests upon its innumerable ridges, often bare, and the green ravines which divide them. Winding through and down its many canyons come the streams which feed the life and make the beauty of the plains below. It rises like a barrier between the arid desert to the eastward and the seaward slope of Los Angeles country. It shuts off the sweet winds which, sometimes cold and sometimes fiercely hot, are always dry

Conspicuous in the mountain landscape, as seen from Pasadena and Los Angeles, is Mt. Lowe, which rises to the height of 6000 feet above the San Gabriel Valley. Echo Mountain is a lower spur, 3500 feet in altitude, and on the summit of this height is built a commodious hotel. This building is a landmark for miles around by day, and by night the great searchlight, which Prof. Lowe purchased at the World's Fair, and erected near the hotel, can be seen far out at sea, as well as all over the surrounding valleys.

The view from the summit of Echo Mountain is indeed beautiful. The valleys and foothills of the Sierra Madre range and the distant ocean are plainly visible, but from the top of Mount Lowe the outlook is even more superb. At the present time the approach to that summit is by bridge trail, and the views of canyon, and mountain, of gorges and peaks, are beyond description. Soon after leaving Echo Mountain, the traveler making the ascent, reaches the region of pine forests. The air is musical with the song of birds



MARTIN'S CAMP, MT. WILSON.

without fatigue at the summit of Echo Mountain, looking down upon the world. He may have thought when he found himself there that engineering skill had done its utmost, but he was mistaken. The electric road is climbing to the summit of Mount Lowe, and

over stupendous gorges, through solid rock where its way has been blasted, past romantic cliffs, through pine forests and clinging to the breast of the mountain, the road is steadily progressing. The cost of this enterprise has not yet been counted. When it was pro-



READY FOR A START.

jected, it was estimated that each of the seven miles would represent an outlay of \$25,000, but results have been achieved and victories won over hitherto untamed forces, and Southern California may be proud of the Mount Lowe Railway, and the energy and genius which made it possible at any cost.

About three hundred feet above Echo Mountain House, on the southern slope of the spur which connects Echo Mountain with Mount Lowe, is located the Lowe Observatory, presided over by Prof. Lewis Swift, the famous astronomer. The observatory has one of the most powerful telescopes in the United States. The atmospheric conditions are favorable for astronomical work, and here in the future will no doubt be made some important discoveries in the heavens.

MT. WILSON.

In no place can mountain life be enjoyed in greater perfection than on Mt. Wilson. This peak, rising to a height of 6000 feet above the sea level, commands a view of twenty towns. The



ASCENDING THE MT. WILSON TRAIL.

FRUIT SECTION.



"THE CHAMBER."

LOS ANGELES' Chamber of Commerce is one of the characteristic institutions of the progressive metropolis of the Southwest. It is known throughout the Pacific Coast as the most attractive, aggressive and successful public institution of its sort to be found in all this section. No similar organization anywhere in the Union has so large a membership in proportion to the population of the city in which it exists. At the present time the chamber has 880 members, all of whom paid an initiation fee of \$5, and are taxed \$1 a month for dues.

Besides these members, the chamber has associated with it, in making its display, the following counties: Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, Ventura, and Kern. This includes all the counties of Southern California, excepting one.

The chamber was founded seven years ago, with the following objects:

"To foster and encourage commerce, to stimulate home manufactures, to assist in securing a market for our products, to induce immigration, and the subdivision, settlement and cultivation of our lands, to assist in the development of the material resources of the region, and generally to promote the business interests of Southern California, and to procure a suitable site and building for the use of this association."

The work of the chamber during these seven years has been in the following lines:

I. DISSEMINATING INFORMATION.

The chamber has issued fourteen pamphlets, descriptive of this country and its resources, with a total circulation of over three hundred thousand. Three of these—all illustrated—are still in print and will be sent east on receipt of 7 cents in postage.

Matter has been prepared for hundreds of eastern magazines and newspaper articles on this country.

Statistics of crop returns have been secured in large numbers from farmers, and published.

Fifty thousand colored stickers, bearing the words "For information about Southern California write to the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles," were printed and scattered all over the world on envelopes.

Ten thousand bulletins of weather and crop reports, were printed during the winter and scattered among snow-bound eastern sections.

Information was prepared for the United States census.

A careful collation made of 100 most important questions, asked about this country, and published, together with their answers.

Cheap land in the county, catalogued and published, with list of prices.

Hundreds of thousands of sample copies of the daily papers of Los Angeles city and their annual distributions.

Twenty thousand letters of inquiry answered, with literature and individual letters.

Circulars of advice and information printed and circulated among the farmers, dealing with the raising of winter vegetables, bests for sugar, hog raising, olive growing, fruit picking, etc., etc.

II.—ENTERTAINMENT.

The International Irrigation Congress of 1893; arrangements entirely in the hands of the chamber; several hundred delegates; fifteen States, seven foreign countries and the national government represented.

National Editorial Association of 300 newspaper editors.

League of Peace Clubs.

State Lake City officials.

Senatorial Commission on Canadian Relations.

Senate Committee on Commerce.

Senate Committee on Aged Lands.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

First Pennsylvania Central excursion.

Order of Railway Conductors.

State Horticultural Society.

Party of Chicago newspaper men.

Boston Fruit-dealers.

New England Grocers.

Society of California Pioneers.

III.—EXHIBITS.

The permanent exhibit in the chamber visited by a quarter of a million of people.

The citrus fairs, each visited by 25,000 people.

The Orange Carnival in Chicago, visited by 100,000 people.

Three agricultural fairs, all successful and instructive.

Regular shipments of exhibits to "California on Wheels," traveling exhibit visited by a million people.

The Southern California exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Southern California display at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco.

The permanent exhibit maintained for two years in Chicago, visited by half a million people.

Display at the National Convention of Farmers' Alliance, 1891.

Display at the Dunkard conference, 1890.

Exhibits prepared for lecturers and travelers.

Exhibits sent to Eastern fairs.

Exhibit permanently maintained in San Diego.

Exhibit at Atlanta World's Fair.

The Chamber of Commerce occupies the whole of the second and third stories of a new building which was erected for it last summer on its site in the heart of the city. The structure was designed especially for the use and accommodation of the chamber. Externally it is not particularly striking, being plain even to severity. It is only when one enters the building that a higher building would not have been practicable for exhibit purposes, as an exhibit room, skylight, plenty of windows and a fine view of the city.

On turning to the right from the Broadway stairs, one enters the office of the secretary and superintendent, three pleasant and well-furnished rooms. Next to the office of the superintendent is the public reading-room, where the newspapers of California are kept on file for the convenience of

tourists and visitors from the country. In the corner of the building nearest Fifth street is the ladies' reception parlor, done in Japanese style in blue and white colors, where it is intended the wives of members and lady tourists can sit and read and write, serving the ladies much the same purpose that the club-rooms do in the opposite corner of the building. Here also are the ladies' toilet rooms.

This entire series of rooms running along Broadway open into one another in such a way that, standing in one end of the building, one can see clear through to the other end.

From the main floor of the exhibit-room two stairways lead to the galleries and the second-story rooms. On the second story a series of rooms runs all along the Broadway side. On the corner of Fourth is the assembly-room, 50x25 feet, which will seat 250 people.

Adjoining this is the art-room, 40x25 feet, which is lighted by three skylights from above, the windows being curtained to prevent cross lights on the pictures. It is lighted at night with electric lights with tin reflectors.

In a room 14x25 feet, adjoining the art-

room, one on Broadway, which is constructed of marble, and is eight feet wide, and one in the extreme corner of the building on Fourth street, nearest Spring, six feet wide. The building has a frontage of 120 feet on Broadway and 120 feet on Fourth, and is square, except that a section 12x50 feet is taken out for lights in the center.

Three sides of the building are little else than windows, the Fourth and Broadway sides being of handsome plate glass a volume of light that on the darkest day there is not a corner in shadow.

The main portion of the building is taken up with the exhibit-room, which is 80x120 feet in size, and has a height under the skylight of forty feet. Galleries of an average width of twenty-

feet overhang this exhibit-room, and add to the total floor space available for purposes of display. The total area thus provided is 15,680 square feet. The section of the floor which is free from galleries is 80x4 feet and forms a beautiful rotunda where the taller features of the exhibit can be shown to advantage. The interior finish of the whole building is in a rough gray troweled plaster, soft to the eye and forming an excellent background to the exhibits.

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into the exhibit-room, and add to the total floor space available for purposes of display. The total area thus provided is 15,680 square feet. The section of the floor which is free from galleries is 80x4 feet and forms a beautiful rotunda where the taller features of the exhibit can be shown to advantage. The interior finish of the whole building is in a rough gray troweled plaster, soft to the eye and forming an excellent background to the exhibits.

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XIVTH YEAR.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1895.—MIDSUMMER NUMBER.

PER WEEK, 35c. FIVE CENTS



THE WILD FLOWERS.

THERE seems to be quite a general notion among those that are here to enjoy the beauties of only the winter season of Southern California, that all the native floral beauty fades away as summer approaches, leaving the land bare and desolate. Such is far from the truth. While the winter months are the ones of floral luxuriance, yet each season of the year has a flower peculiar to it. The tender annuals of the spring give way to the hardier ones of summer, and to the perennials scattered over all

ferns, mosses and flowers, and the student of botany will find a surprising variety of interesting plants.

Along the shore, growing in the beach sand, is the ice-plant, with its beautifully-fringed red flowers hidden among the fleshy branches that bear countless numbers of glistening watery vesicles. Each vesicle looks like a beautiful diamond in an emerald setting; and each flower like a delicately-wrought trimming upon the gorgeous tresses of the wearer. Among the ice-plants creep the prolific-blooming Sand Verbenas. These, however, are not Verbenas at all, but belong to the same family of flowers as the Four-o'clock of our mountains and gardens.

The sand dunes that lie along much of our coast have a flora peculiar to themselves. Rooted in the dry, clean sand grow the silvery-leaved maritime lupine, bearing a wealth of purple flowers, the yellow Evening Primrose,

the wild Buckwheat and many shrubs. On many of the shrubs grow Dodder and a great variety of lichens, some of which hang in delicate festoons from their branches. Upon the sides of the steep bluffs grow other shrubs, many bearing beautiful flowers. One striking one is the brilliant Wild Fuchsia, so common through Southern California.

Upon the rocks covered by water grow the exquisitely beautiful red sea-plants (incorrectly called "sea-mosses.") Like many other Southern California plants, they can be collected at all seasons of the year, both from the rocks and from the masses of sea-plants cast upon the shore. Other ocean plants of interest, for their structure and size, are the rock-weeds and the huge kelps.

The island and adjacent rocky shores of Catalina bear about five hundred species of interesting plants. A collecting trip made there during a recent August resulted in the identification of half of this number—a pretty good showing for such a dry month as August is supposed to be. Many of these were blooming profusely. One called the Dusty Miller has a striking appearance when viewed from a distance as one approaches Avalon by boat. Some of the interesting plants on the island are found nowhere else in the world. So completely is the view shut out by the luxuriant growth and profuse bloom, in some of the Catalina canyons it is difficult to imagine that the stroller is upon an island, especially one that seems so barren at a distance, as does Catalina. The

marine flora is also very rich and varied. The sea-plants to be collected there will repay a trip to the island. Another place famous for its delicate and beautifully-tinted sea-plants is La Jolla, where the rocky shore and caves are covered with these ever-interesting plants. However, there is no Southern California ocean resort, a short trip from which will not reward the collector with a variety of plants worth preserving and studying.

Upon the apparently dry plains and fields that stretch from the ocean to the mountain foothills grow a much greater variety of interesting plants than is commonly supposed. Many acres are yellow with the flowers of the Tar-weed, and Grindelias, Ptilotus, Sun-flowers, Golden-rods, Pigweeds, Asters, Daisies, Everlastings, and other composites are mingled attractively among them. Here also are found the Crotons, occasional patches of Poppies, Mallows, Oxalis, Lupines, acres of the beautiful purple-flowered Alfalfa, Primroses, the rank-growing, profuse-blooming, prolific-bearing Mock-orange, or Chilcote vine, Galiums, beautiful Milk-weeds, an endless variety of delicate Gillias, Daturas, Monkey-flowers, Verbenas, fragrant Mints, Blue Curis, Wild Buckwheats, Chorizanthes, Euphorbias, and a great variety of delicate grasses.

It is interesting to note the ways in which many of these plants of the uplands of Southern California manage to live and thrive during our long rainless season. One of the plants of this

class, growing luxuriantly during August, is the pretty Blue Curis (*Trichotema lanceolatum*). However, most of us are content with viewing it from a respectable distance. Its bright color is intended to attract the eye of the bee and other insects. Upon these creatures it is dependent for the transference of its pollen from one plant to another—a process that results in the production of more vigorous seeds. For larger individuals it has no use. In fact, it prefers that they should keep a respectful distance. And most of us, and the grazing animals too, are quite anxious to do so, after once catching a whiff of the odor it gives off. If we were to taste it we would discover another reason for its being allowed to remain unmolested, no matter how many hungry sheep or other grazing animals may have access to it. All this is accomplished by the waxy secretion so abundant on its surface. Coming as it does, when pasturing is scarce, if it had not such a disagreeable taste and odor, it would be devoured before it could mature sufficient seeds. Another device that helps it endure the long drought is the covering of closely-set hairs that prevent moisture from evaporating rapidly from its surface. A plant that has carried the latter mode of self-protection to a very high degree of perfection is the *Croton veligerus*, so common over all dry uplands of Southern California. Its surface is hoary with a dense covering of stellate hairs, and among them are stiff bristles. To make it doubly

safe from grazing animals, in addition to the bristles, it has, like the Blue Curis, a very disagreeable taste and odor. Consequently it grows from July to December with as complacent a countenance as if it were not within 100 miles of a grazing tooth; and its gray-green foliage remains to add its beauty to the sloping mesas.

Another common and a well-known plant accomplishes a similar result in an entirely different way. The material constituting its body is consolidated into thick, succulent stems, whose stores of liquid matter enable the plant to flourish during the driest and hottest weather. There are no leaves to evaporate the moisture; they have been transformed into sharp, strong spines that severely punish most intruders. A cunning animal it is indeed that knows how to obtain a nibble of the Cactus and come away unscathed.

The Mock-orange (*Cucurbita foetidisima*) has still another device. During a large part of the year none of it appears above ground, except the withered stems of the previous year. But in early spring-time it puts forth stems that continue to grow until October with great rapidity. How is this marvelous growth possible during such dry weather? Below the surface is a huge beet-like root, commonly weighing over one hundred pounds, making the name Big root quite appropriate. In this was stored last year copious supplies of food and drink which it now uses as it puts forth so rapidly its

blossoms, and later ripens the gourd-like fruit and the seeds so familiar to all children, especially Mexican ones. All those plants mentioned as growing upon the mesas, as well as those of the dry foothills, have some similar device for perpetuating their existence and consequently for beautifying the landscape with their presence.

In the canyons and other cool moist places quite a different class of plants are to be found. Conspicuous among them is the Wild Rose, now blooming profusely, the yellow-flowered Evening Primrose, the tall, statuary Scarlet Lobelias, the large-flowered Golden-rod, the fuzzy Cat-tails, the large flowered bristling Mentzelia, several species of delicate Wild Verbenas, the beloved Columbine with its pretty nodding flowers, and several species of the tall composite flower Eucharis. Over all these climb and twine the white flowered Clematis and the wild grape vine, now ripening its abundant harvest of tart fruit. Stretching above all are huge Sycamores, dark-leaved Alders and fragrant Cottonwoods, furnishing shade for many a camper there in warm midsummer days. As we ascend the canyons we find the shade becoming more dense, the precipitous sides covered by mosses and ferns shaded by chaparral. Soon we reach sheer rocks (either at our right or left or obstructing our way) from which trickles countless streams of water, furnishing moisture for the growth of dainty Bluebellias, and delicate, pendant Maiden-hair ferns.

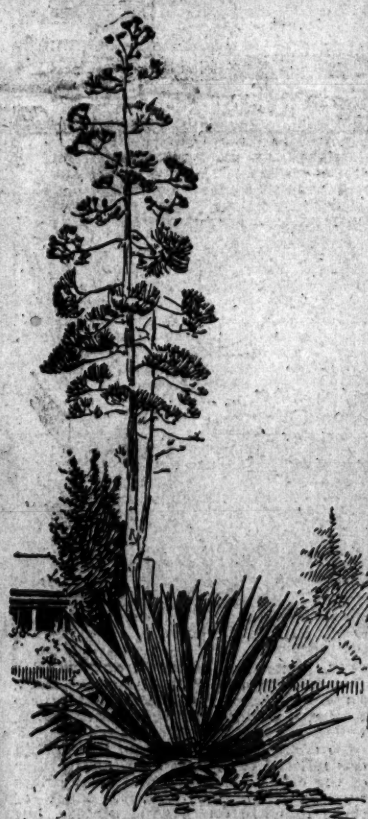
If the pleasure-seeker pushes on, following some mountain trail, the way will soon lead to a place where Douglas spruces, with pines, firs or cedars. Among these flourish Spireas, Golden Eardrops, brilliant Wild Fuchsias and a great variety of small Alpine plants.

Those who remain at home this month are enjoying as great a variety of flowers on their grounds as during any part of the year. Many varieties of roses are blooming profusely as ever. The huge shrub-like Geranium plants that are such a surprise to people from less favored climates, where the grower is satisfied with raising diminutive specimens indoors, are bearing as great an abundance as ever of their perennial bloom. The Heliotrope, Jasmine, Honeysuckle, Violet, Sweet Peas and Alyssum are adding their delicious fragrance to the air. Especially noticeable for their gay ornamentation of bright colors are the Verbenas, Petunias, Four-o'clocks, Poppies, Hollyhocks, Balsams, Pansies, Red-hot-pokers, Fuchsias, Mesembryanthemums, Nasturtiums, Oleanders, Fox-gloves, Marigolds, Hydrangeas, White Clover, Dahlias, Gladioli, Morning-glories, Bird-of-paradise, Laurestinias, Pinks and Begonias. Scores of plants cultivated only in green-houses in colder regions are now, at the most times of the year, growing and blooming vigorously.

There Were Two of Them.

It was shortly after my admission to the bar that I gave my hand in marriage to my present wife, writes Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye") in the fourth article of the series "The Women Who Most Influenced Me," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. Before that I had only a meagre confidence in my own ability. I had grave doubts about amounting to much, and my lack of confidence in myself was shared by my tailor.

But the right sort of wife gives a man a feeling of self-reliance that he cannot get elsewhere. He finds for the first time that he has an audience. Friends heretofore may have flattered him, but he fears that it is flattery, while his enemy, he feels, has been unjustly severe. His wife generally shows a genuine feeling of confidence and security in him which is a revelation. At first he is surprised and then he resolves to deserve that confidence. It is very difficult in a publication which goes into nearly every home in America to know one's wife completely under with enconiums, thus using up the space which some other man wants to use for his own private enconiums, but in order to fully and honestly answer the question put to me, I must state over my own signature that my early industry and ambition were stimulated by the never-failing faith of my mother, and the still more deadly combat later on turned in my favor shown by my wife, who alone knows through what she has helped me.



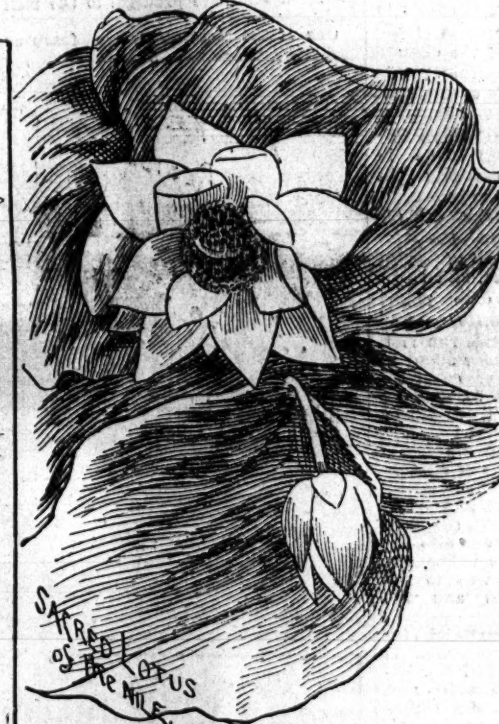
CENTURY PLANT (IN BLOOM.)



A BIT OF FRONT YARD.



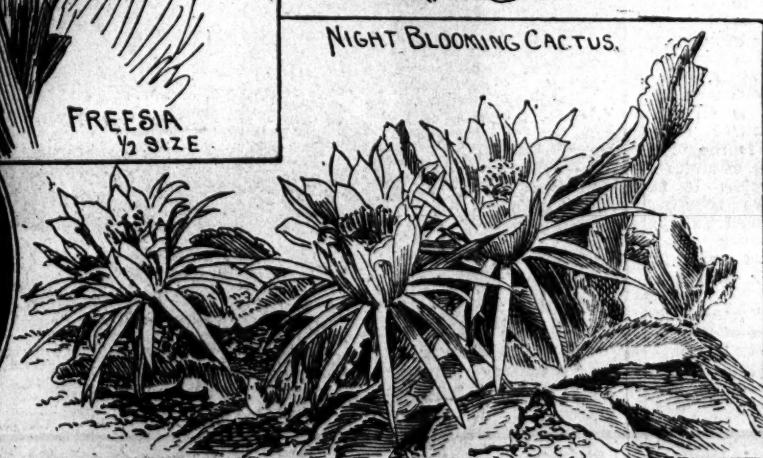
FREESIA 1/2 SIZE.



NIGHT-BLOOMING CACTUS.



MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM 1/5 SIZE.



CLIMBING CACTUS.



A PASADENA ROSE TREE.



A FLORAL ARCH.

our plains, hills, canyons and mountains. Besides this, the same wealth of bloom is to be found in our gardens during August as during spring. Wherever water is applied to our soil the bloom is one of perennial luxuriance.

At our beaches and in our mountains, where a large percentage of our people are spending at least part of this month, the native plants are most abundant. There both the lover of

OUR HOMES.

A Modern Interior

A Primitive Shack

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOMES.

THE homes of Southern California are unique. Here and there in the Southern States may be found beautiful residences standing in attractive grounds, which are green and pleasing all the year round, but there such homes are comparatively few in number, whereas, here they are the rule rather than the exception.

The rare beauty of the grounds surrounding the attractive homes of Los Angeles, Pasadena and other Southern California cities is a constant theme for admiration on the part of eastern visitors. Other cities can show grander business blocks, but when it comes to gardens Southern California is facile princeps. The mildness of the climate here permits the most delicate plants and trees to flourish in the open air all through the winter. At Christmas may be seen hedges of calla lilies, geranium bushes ten feet and more in height, and heliotrope covering the side of a house, while the jasmine, tuberose and orange make the air heavy with their delicious perfume. Giant bananas wave their graceful leaves in the gentle breeze, and ripen their fruit; the fan and date palms grow to mammoth proportions, and roses of a thousand varieties run riot. A majority of the residences stand in spacious grounds, a lot 50x150 feet being the smallest accepted by a house of any pretensions, even within a stone's throw of the business streets. Many have from one to five acres of ground, all in a high state of cultivation with well-kept verdant lawns, upon which the fig, orange and palm cast a grateful shade. Along the sides of the streets shade trees are also the rule, the favorite varieties being the graceful pepper, which grows to immense size, the eucalyptus and the grevillea.

The almost universal material for residences in Southern California is wood—pine and redwood, the latter being used altogether for outside and largely for inside finish. This material, while amply sufficient for the climate, lends itself to graceful decoration undreamed of by those who have been accustomed to houses of brick or stone. Here and there among the older structures, a brick residence may be seen, but they are nearly all old. Mr. T. D. Stimson's beautiful residence on Figueroa street is the first departure in the use of stone for residences in Los Angeles. It is of reddish stone, from two sources, Lordsburg in the San Gabriel Valley, and Arizona. The Lordsburg stone has a peculiar reddish-blue tinge, is of lava formation, and can endure a white heat without injury.

Great variety of architecture is found among the residences of Southern California. The so-called "Eastlake" and "Queen Anne" styles have been very popular, but have been rather run to the ground of late. There is quite a movement toward the old Colonial style, which is restful to the eye and well adapted to this climate. The picturesque and comfortable early Mission style of architecture, which should have been more extensively adopted long ago by the American settlers, is at length coming into vogue.

More upon this subject will be found further on.

It costs much less to build in Southern California now than it did. Again, a \$20,000 residence here is as good as a \$30,000 residence in the East. Owing to the mildness of the climate, there is no necessity for the thick walls, extra protection from frosts, heating apparatus and other appurtenances with which residents of the hyperborean regions of the continent are forced to supply their houses. The man who works for moderate wages may, in this favored clime, have a tasteful cottage, as attractive in its way as these, with grounds every whit as beautiful, for Nature is here prodigal to the rich and poor alike.

One of the most attractive features

about a home in Southern California, however humble it may be, is the wonderful rapidity with which vegetation of all kinds grows, so that instead of having to wait years for a new residence to assume a settled and homelike appearance, the owner only has to wait a few months until his house is surrounded with thrifty plants and creeping vines, while even some trees, as in the case of the eucalyptus, grow up to a respectable size from the seed within a year, and can be planted around the lot while less rapidly-growing trees are attaining size, thus obviating the bare, hard appearance which attaches to new residences in less favored climates, however beautiful architecturally the buildings may be.

RESIDENCE ARCHITECTURE.
The following observations on residence architecture in Southern California were furnished to The Times by Sumner P. Hunt, an architect of this city, who has made a special study of the Mission style and its adaptability to modern residences:

"The natural conditions in Southern California ought to call for a different style of house from that used in the East, and yet until now we find ourselves building occasionally good but oftentimes poor copies of eastern houses. Now it seems to have occurred to some of our people—thanks to the teachings

certainly is desirable, and there are several ways of getting this. The cheaper is probably a frame construction plastered outside as well as inside, which is being done with safety by making a stiff frame not liable to settlement or warping, and plastering on a metal lath. This might not be good construction in a freezing climate, but here it seems perfectly safe. If we want something more substantial we can use hollow terra cotta blocks, maintaining circulation of air through the walls, and plastering the outside or not, as we like; or, something still more substantial, concrete, which is like adobe and unlike brick in that it does not absorb moisture and create damp interiors.

"As to roofs, the terra cotta tile is the best and most pleasing, but I see no radical reason, considering either construction or the esthetics, why we should not use shingles in connection with monolithic wall surfaces, when we cannot afford tile, and they are certainly less a conductor of heat than the tin tile sometimes used of late.

"As to the architectural style, it seems to me that for large buildings with plenty of ground around them nothing can be much better from an architectural or artistic point of view than the mission buildings, with their picturesque groupings of graceful arcades and strong wall surfaces and roof lines enclosing the patio, which is both pleasing to the eye and comfortable to live in. But when we come to small houses on city lots, it seems to me we might use the same materials, accomplishing the same results, but not copying the

THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Many causes may be assigned to the present building activity in Los Angeles, several of which The Times has shown from time to time, but another and material cause is the easy terms on which one may have a home built to order. Building has ceased to be the bugbear it once was. We have companies and individuals who assume all the responsibility of building and find a large part of the money for the homeowner, permitting of repayment by the month. In brief, the largest and oldest company here requires only about 15 per cent. down, gives a deed and takes a mortgage for the difference, bearing 8 per cent. interest on the deferred payments. The monthly payment, plus interest, is an amount only slightly in excess of the rental value of the house, hence it is clear that this monthly installment is a monthly investment, and one which pays good interest to the investor. Of course the moral responsibility of a man is taken into consideration.

It is stated that the price of homes thus purchased does not exceed the real cash value, and the explanation is that reliable parties in the business of construction building, and who pay spot cash, procure far better discounts from material men than is possible by an occasional buyer, and that this discount is in itself a good profit.

The effect of this plan is thoroughly wholesome to the city. In this way many good people become taxpayers who otherwise could not. A taxpayer necessarily has a livelier interest in the government of the city and may be

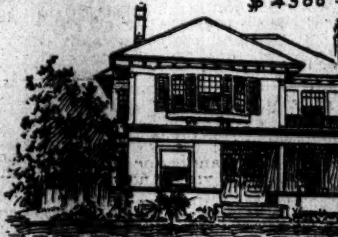
ing off a few feet in each direction, so that now some are found which only cost \$2000 or \$2500. But as stated, the average lot is still 50x150 feet, or about five and one-half lots to the acre. By purchasing two such lots one may have a piece of land sufficiently large to afford space for a good lawn, shade trees, fruit trees, a few vegetables, and a chicken run, as well as a stable and coach-house, and, if desired, a Jersey cow. Quite a number of Los Angeles residents who like to have plenty of elbow room have built upon sites which run all the way from a quarter of an acre to five acres, and this not very far out, but within a mile or two of the business center. As the city increases in population and land rises in value, it will be necessary for those who desire so much land to move further out, unless they are well provided in a financial way, but at present, as stated, it is possible to have a spacious lot at a reasonable price with in easy distance of business.

Residence lots may be had in Los Angeles at prices to suit all pockets. A good deal depends upon the idea of the purchaser, as to whether or not he desires to live in a strictly fashionable neighborhood, for here, as elsewhere, there are sections in the city upon which fashion has set its seal of approval, emphasizing the same by the erection of many beautiful and costly residences. In such sections lots cost two or three times as much as in other parts of the city at no greater distance from the business center, although these latter sections may be fully as desirable, or even more so, as places of residence. There are, how-

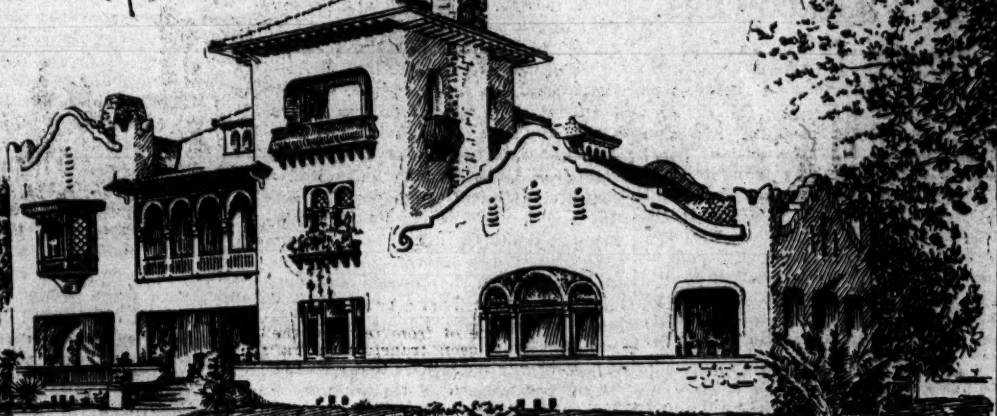
A \$7500.00 RESIDENCE



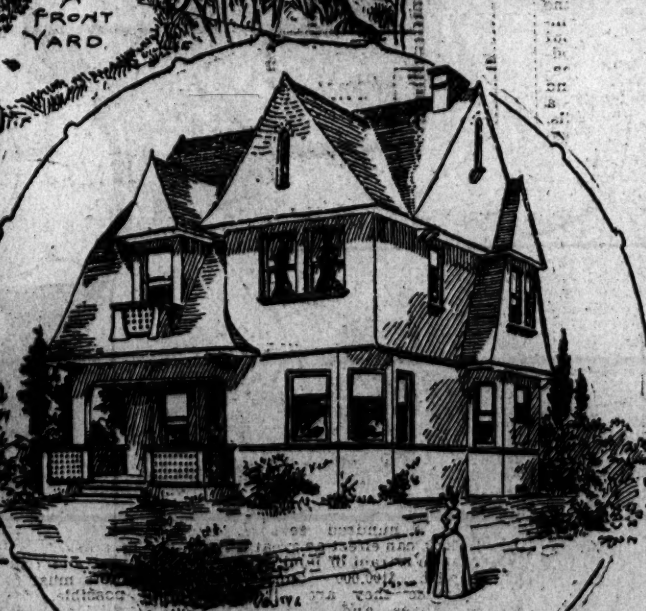
RESIDENCE OF SUMNER P. HUNT \$4500.00



A \$20000 RESIDENCE



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELIZABETH D. FREMONT \$3500.00



A \$18000.00 RESIDENCE

T. F. CARVELL'S RESIDENCE \$2500.00



A \$15000.00 HOUSE



LILLY POND ANDREW McNALLY'S RESIDENCE

depended upon to vote more intelligently for the welfare of his property. A city of tenements is always misgoverned. It is the natural result of indifference on the part of the voters. Where voters are householders it is not so. The most contented and progressive people are those who by economy and some sacrifice, are gradually surrounding themselves with material comforts and have the satisfaction of seeing, month by month and year by year, a tangible result of their economy.

COST OF BUILDING.

On page 15, headed "Country Life," are given views and plans of houses of various sizes and character, with the cost of erection as furnished to The Times by a prominent local firm of architects. These views and plans can be adapted, with some modifications,

to either city or country houses. In the city the cost of ground is, of course, an important factor, figuring largely in the total cost of creating a home. Having shown what it costs to build a house in Southern California, a few words will be appropriate in regard to the cost of the land upon which the house is to be built. Taking Los Angeles for an example—and of course prices of land are higher in this city than elsewhere in Southern California—it will be found that it does not need a very heavy purse to secure a pleasant, healthful and convenient site for a residence within easy distance of the business center. Indeed, prices of residence property in Los Angeles are very reasonable in comparison with those which are asked in other cities of equal population, and far less brilliant prospects.

The ordinary residence lot in Los Angeles is of what would in most eastern cities be considered a very liberal size, namely 50x150 feet, sometimes running to an alley, but not always. A lot 60x150 feet. During the real estate boom of six or eight years ago, when speculators were trying to make all they could in a short time, the size of some of the lots was reduced by show-

ever, generally better transportation facilities in the first named sections, as street car lines are naturally extended chiefly in those directions, which are more thickly settled.

To come down to figures, lots within one mile of the present business center of the city may be purchased at prices ranging from \$500 to \$2500. Most of these lots are on graded streets, but some of the low-priced ones are not. This is a wide range of prices—a wider range, in which the higher-priced lots are located. The cheaper lots may be had on the hills in a northwesterly and westerly direction, and in the section which lies due south of the business center where the views are far more extensive than in the southwest. On the hills there is a steady breeze every afternoon from the ocean. One drawback of the hill lots to many is the prospect of the extension of the oil wells throughout that part of town. But should oil be found near a lot, the owner, unless he has erected costly improvements, can recoup himself by the extra price which such a lot will bring for oil purposes. Going further off, say to a distance of two miles from the business center, good lots may be had at from \$250 and upward, in any section of the city except the southwest corner, although at a distance of from two to two and a half miles from the corner of First and Spring streets in a southwesterly direction, as much as \$100 a front foot is asked and paid for choice lots on Figueroa and Adams streets, which are the two most aristocratic streets of the city.

THE NATURAL RESULT.

Wisconsin has a sweet singer and this is the way she warbles:
A young girl sat on the edge of her bed
Mending her gown, from her life she had led.
Alone, all alone, not one dear one left—
Of comfort and love forever bereft.
Her days were spent in a baker shop,
Where she sold cakes, bread, lemonade and pop.
Many a young man just went there to see
This girl who was noted for her great beauty.
But her cold glance fell on all just the same.
Not yet had she ever felt love's flame.
As modest and sweet as a prairie bluebell,
But star of low birth, and this she knew well.
One day she confessed love had entered her heart.
Soft glances, little attentions, had sent the dart.
Into her soul, she was caught in the net.
The proprietor of the store thought he was well met.

He was handsome and large, with wonderful eyes—
And here with man, his chief power lies.
He gained her confidence to a certain extent,
But on her ruination his ambition was bent.
He played with her heartstrings now and then,
Just to keep her attention from other men.
Knew well his power, while his innocent heart
Grew lighter each day—he well knew his part.
—(Abbie Ford in Jansenville (Wis.) Gazette, July 14.)

of some few enthusiasts—that we can do better by turning to some of our own old work, the missions, and copying them. This is better, but are we not in danger of making too servile a copy of this? Let us rather study the reasons the mission fathers had for doing what they did, and work from such of those reasons as we find applicable to our times and conditions. One of the objects the mission-builders accomplished was a building the interior of which was little subject to the extreme changes of heat and cold that we get between noon and midnight. That

ON THE RANCHO.

IN the greater part of the United States east of the mountains the farmer's life is by no means an attractive one to the average young American. As a rule, it is a life of hard, unremitting labor from morning to night, of the labor which brings little reward to the farmer beyond a bare living for himself and family. It is this that drives so many young people to the already overcrowded cities and complicates the ever-increasing difficulties of the social problem. Not only the farmer himself, but his wife also, as a rule, becomes aged before her time, and when, in exceptional cases, they are so fortunate as to reach a point where they can take life more easily, they generally find that in the hard, protracted struggle for bread and butter they have forgotten how to enjoy themselves, and are at a loss how to employ their leisure.

There are, of course, many exceptions to this, but the above is not an unfair description of the lot of the average farmer in the transmontane

that work is done under tefold pleasant surroundings than those which attend the labor of the eastern farmer. Those who come to Southern California with the idea that they can start in by sitting under their own vine and fig tree, watching things grow and counting up their profits every evening, will find themselves mistaken. If a man has capital to start on, and can afford to hire the help he needs, he may do this—but that is another story. This article is intended for those who think of coming to Southern California for the purpose of making a living from the land, and who have sufficient means to make a fair start, but no great surplus of capital.

THE COLONY PLAN.

The most successful method of settlement in Southern California is the colony plan. It is a plan which can only be carried out with thorough success in a section like this, where irrigation is practiced and small tracts of land are sufficient to support a settler and his family. The advantages of this plan have been fully proved in a number of places in Southern California, which

free library, with 6000 volumes. The opera-house cost \$117,000. There are several fine hotels. Buildings to the value of \$1,000,000 were erected last year. Magnolia avenue is 150 feet wide, twelve miles long, and bordered for miles with handsome shade trees. There are a dozen fruit packing houses. Besides the orange groves, there are over 1200 acres in raisin grapevines. Take Pasadena: In 1874 a syndicate known as the Indiana Colony, purchased the San Faequial rancho, the site of what is now Pasadena, at \$5 an acre. The owner's conscience afterwards smote him at having sold to the tenderfoot at so outrageous a price. Water was brought on the land from the mountains, and trees and vines were planted.

The census of 1890 gave the city of Pasadena a population of 4832. Including the suburbs, which extend in all directions, it now has a population of nearly 10,000. It has well-paved streets, by orchards, vineyards and large and tasteful churches and school buildings, an imposing library, spacious opera-house, daily and weekly newspapers, and a number of beautiful homes, in attractive grounds, are

such colonies. Some which have been started on purely speculative or Utopian ideas have proved failures, and any other planned in that manner is likely to fail as long as human nature remains the same as it is today. The successful colony is one in which the utmost liberty is left to each individual settler, co-operation being limited to such features as can be better performed by many acting together than by the individual settler. There is room for hundreds of such colonies as these in Southern California, and there is no reason why many of them should not prove as successful as Riverside, and Pasadena, and Anaheim, and Ontario have been.

A TEN-ACRE FARM.

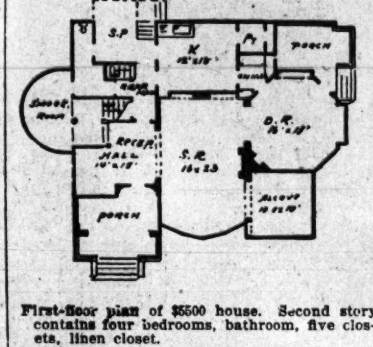
Much has been written and said in regard to the possibility of making a good living, and something over, on ten acres of land in Southern California. There is no doubt in regard to this in the mind of anyone who has traveled through this section and investigated, but still Eastern people continue to doubt whether this can be done. In fact, the fact is that not enough money of families are making a good living from ten acres of irrigated land in Southern California, and in not a few cases families are being driven away from five-acre or even less in fruits, berries, vegetables, nursery, flowers, poultry and other products, when the land is located close to a market.

Facts are better than theory in such cases. One of the best illustrations of what can be done by an industrious man and his family on ten acres of ground was furnished some time ago to the Times by D. Edison Smith of Santa Ana, a gentleman who combines the theoretical and practical of small farming with the power to describe what he has accomplished. Mr. Smith is an enthusiastic believer in the possibilities of a small tract of Southern California land, and willingly volunteered to give his experience. He started twelve years ago on ten acres, within the limits of Santa Ana. He had just enough money to buy the land and plant trees, there not being sufficient left for a team to earn money for which he had to work. Mr. Smith believes in "inter-cropping." He does not waste a rod of ground. In starting, he set out an acre and a half to grape cuttings and planted peach trees between the rows. In the fall he sold the peaches for over \$50. This was an extra yield and an extra price. Between the fruit trees, vegetables of all descriptions were planted, and it was not long before the family table was well supplied, and there was corn fodder and beets for horse and cow. Besides the milk and cream being used in the family from one cow, there was sold \$75 worth of butter the first year. The sales from beans, potatoes, butter, eggs, pumpkins, tomatoes and other vegetables amounted to several hundred dollars, while the cash

from the cow and poultry, and all of the fruit from the blackberries, raspberries, guavas, and from several lemon, quince, olive, almond, pear, peach, plum and apple trees. Nothing goes to waste on Mr. Smith's farm.

An example of what can be done upon half that amount of land was furnished some time ago by a Ventura paper. P. L. Byers, who resides a mile or two west of Santa Paula in Ventura County, owns and cultivates five acres of land, and from this supports his family, adding occasionally some needed improvement. He estimated recently that besides what they used by the family he sold \$225 worth of fruit and farm products each year. From one and a quarter acres planted to melons he realized \$306.

Here is another example of what may be done in this section, even under unfavorable circumstances, by those who possess pluck and perseverance, even when they have but very little money. Several years ago George M. Farman,



First-floor plan of \$5000 house. Second story contains four bedrooms, bathroom, five closets, linen closet.

who had a nursery near Sierra Madre, was put on the witness stand in the trial of a law case in Los Angeles and was examined concerning his property. He swore that he came to Sierra Madre with a consumptive wife and \$150, in 1885. He was a machinist but had to earn a livelihood, so he became a nurseryman and went to raising orange and lemon trees on six acres that was leased for \$200 a year. He sold all his young trees for \$1.10 each, and got the cash. He swore that he then owned (December, 1891), \$18,000 worth of buildings in Los Angeles and had \$17,000 more at interest, besides owning a ten-acre orange orchard for which he had refused \$11,000.

Mr. Smith, the instance is a remarkable one of what may be done when a man does not sit down and "curse his luck." It is a very exceptional year when some products are not selling at a high price in this section. Such instances as these might be indefinitely multiplied. Whoever has resided in Southern California for a short time knows that such things may be successfully done, while those who have never been to this section should be more ready to believe it if an entire page were filled with similar examples. At the same time, it should be remembered that such results cannot be achieved without steady and intelligent labor. Those who are willing to use their muscles and brains, and have sufficient means to give them a small start, however small it may be, need not fear but that they can equal the results above quoted, or even exceed them.

One of the advantages which the farmer in Southern California has over his eastern brother is that he has never been established a year, often shows as luxurious a growth of vegetation as an eastern farm that is five years old.

LAND AND PRICES.

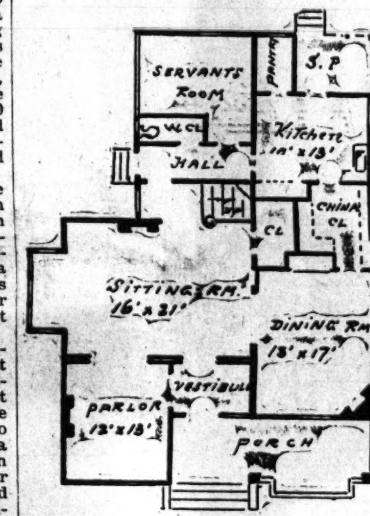
One of the greatest obstacles that the Southern California real estate agent has to overcome in talking to non-resident inquirers about coming to this section, is the apparent high prices that are asked for land here. It is not at all surprising that the eastern farmer, who has been accustomed to buy good agricultural land at from \$10 to \$25 an acre, should express mingled astonishment and horror when he is asked to pay as much as \$250 an acre for first-class citrus fruit land, with a full water supply. On the face of it, it does certainly look

variable conditions should amount to as much as the first cost of the land.

It is not, however, necessary to pay as much as \$250 an acre for land in this section, even for fruit land. Supposing a person wishes to raise deciduous fruits, which in many cases pay profits almost as great as those received from oranges and lemons, he can obtain plenty of such land within reasonable distance of markets at \$100 an acre. If near the coast it is in many cases unnecessary to irrigate, and this lessens the expense of the orchard. In three years from setting out the trees an orchard of deciduous fruits, when properly cultivated, should pay a net profit of 50 per cent. on \$50 an acre, and there are thousands of acres in the San Gabriel Valley and elsewhere which have paid their owners in good seasons net profits of from \$200 to \$300 per acre, the trees not being more than seven or eight years old. Meantime while the trees are coming into bearing, the settler who has to depend on his land for an income can make a good living by growing vegetables, berries, and other crops, keeping chickens, etc., as shown in the experience of Mr. Smith, already referred to.

It is true that a family in Southern California cannot only make a good living, but lay aside money on ten acres of land, while in the East the average family must work to exist on 160 acres. In Southern California worth as much as 160 acres in Kansas or Nebraska, or in any other section of the country, the climatic advantages which the farmer in Southern California enjoys? Here in this section we have no thunderstorms, no cyclones, no sun-strokes, no damaging frosts. Surely this alone is worth several dollars an acre.

For those, however, who are determined to buy land that does not cost so much per acre, there is plenty of room in Southern California. In the great Antelope Valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles county, there are thousands of acres of good land which may be purchased at from \$10 to



First-floor plan of \$4500 house. Second story contains four bedrooms, three closets, bathroom, linen closet.

\$20 an acre. The climate there is somewhat more bracing than in the coast region, but it has some advantages in winter, but it is far preferable to the average transmontane climate, and excellent raising grapes, cherries, almonds and other fruits. It is a good place for grain. Nearer to Los Angeles land adapted to growing grain, root crops, alfalfa and deciduous fruits without irrigation may be had for from \$10 to \$100 an acre, and much of it is on easy terms. Good grazing land may be had in large quantities in the mountains and in the coast region, sometimes with one or more springs on the tract. There are even some government homestead and pre-emption claims, the relinquishment of which may be purchased for a few hundred dollars, some times with a shanty and other small improvements thrown in. These, however, are not the best places to live. The best places to live are in the mountains, generally at a considerable distance from markets, and more or less difficult of access, so that except for the ranches, or for a man who desires to lead an isolated life, they are not to be recommended for the average settler. Five acres of irrigated land near a city is far better than 160 acres of rocky hill land away from roads and markets, of which 160 acres perhaps not more than twenty acres can be profitably cultivated.

IRRIGATION.

One of the subjects which it is difficult to make eastern farmers understand is that of irrigation. There is a settled idea among them, which it is very difficult to remove, that the necessity for irrigation is a disadvantage, and that the real estate agents and others in the northern part of the State, where irrigation is not practiced, are doing much to dissuade them. This, however, is quite a mistake. It is not necessary to tell anyone who has resided in Southern California, even for a brief period, of the benefits of irrigation. They are too manifest. Land that was worth 50 cents an acre has been the expenditure of from \$10 to \$20 per acre in the construction of irrigation works become worth \$250 per acre and more, while as shown in previous columns, flourishing citrus have sprung up where twenty years ago the coyote roamed among the sage brush and cactus.

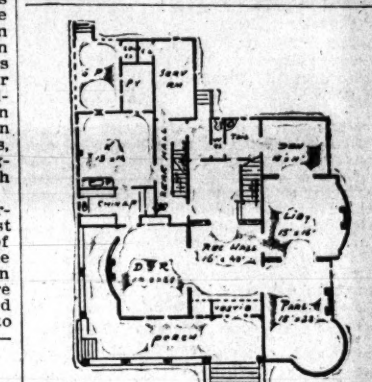
The fact is, that the supply of water in arid regions is an advantage, and artificial water supply can be regulated, and when the true needs of each cultivated plant shall have been discovered, a uniform maximum of productivity will be attained such as is not possible in a region whose water comes directly in the form of rain.

Horticulture is not the only industry that is benefited by irrigation. The desirable points of a more certain crop and of a larger yield are just as great as those of the fruit grower. Stock-raising is greatly benefited by irrigation, as pastures are kept green and fresh, and great crops of hay are produced. Alfalfa, the great forage crop of this section, is made to give them five to eight cuttings in a season, which aggregate a tonnage that it would be impossible to secure under ordinary conditions. Almost every product known to our agriculture will not only yield more, but will give a greater return above the cost of production.

One of the greatest proofs of the value of irrigation lies in the fact that no farmer who has once practiced it

would willingly go to farming in any district where he would have to depend on the natural rainfall. He knows that the labors of half a year will not be rendered void because of a week's drought. The farmer in an irrigated region does not have to wait for rain in order to plow, to sow or to cultivate. He has the elements and the seasons practically under his control.

It is impossible within the space reserved for this article to go into detail on the subject of irrigation, the various methods and the expense. There are works published on the subject which may be obtained by those who are interested. Suffice it to say that the charge for water is very reasonable in comparison with the benefits that are derived from it. Sometimes the water is sold outright with the land, in which case the settler only has to pay a nominal price for the expense of keeping the ditches in order. In other cases a charge averaging about \$5 per acre per year is made for the water, in which case, of course, less is paid for the land. There are very few settlers on irrigated



First-floor plan of house costing \$7500. Second story contains four bedrooms, sewing-room, six closets, linen closet, bathroom.

land in Southern California who would be willing to go back to the old system, and the estimate that is placed on the value of irrigation is fully shown by the fact that irrigated land of equal quality is worth from two to three times as much as land upon which crops can be grown without irrigation.

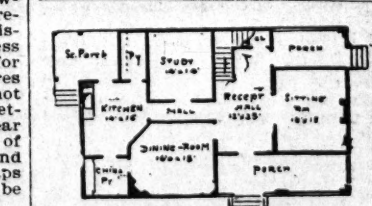
WATER POWER.

Southern California has no more suggestive illustration than three notable power plants for utilizing mountain streams. These are located near Redlands, Pomona and Pasadena. They are suggestive, because they are practical illustrations of the way in which untold thousands of horse power can, and undoubtedly will be, developed in Southern California, and offered for various uses at a minimum of cost.

With the natural tendency to look for utility, the American mind is attracted to the lightful Rubio, San Antonio or Mill Creek canyons is not more impressed with the charming picturesqueness than it is with the power which is developed by the impetuosity of the little streams to get down to the common level of water.

Standing in Rubio Canyon and watching that fine piece of mechanism of Prof. Lowe's design which carries so many people up the steep incline of the mountain railway, it seems incredible that little jets of water are the motive power. Yet that is the truth. The water has two sources. A portion is brought from Echo Mountain, with a fall of 250 feet. Another portion is brought from Rubio Canyon, with a fall of 287 feet, and jets of this water are thrown upon Pelton wheels, and the 150 horse-power is developed. The water thus recovered from nature is transmitted back to the top of Echo Mountain by electricity, and thus used to drive the cable car up and down that steep grade of 48 per cent.

The San Antonio Electric Light and



First-floor plan of \$3500 house. Second story contains four bedrooms, bathroom, water-closet, linen closet, four closets.

Power Company has developed still greater power than that used on the Rubio. Lower valley. It has water under pressure of 400 feet and has developed 300 horse-power, which is transformed into electricity and utilized in lighting Pomona and a portion of San Bernardino.

But the pioneer in this work in California, of greatest magnitude, is the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company's plant, which now has a capacity of 1000 horse-power, with ability to double that at small cost. It is now supplying daily about 300 horse-power, of which 200 are sold by the Union Ice Company in its factory, the balance being used to light Redlands and operate machinery in that city. The company claims to be able to develop the power on the basis of coal at \$4 per ton.

The water which has thus been harnessed is taken from Mill Creek and with a fall of 385 feet is sent down a series of Pelton wheels and permitted to resume its course and fulfill its destiny of irrigating a portion of the valley.

At the beginning of this article reference was made to these three plants as suggestive of possibilities. They speak of the drift of thought among those who seek to develop the industrial possibilities of the State. But they are only hints of what can be done. Many a mountain stream is still going to waste, as a mechanical power, and the power which can be developed is many times as great as will ever be required to operate machinery and furnish light to cities and power to railroads.

With the growth of electricity it is encouraging to note that we have in California a wealth of the cheapest of powers.

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A \$20,000 HOUSE, THE PURE MISSION STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

sections of the country today, especially during the past few years, since the price of staple crops has been reduced so ruinously low, owing to the keen competition with countries where land and labor are both abundantly cheap. In addition, the ordinary drawbacks of farm life—the isolation, the hard work and low prices of products—the farmer in many sections beyond the Rocky Mountains, upon the probabilities of protracted drought, of severe frosts, of German descent, that not only ruin crops, but in many cases cause the loss of the farmer's life, and of cyclones coming without any warning, dealing wholesale destruction to life and property.

Such being the condition of affairs among the farmers in the East, it is not to be wondered at that thousands of them are casting longing eyes toward this El Dorado of the Southwest, this land of sunshine and flowers, which they have read and heard so much. Many of them, undoubtedly, do not believe a word of what they hear of Southern California, and can scarcely be blamed for the contrast between country life here and there is so radical that it can only be fully understood by those who have resided in both sections.

Take it, first, from an esthetic and social side. The farmer throughout the greater part of Southern California is, to all intents and purposes, a suburban resident, and this becomes more true from year to year, as railroads are extended throughout the country and sections. The amount of land that is necessary to support a family in comfort is so small, not exceeding, at the most, twenty acres, and in many cases not more than ten, or even five acres, that wherever irrigation is practiced the country homes are close together, a section of 640 acres of land, for example, is divided into 128 sections of four acres each, and thirty to sixty families, instead of the four families, who would make a precarious living on the average section east of the mountains. Thus the families of horticulturists in Southern California are within easy calling distance of each other, and are able to enjoy many advantages of social life that in the East only fall to those who reside in the cities or their suburbs.

It is, however, by no means only from this point of view, that the lot of the Southern California farmer is so attractive that that of his eastern brother. Merely from a strictly business or financial standpoint the difference is most striking. In the East the farmer has made a clear profit of \$5 an acre on 160 acres of wheat during the last few years he has been doing well. The same thing is true of the cotton growers in the South. This gives him \$300 clear as the result of a year's hard

work, and this, as we have said, is a favorable showing, to the truth of which statement the thousands of heavily-mortgaged farms in the Western States bear eloquent testimony. Here in Southern California it is a poor kind of a horticulturist who does not manage to clear that amount of money from ten acres in fruits and berries and vegetables, with a cow and some chickens, meantime enjoying with his family all the delicacies of the season during twelve months of the year, with the social advantages above mentioned in this article.

Of these things something more in detail will be found in the succeeding columns. It should, however, be understood at the outset that even in this favored clime a man cannot make a living on the land without work—although steady persistent work—although

brought upon this arid plain from the Santa Ana River. Note the results: Last season Riverside shipped about two thousand five hundred carloads of oranges, worth, on an average, \$500 per carload. There are nearly ten thousand acres of orange groves within a radius of a few miles. Riverside is said to have a greater per capita wealth than any other city in the United States. The banks carry average deposits of \$1,200,000. The population in 1890 was 4832, and is now little short of 7000. The assessed valuation of property is nearly \$6,000,000. Thirty-one teachers—almost all college graduates—instruct 1300 pupils. The public-school buildings cost \$135,000. There are fifteen church organizations, with 2675 members, and \$140,000 worth of property. The Y.M.C.A. has a \$25,000 home and 215 members. There is a

House costing \$7500, an adaptation of the English style of architecture; basement of brick, first story plaster, second story plaster framed in timber.

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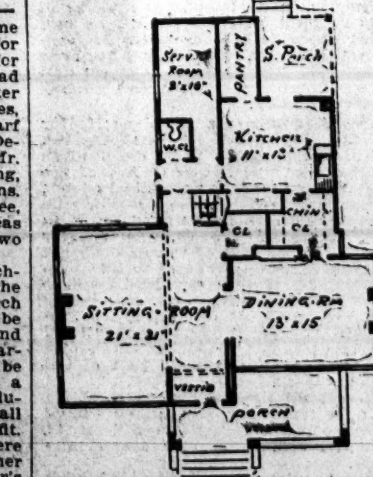
Of these things something more in detail will be found in the succeeding columns. It should, however, be understood at the outset that even in this favored clime a man cannot make a living on the land without work—although steady persistent work—although

FIRST-FLOOR PLAN OF \$20,000 HOUSE BUILT IN THE PURE MISSION STYLE.

den by the water supply of the Hemet dam. The colonization system of settling on land is by no means a new one. It was adopted by the English, the Dutch and the Huguenots in founding their settlements on the Atlantic coast. Nowhere, however, have colonies been started upon such favorable auspices or have proved so successful as in Southern California. The colony system gives the individual settler of moderate means many of the advantages which can otherwise only be secured by the capitalist. A hundred settlers, each having \$1000, can effect as great a transformation of a tract of land as a single capitalist with \$100,000—much more so, because they are all working for themselves and will, therefore, be more likely to make a good showing for the money which they invest. In this manner material advantages, such as stores, creameries, canneries and so forth, can be secured in a short time, whereas individual settlers would have to wait a number of years before they could expect to enjoy such advantages.

The social advantages of this form of settlement are equally striking. From the beginning the settlers feel that they are among friends. As soon as they have landed they are met by the school teacher, the physician, the lawyer, the farmer, the school, lecture hall and church, and form the nucleus of a public library and literary association. In short, the best features of country life are combined, and the cultivation of the soil is made a pleasure instead of being a dreary round of daily toil. When it comes to the marketing of the products of the land the greatest advantages of co-operative settlement become apparent. A buyer who will not take the trouble to look at the crop of a single settler will be glad to make a long journey for the sake of securing the output of a hundred small farms, and then the settlers can combine at comparatively small expense to each to preserve each fruit by canning, drying and crystallizing, and can utilize the surplus milk of their cows in turning out a brand of butter and cheese, which, if carefully made, will easily command the top price in the market.

It should be remembered, however, that there are different ways of forming



First-floor plan of house costing \$2500. Second story contains four bedrooms, bathroom, water-closet, linen closet, four closets.

as if Southern California land was too expensive in comparison with that of the section east of the mountains, but a little careful investigation will show that such is not the case. As stated above, a net profit of \$5 an acre from wheat land has been considered pretty good during the past few years, and many eastern and Middle-Western farmers would thank their stars if they had cleared a net profit of half that amount—or anything at all. However, say a profit of 25 per cent. on \$25 land, which is equivalent to \$6.25 per acre. Now, supposing a man pays \$250 an acre for the best citrus fruit land in this section, and grows oranges, lemons, and plants it to the best variety of oranges and lemons. At the end of three or four years he should make a net profit of 30 per cent. on the cost of the land and improvements, and from that time the income will increase steadily until within seven or eight years from the time of setting out the trees, the net annual profits under fa-



"IN TOWN."

LIFE in the cities of Southern California is just as attractive in its way, and as different from life in the cities of the East, as is country life in this section from that of the farmer in the States beyond the mountains. The incomparable climate, which is a feature of this section, prevails in the cities as well as in the country, and our cities have not yet grown to such proportions as to crowd out every indication of nature. The happy resident in a Southern California city does not look up between the rows of tall buildings at a heavy pall of smoke. He may see trees and flowers, and even from the business center of most of our cities stately mountain ranges may be seen bounding the horizon at a short distance, reminding the city resident of the picturesque canyons and pine-crowned summits which he may reach in an hour or so. There is plenty of elbow room in the cities of Southern California, and so general is the planting of trees, flowers and shrubs, that it is difficult sometimes to see where the city ends and the country begins.

The stranger in the East who has never visited Southern California generally entertains an idea to the effect that we are still in the "wild and woolly" stage of development, and when the resident of one of the large eastern cities stands on the part of the city which he is accustomed to, he is often comatized by his friends on having to leave behind him the conveniences, luxuries and social enjoyments to which he is accustomed. All this appears very funny to any one who has resided for a brief time in a Southern California city. But it is not an unusual mistake on the part of those who only know by hearsay of the wonderful advance that this section has made during the past ten years, and who have not been able to believe the half of what they have been told.

However, before proceeding to give some account of life as it is lived in Los Angeles, which is an example, only on a somewhat larger scale, of a dozen other Southern California cities, we will first say a few words in regard to the city itself. "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles," of which so many have heard who have not yet seen it, and to which the eyes of so many thousands in the East are turned with longing as a city of which they one day hope to become residents. In all the history of progressive modern cities there is not one which can equal the record of Los Angeles. A dozen years ago it was a quiet, semi-Mexican town of about 12,000 inhabitants, with "adobe" buildings and a few scattered features in its architecture. Today it is a large, bustling city, with full 80,000 inhabitants, and streets lined with modern buildings, which would do credit to any city in the United States.

The older portion of the city is built on a shelf of the foothills west of the river. The Plaza, which is the center of the old city, and is still the geographical center from which all distances are measured, but modern Los Angeles has been growing steadily in the easterly direction, until now the center of business may be said to be half a mile southwest of the Plaza, at about the corner of First and Spring streets. The city which remained for many years in the village condition, the streets in the older portion of the city are not entirely regular in their plan. Main street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, is no longer the most important artery of business. Running south from the Plaza to Temple Block, it then divides into two. One branch goes to the west and Main street on the east, which again meet in Main street at the corner of Temple Block. The other branch continues to the foothills at its. Parallel to Main street, on the east, is Los Angeles street, a wide thoroughfare devoted to wholesale business. Still further east is Broadway street. West of Spring, the leading business thoroughfare, the hills, crossed by cable and electric roads, extending three or four blocks, south of which are a succession of beautiful, wide, regularly laid-out streets—Broadway, Hill, Olive, Grand avenue, Hope, Flower and Pearl. These streets, as far as the city extends, constitute the most beautiful section of the city. The movement of business is chiefly in this direction, and, without doubt, this section, bounded by Fourth, Main, Pearl and Twelfth, will be the scene of retail business operations in the future Los Angeles.

The city is large one geographically, covering thirty-six square miles, three miles in each direction from the Plaza. The Los Angeles River runs from north to south, a little east of the center. The residence portion now extends in every direction from the center, but more especially southwesterly, in which direction it is quite thickly settled beyond the city limits. Within the city limits may be found every variety of location, scenery and climate. There are warm, sheltered little valleys, in which the banana ripens; high mesas with commanding views over ocean and plain, or yet higher hills, to which the western breeze brings more than a suspicion of the rainy sea air from the wide Pacific. In the north-eastern part of the city across the river, is East Los Angeles, a lovely valley gradually rising to the foothills at the rear. It is thickly planted with shade trees, and built up with lovely homes, embowered amid semi-tropical gardens—an ideal spot for peaceful retirement. Further south is a large tract, taking in all that portion of the city east of the river and south of East Los Angeles. This section has a fine hard, gravelly soil, which makes excellent roads. The views from all parts of Boyle Heights are extended and grand. This section is as yet unsettled, but is rapidly filling up. The whole southern portion of Los Angeles, covering a triangle bounded by the Los Angeles river, San Pedro Bay and the city limits, was until recently

in vines and orchards. The settlement of this section is now proceeding very fast, and it will doubtless in the future be the wholesale business part of Los Angeles. The western hills, now made easily accessible by the cable and electric road, show wonderful changes during the past few years. The views from many of these hills are delightful and the air is always cool.

The stranger who comes from the large centers of the East must bear in mind that Los Angeles is yet a mere baby among the slitherhood of cities having scarcely doffed her swaddling clothes, and started to put on city airs. Bearing this in mind, the new arrival cannot fail to be impressed with the enormous amount of improvement that has been accomplished in a short space of time. Miles upon miles of streets

have been graded, thousands of elegant residences built, while on every hand have been erected, and are still being erected, magnificent business buildings which would be a credit to any city in the Union. It is scarcely possible to stand at any point in the business quarter from which one cannot count several handsome buildings in the course of erection.

The business streets of Los Angeles present a wonderfully lively scene during the busy hours of the day. No city of the size in the United States can show more busy, bustling thoroughfares than the portion of Main, Spring, First and Broadway streets from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. It is often at certain seasons, matter of difficulty to make one's way through the crowd of humanity. Any one arriving for the first time from the "back country" would imagine that a fair way in progress. The same restless pulse of activity pervades every branch of our city's life. Many of the stores are crowded to overflowing during business hours, customers wheeling their loaded wagons, and the more popular restaurants it is hard to get a seat, and trainloads of lumber daily what the appetite of builders who cry for more.

Our population is cosmopolitan, composed of the best elements which have migrated hither during the past half century or two, with a leaven of old-time Californians. Any new idea possessing merit is quickly taken up and adopted, regardless of where it may have originated. Our people pull together. They are proud of Los Angeles and not afraid to say so. The new arrival is made welcome, is made to feel at home, and quickly finds himself as full of enthusiasm for his adopted city as any of the older residents.

Visitors will find no lack of attractions to claim their attention in and around Los Angeles. The location of the city, midway between mountain and sea, insures great variety in scenery and surroundings. No visitor should omit a ride over the hills, to inspect the many beautiful residences and gardens which crown the heights, and obtain a bird's-eye view of the city and valley. A satisfactory plan is to get on the electric car at the corner of Second and Spring and ride to Grand avenue or Bunker Hill avenue. Then, by walking two or three blocks to the southwest, a beautiful panoramic view of the city may be obtained. Taking the car again, ride to the terminus of the line. After viewing the mountains, ocean and valley from that vicinity, walk two blocks north to Temple street and there take the car on another line. Returning to Bunker Hill avenue, walk one block north to Court street, and then three blocks east on Court street to Hill street, where a magnificent view of the city and its environs may be obtained. From this point, away to the south, a chain of hills on Catalina Island, thirty miles out at sea, is spread out like a picture. From here it is only five minutes' walk to the leading hotels.

There are few more cosmopolitan cities in the country than Los Angeles. Until about twenty years ago, the native element predominated, but since the big immigration of recent times that has become a much less important factor. There are many educated families of Spanish descent here, and they are noted, as their forefathers were in

Southern California, for their open-hearted hospitality. Some of the descendants of the early Spanish settlers have held, and still hold, responsible positions, and they seldom are unworthy of the trust that is confided in them. Not only every State and Territory in the United States, from Florida to Alaska, but also the population of Los Angeles, but almost every country in the world. Among the population of American birth New England and Illinois are perhaps more largely represented than any other section of the Union.

There are several thousand persons of English birth residing in Los Angeles and vicinity. Their country is represented here by a vice-consul, Dan Freeman, a member of the English colony, has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is one of our most popular citizens. He comes from Canada.

Los Angeles is not overburdened with a class of people regarding whom there is much complaint in Eastern cities, the ignorant and bigoted class of Irishmen. It is true that the city contains its due proportion of sons of the Emerald Isle, but they are not so clannish and prejudiced as in most of our Eastern cities, mingling here freely with other citizens, and not asking any special privileges on account of their birthplace. Moreover, the Irish population of Los Angeles is much superior to the average of that population as it is found in the large cities of the East in point of intelligence and education. Several prominent citizens of this section have been Irishmen, among others the late John G. Downey, who was one of California's noted Governors and one of the founders of the University of Southern California. The late E. P. Spence, who was president of the First National Bank and an excellent Mayor of Los Angeles, was also an Irishman. Irishmen are numerous

has become quite popular. Like the Young Men's Association, it is open to all persons of good moral character, and they belong to no church organization or not.

One of the most active charitable organizations of this city is the Ladies' Benevolent Society. This society is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, its object being to relieve all kinds of distress. Clothing and other necessities, as well as money, are furnished to hundreds of persons annually.

A movement for organized charitable work was started in Los Angeles a year or so ago, under the name of the Associated Charities. The membership is only \$1 a year. The object is to so systematize the work of charity that the greatest possible good may be done with the smallest amount of money, and at the same time that worthy cases may be separated from those who are undeserving. This association has, to a considerable extent, taken up the work previously done by several separate benevolent societies.

The Florence Home is a refuge for wayward girls, who desire to lead another life. Quite a number have already been assisted.

The News and Working-boys' Home was established in 1880 by a young man who came to the Coast from Chicago with Moody, the evangelist. Since then it has been much enlarged. The boys are taught to be independent, and to look upon their relation to the home as a purely business one, a small charge being made for meals and lodging. The home is managed by a matron, assisted by a number of benevolent society ladies.

The Flower Festival Boarding Home on East Fourth street is an institution which has accomplished a great amount of good. The idea is to furnish a comfortable home for self-sustaining young women, who pay a rate in accordance with the wages which they receive. There is accommodation for sixty students, who, at a very moderate rate, enjoy the privileges of wholesome meals, cheerful rooms, the use of a sewing machine, piano, small library, etc. The Society of King's Daughters is an active one in Los Angeles. It was organized in 1888, with Mrs. Eliza A. Otis as first president.

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scriptural maxim, which tells us, "By their works shall ye know them." Among the fraternal organizations abound in Los Angeles. Among the orders showing the greatest strength, both in lodges and point of membership, are the Masonic fraternities, the Odd Fellows, Workmen, Hibernians, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Elks, Catholic Knights of America, Catholic Friends, Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Red Men, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias, Macabees and Native Sons of the Golden West. Other orders are the Native Daughters, Modern Woodmen, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, Sons of Hermann, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Knights of Robert Emmet, Final Birth and Independent Order of Foresters.

One of the first questions asked by the intelligent head of a family who thinks of moving to a new section, to reside in regard to the educational facilities of a place. In this respect Los Angeles is fully up to the standard of the most favored States of the country, where education has made the greatest progress. Indeed, it may with-out boasting be said that there are few cities in the United States of equal size which offer as good educational facilities as Los Angeles. Many of the best teachers in the United States are attracted to this city. The course of study extends over a period of twelve years, from the kindergarten, through the high school, whose graduates are fitted to enter the State University. Nearly one thousand of the census school children of the city attend private schools.

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At Pasadena there is an excellent manual training school, which was founded by Mr. Throop, a recently deceased capitalist of that city. Quite a number of young people from Los Angeles attend this school. Los Angeles people are great readers. The public library, located in the City

Hall, is well known by reputation among the librarians of the country as one of the most progressive and efficient libraries of any city of equal size in the United States. At a recent date Los Angeles was eighth among the great cities of the country in the number of volumes circulated for home use.

Of the newspaper and periodical publications, which are very numerous in this section, it is perhaps sufficient to say, without overstepping the bounds of modesty, that there is no city of equal population in the United States that supports a paper like the Los Angeles Times. In addition to the Times, there are three other daily papers and a large number of weeklies and monthlies. Taken all together, the newspapers of Southern California are far above the average. They serve as a good index to the intelligence and public spirit of our citizens.

There are several good clubs in Los Angeles, among which are the Commercial Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, which has commodious and well-appointed quarters, and is about to have a new building erected especially for it. The Turnverein and the Y.M.C.A. also have first-class gymnasiums, which are largely attended. The newly-organized Sunset Club holds monthly meetings of about twenty members.

Los Angeles contains a large number of brainy and enterprising women, who interest themselves in the topics of the day. There are several organizations composed of women, which hold regular meetings, prominent among which is the Friday Morning Club. These ladies are very active and are frequently read, and much able statesmanship kept on tap.

Los Angeles is a paradise for those who take pleasure in outdoor sports of every kind. Agricultural Park, just outside the city, on the southwest, has a first-class race track, where, in the winter, are several horse races. At the Athletic Park, about a mile east of the business center, are held the ball games and other entertainments. Here, as elsewhere, the bicycle is very popular. There will soon be a wheelmen's organization, and long-distance races are held from time to time, one from this city to Santa Monica, a distance of about twenty miles, being a regular annual event.

At Pasadena there is a hunting club, and at Santa Monica a polo club. There are also several excellent golf courses, and excellent fishing may be had within an hour's journey of the city, either in the mountain streams or in the ocean. In the line of dramatic, musical and other similar entertainments, Los Angeles is perhaps more fully provided than any other city of the size in the country. There are the handsome theaters, which seat from 1000 to 1400 people each, and a large pavilion, where concerts and other entertainments are frequently held. Most of the leading theatrical troupes of the country, and some of the best orchestras visit Los Angeles. Several years ago Adelina Patti sang here to a crowded house, and carried away with her sack full filled with double eagles as a proof that the people of Los Angeles are prepared to pay well for first-class music. Scarcely a day passes without a concert and lecture of some kind. That the people of Los Angeles are fond of music is proved by the fact that there are in the city nearly two hundred music teachers. Some people think we have fully as many as are needed in this line.

What has been said about music is equally true in regard to art. It is not surprising that a beautiful city like Los Angeles, surrounded by such grand and varied scenery, has attracted a number of talented young artists, who have made their homes here and in surrounding towns. There is an interesting exhibit of works by local artists at the Chamber of Commerce.

One of the features of Los Angeles which attracts many visitors from the outside is the circus tent which is held in Hazard's Pavilion in the spring. It is a unique and interesting sight, which has not been duplicated in any other part of the world. Another interesting and unique feature, which was introduced last year for the first time, and has become established as an annual affair, is the Fiesta de Los Angeles. The fiesta, which is held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, lasts a week in the early part of April, and attracts a great share of visitors from all parts of the State. Many come from east of the mountains. There were this year grand processions by day and night, including

One of the attractive features of life in Los Angeles is the facility with which interest in points in the surrounding country may be reached in a very short time, and at little expense. The railroad and street-car systems are very complete, and the summer months, especially during the summer months, to the seaside and mountain resorts. During the summer quite a number of citizens leave their families at the seaside and in the mountains, and run down every evening, coming up in the morning. Thus Santa Monica and Redondo and Long Beach are all within less than an hour's journey by rail, while Mt. Lowe, in the San Gabriel range, can be reached from the city in the same time.

In the line of parks it must be confessed that Los Angeles has not yet made so much progress as might have been wished. As against this it must be remembered that it is only a few years since the whole surrounding country was open and park-like, so that the people did not feel the necessity for any artificial breathing places at the beginning. It is, however, being made in park improvement. The people are awakening to the importance of the question. The city has given away enough land to make a dozen parks, and now it has nothing more to give. Whatever further land is acquired must be by purchase or donation. Every year land becomes more valuable, and it is in this direction will have to be done quickly. There are seven public parks within the city limits, aggregating 800 acres, of which five-sixths is in Blyden Park. Westlake Park, thirty-five acres in extent, at the end of the Seventh-street cable road, is the most popular open-air city block. That is done in this attention from the Park Commissioners. It has a lake, with boats, music on occasion, fine drives and walks, and grand views from adjacent hills.

The park in East Los Angeles, commonly called Eastside Park, covers fifty acres, and has been made quite attractive. A large grove of eucalyptus has been planted on the side of the hill. There is a lake in the center of the grounds, grass lawns and many varieties of ornamental trees, bamboos, palms, etc.

Prospect Park, on Brooklyn Heights, also on the east side of the river—is a beautiful place, though small, covering only a city block. It has an extensive view of mountains and valley, and the square is adorned with many choice trees and shrubs. In a small pond are water lilies, including the Nympha, arum, and Victoria regia. The oldest and best-improved of the city parks—except the place known as Old Plaza—is the Sixth-street (Central) park, which occupies a city block only, but is a gem, and a good example of what can be done here in this line. The park is well provided with benches, a small pavilion, and a fine view of the city. It will, before many years, be in the center of the retail business section of the city.

The circular Plaza—the geographical center of the city—is kept in good order. Two of the large rubber trees had to be topped, owing to the damage sustained in a windstorm which occurred a few years ago. Elysian Park is the only park of considerable size, a remnant of the thousand-acre tract which was once the city's former owners. It may safely be said that this tract offers the greatest possibilities for a diversity of growths and a variety of ground within the limits of an American municipality. Much of the land is within the frostless belt of the Chahuenga foothills. The views of mountains, sea and coast, city and plain, are grand in the extreme. The present park is almost in a state of nature, except that over 50,000 eucalyptus and other trees have been planted in a windward graded through the park. Hollenbeck Park is a tract of about twenty acres on the east side of the river in Boyle Heights, which was presented to the city by Mrs. Hollenbeck. It has been improved with shade trees and a lake has been formed in a natural depression. It is a very attractive one after the vegetation shall have attained a greater growth.

A proposition is being considered to enlarge Elysian Park, by the addition of some adjacent territory, also to construct a wide boulevard connecting Westlake and Elysian. Besides the municipal system which furnishes water for irrigation from the river, there is the Los Angeles Water Company (incorporated), which has an aggregate of 100 miles of pipe through the city. The source of supply is also the Los Angeles River and the water is thoroughly filtered through gravel beds before being delivered to patrons. There is a small independent system which supplies water of great purity to the East Side.

Los Angeles has adopted electricity for its street-lighting system. For over a dozen years the city has been lighted entirely by electricity, there being over 850 electric lamps on all main thoroughfares. The system is of about 750,000. There is also a gas company, which furnishes an abundant supply to consumers.

Regarding the great importance of a complete sewer system, the citizens in 1890 voted \$374,000 for an internal system of sewers, and in 1891 \$380,000 for a water supply system from the ocean. Both these have been completed, although connections have not yet been made with the system in all parts of the city. The sewer is for irrigation between Los Angeles and the ocean, and the demand for it is greater than the supply. One of the most important questions to be contemplated removing to another section is the cost of living; that is to say, with the exception of those fortunate individuals who are supplied with this world's goods that a difference of a few hundreds or thousands of dollars a year does not make any difference, but such people are in the minority everywhere. The cost of living in Los Angeles compares most favorably with that in other cities of the country, east of the mountains. The climate permits the householder of moderate means to indulge every month in the year in a greater variety of fruits and vegetables than in any other city. Potatoes and butter are cheaper here than elsewhere. In the line of fresh and dried fruits and vegetables there is no comparison. California dried prunes sell



CLUB LIFE IN LOS ANGELES.

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TALLY-HO PARTY ON THE WAY TO SAN GABRIEL MISSION.

floral parade and battle of flowers, that are worth traveling a thousand miles to see; also grand mass concerts and a masquerade ball. The enterprise and public spirit of the citizens of Los Angeles is indicated by the fact that the city has a wide-awake Chamber of Commerce, which numbers over eight hundred members. The spacious exhibit-room is filled with an attractive display of products of the country, curiosities, art works, etc., and no visitor should omit seeing it, however short his stay may be.

Los Angeles is a city of great interest and beauty, and its people are proud of their city. The climate is perfect, the scenery is grand, and the people are friendly and hospitable. It is a city where one can find everything that a person could desire in a city of this size. The cost of living is low, and the opportunities for advancement are great. It is a city where one can live and be happy.

valling shape, with short back full below the waist, the front falling open. The most common jacket may be easily closed by a single button. A notched trim collar is preferred to larger sailor collars or any cape-like affair. The sleeves must be cut so that they go on smoothly, those of a shirt-waist without crushing them.

The drab, Holland linen suits are preferred with a slit skirt reaching to the ankle, a roomy belted waist, and wide-topped revers that taper to the belt. Leggings are made to match the skirt or are made with a brown or green stripe. The knickerbockers are brown. A white sailor hat and brown chambray gloves, large of size and fastened by four buttons, complete the suit.

The manufacture of typewriting machines has in late years gone very largely into the hands of a few of the large firms of our manufacture.

They had almost no clothing, and dom lasted good fit for the human race. At the mission there was a place where the men could go to get some food. They did not have much arduous labor to perform, so they were comfortable if entirely contented. Their religion was a simple one, and they had the stomach and not of the heart. So of course, strove zealously for the reward promised to the faithful.

The pictures portrayed to them of ideal heaven struck the fancy of some. As did Mohammed's description of the pleasures of the capture of Mecca. The soldiers were pressed into the line of the great purpose hoping

Miss Ella Ewing of Price, Mo., known as the "saintly glances." She is 34 years of age, weighs 125 pounds, and is an enthusiastic active Christian. She is a promisee member of the Christian Endeavor society, but has twice been refused to be a member of the conventions because of her weight. She has received the notice she would attract is distasteful to her.

learned to stand still, but it is plentiful. People who were in Chicago during the World's Fair will remember the "searchlight on manufacturers' products"—the largest searchlight in the world. These Californians grabbed it, stashed it in a warehouse in the Southern California country, and in the evening it throws its light across San Gabriel Valley and penetrates the hillsides and the canyons of the San Bernardino, Pasadena and Los Angeles areas. And here, too, is the Love Observatory, through which Dr. Swift has used his searchlight to scan the sky. It's a sixteen-inch equatorial telescope, mounted on concrete and glass, and it doesn't cost you a cent to look through it, day or night, at any time of the year. You can see the stars, you can see Mars and a comet or two. If you want to know how to get to Echo Mountain hunt up a person

until the public mind is thoroughly convinced that the crop will far exceed the demand. The farmers do not want anything as there is no much for the growers will be willing to sell at a very low figure, and these fellows actually feel injured when the growers do not sell at the price which the market makes up his mind (when he is deciding how much money he has received from fruit to return to the shipper) to give the growers a full price. The chronic glut will be satisfied with anything he can get—and as usual gets as little as possible. So the farmer is left with a glut of fruit, and bull stories are seen on every hand. Let us have done with it. We ever have a large crop again—which we can sell at a profit. Let us direct ourselves as business men, say nothing about it until the fruit is sold and we have the cash in bank.

ly? I was so that the Mission-
dians suddenly galloped around
him, and the sight of my grand-
father's horse, when he had already
out of view where he dangled
seventy-five feet above the ground
"I said," he said, "I said it was
impossible, Manuel yet felt the
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minister to dinner, and Freddy watched the good man helping himself very lightly to the best of the food. He thought it a good opportunity to put into use the family verbal cipher, feeling perfectly certain that the minister would find it unintelligible. So he called out "Mamma!"

"What is it, Freddy?" asked his wife.

"Mamma, isn't the m-i-l-e-i-s-a-t-e-r-p-l-e?" spelled out Freddy triumphantly.

The fellows had to admit that the stunts about McBride's boy were really a good one.

John Dolman of Philadelphia, who has just died, abandoned the stage at the law thirty-five years ago. His career was interesting from the fact that he achieved distinction in both professions.

New Things in Grow.

BOUNTEOUS MOTHER EARTH.

NO section of the United States and few sections of the world produce a greater variety of profitable crops than does Southern California. It is not the intention of The Times in this number to go into detail regarding the many products of the soil that have been done to some extent in previous issues. There are also works on the subject to which those who desire detailed information are referred. All that we shall attempt in this issue is to give a brief outline of the multitudinous products that grow with such marvelous rapidity and attain such rare perfection under the summer sun of Southern California.

Foremost in importance among the crops raised in this section is the royal orange, the king of fruits. At this season of the year an orange orchard, with its dark-green fruit that begins to attain a fair size, is something of a disappointment to many new arrivals who

are immense, but the price will, of course, fall off as a larger amount of the fruit is produced. Other members of the citrus family, which have only been grown here on a very limited scale, but offer great possibilities, are the lime and citron.

Just now the vineyards of Southern California are seen at their best, loaded down with green and purple fruit, some of which is ripe, while the later varieties are beginning to turn color. There are not so many acres of vineyard around Los Angeles as there used to be. The town has spread over many of them, and others have been dug up to make way for fruit that is more profitable. To see wineries the visitors should go to the San Gabriel Valley and Anaheim, while the leading raisin-grape producing sections are at Riverside, Etiwanda, in San Bernardino county, and in the Cajon Valley of San Diego county.

The prune orchards are now in their glory. In an average year the slender little trees are loaded with a wonderful burden of purple fruit. This has proved to be one of the most profitable of the deciduous fruits in Southern California, and a very large area has been planted during the past few years. Pomona Valley is the leading center of prune culture in Southern California.

There is no more beautiful tree than the fig, with its broad, spreading branches and dense growth of large leaves, making a grove shaded against the summer sun that is as effectual as a shingle roof, and much more pleasant. Three crops of fruit are borne every year by this noble tree. The second crop is now ripening. The black fig was largely planted by the Mission fathers. Since then improved white varieties have been introduced and dried on a small scale, but this industry is still in its infancy.

The apricot is a fruit of which eastern people know little. In California, where it flourishes—especially in Southern California—it is the most popular deciduous fruit that is grown, and is sold at prices that place it within the reach of all, being retailed in an average season at 3 and 4 cents a pound, while by the ton it is sold to the dryers and canners at one-fourth of that price. The apricot comes into the market early, closely following the cherry, and only the late varieties remain. The tree is a beautiful one, with compact, close foliage.

The residents of many sections of the country outside of California boast of their peaches, but they should see a young California peach orchard to know what nature can do in this line, when she has her best. The proximity of these trees here is wonderful. Two-year-old trees often being loaded with fruit. The peach is in market in Southern California from June to Christmas, one variety rapidly succeeding another.

Another luscious fruit is the nectarine, which tree is only distinguishable by an expert from a peach tree. It has a delicate strawberry flavor and resembles a cross between an apricot and a plum. These trees look very pretty, with

the smooth, red fruit peeping out among the leaves.

The apple has been comparatively neglected in Southern California. For a long time there was an idea that this climate was too warm to raise apples of good flavor, but it has been shown that apples raised near the coast and in the mountains have no superior in the world for size, appearance and flavor.

The pear is another fruit that can be enjoyed by the fortunate resident of this section in great perfection during many months of the year, from July to November. The trees begin to bear quite young and bear large crops. The Doyenne, known in England as the "Williams," and in France as the "Bon Chretien," is the king of California pears, and it fully deserves the position which it holds. At this time of year it may be found in perfection throughout Southern California, from Santa Barbara to the Mexican line.

Here and there may be seen orchards of a tree of delicate appearance, closely resembling the peach, on which at this time of year are thick clusters of green-hulled nuts, having a tinge of silver down upon them. This is the almond, a somewhat capricious tree, which has failed in a good many places, but is now successfully cultivated in some of the more elevated sections, notably in

that cherries could not be successfully raised here, but of late this idea has been proved unfounded. During the past season fine cherries of several varieties have been brought to Los Angeles from Eagle Rock Valley and other sections. They are found to succeed especially well in the more elevated regions.

In some of the orchards of this section, generally planted between the trees, the visitor may see rows of bushes from three to five feet in height, which bear some resemblance to a tea plant, when seen from a distance. The fruit that is borne upon these bushes, which is now ripening, looks like an exaggerated currant, about the size of an average plum. It is the guava, one of the most delicious fruits raised in California, or anywhere else, for that matter. The flavor reminds one much of the strawberry, with a touch of the "foxy" flavor of the black currant, or Catawba grape. The bush bears heavy crops and the fruit is in market during a large part of the year. There are several varieties, some being red and others yellow. It is from the large yellow variety that the celebrated guava jelly is made, which brings such high price in the markets of the world.

One of the first questions asked by the new arrival in Southern California is in regard to the groves of trees with

In some sections of Southern California. It is a month now since the luscious watermelon began to make its appearance in our markets. Southern California has never devoted much attention to the raising of watermelons, but, all the same, we can raise melons that would make the eyes of the southern dork bulge out of his head. The vines fruit from early summer until late in the winter. Melons weighing 50 pounds are common, and they sometimes weigh more than twice as much. One grower in Los Angeles estimated that watermelons at 15 cents a dozen pay him better than potatoes at a dollar a sack.

One of the most profitable branches of horticulture in this section is the raising of winter vegetables to supply the markets of less-favored sections in the northern part of the State and in the East. These are grown in what are known as frostless belts, because there is rarely if ever sufficient frost there to do any damage. The most noted of these strips of land is that which runs along the foothills of the Calhoun Valley, between Los Angeles and the ocean. To see this industry at its best the visitor should go out there about Christmas time, when he will see fields of tomatoes, string beans, green peas, chili peppers and other delicate vegetables growing as if it were June instead of December. The prices obtained for such vegetables at this time of the year are naturally very high, and it is not an uncommon thing to see a fortunate farmer carrying a load to market in a neat buggy, the load consisting of a sack of peppers or string beans, for which he may receive from \$30 to \$50 in San Francisco.

The growing of flowers for sale to florists is for the manufacture of perfumes, is an industry which offers many possibilities. It has only been attempted so far on a small scale. More extended reference to this subject is made on another page.

One of the most prominent features of the landscape in Southern California is a tree which is new to the eastern visitor. It is a tall, straggly-looking tree, which in some cases has attained a height of 150 feet or more. This is the universal shade tree in the suburban sections of Southern California, and has been planted to a considerable extent in grove form. Of the eucalyptus family, which came to us from Australia, there are some 200 varieties, the most common being the eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum. The tree grows with marvelous rapidity, often reaching a height of over fifty feet within four years. The tree is used for fuel. When planted for this purpose about 500 are planted to the acre, and it is cut down every four or five years close to the ground, when it at once begins to spread out again. Such a grove close to the city can be counted for \$50 an acre from the time of planting, and no attention whatever is required after the trees are a year old. A valuable oil is also made from the leaves of the eucalyptus.

While horticulture has to a great extent supplanted other farm industries in Southern California, the new arrival must not imagine that we grow nothing but fruit. To disabuse his mind of this idea he need only take a trip to the San Fernando Valley. In the northern part of Los Angeles county; to the great San Joaquin ranch in Orange county, or to the central valleys of Riverside county, where he will see hundreds of mammoth threshers and harvesters busily engaged in gathering the product of hundreds of thousands of acres of waving fields of wheat and barley into sacks for transportation to Europe and for home consumption.

There is no better wheat anywhere than that which is raised in Southern California. On some large ranches wheat has yielded a ton to the acre. About 1200 pounds is considered a good average.

Barley is one of the most important crops of Southern California. This State and New York produce about 50 per cent of the barley raised in the United States, and most of the California barley is grown in the seven southern counties. Barley here takes the place of oats as food for horses.

Large quantities of wheat and barley are cut early in the spring for hay, while they are still green, the timothy hay of the East being unknown here. Then, after a crop of barley has been harvested, another crop of corn or potatoes is raised on the same land. Wonderful corn is raised in Southern

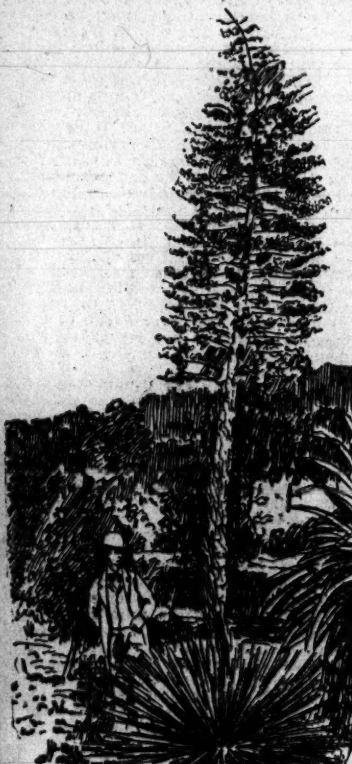
California. Eastern people have to see for themselves before they believe the facts. A yield of a hundred bushels to the acre is not uncommon on the lowlands, and the stalks sometimes grow to the height of twenty feet, so that a man has to ride on horseback to harvest the crop.

In looking over a Southern California landscape from an elevation, the visitor will notice here and there patches of dark green standing out conspicuously amid the russet hue which characterizes the uncultivated landscape. These are fields of alfalfa, the most valuable forage plant in the world. Two crops may be cut the first year, and after the third year from three to six or more crops, yielding from one to two tons to the acre at each cutting. Animals are pastured in the fields and

results are achieved from best culture here than in any other part of the world.

Just south of Los Angeles there are thousands of acres of potatoes. A large portion of this land is cultivated by Chinamen who know how to make big money out of the "spuds." White men might do that also, and some of them do. The yield often runs from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds an acre, and the price in an average year varies from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds, going as high as \$2.50 and \$3 in the spring. Sweet potatoes of mammoth proportions are raised. One farmer at Downey raised 300 sacks on an acre, which were sold for \$500.

Onions also yield heavily, two hundred sacks being a fair crop of the smaller varieties, while an acre has

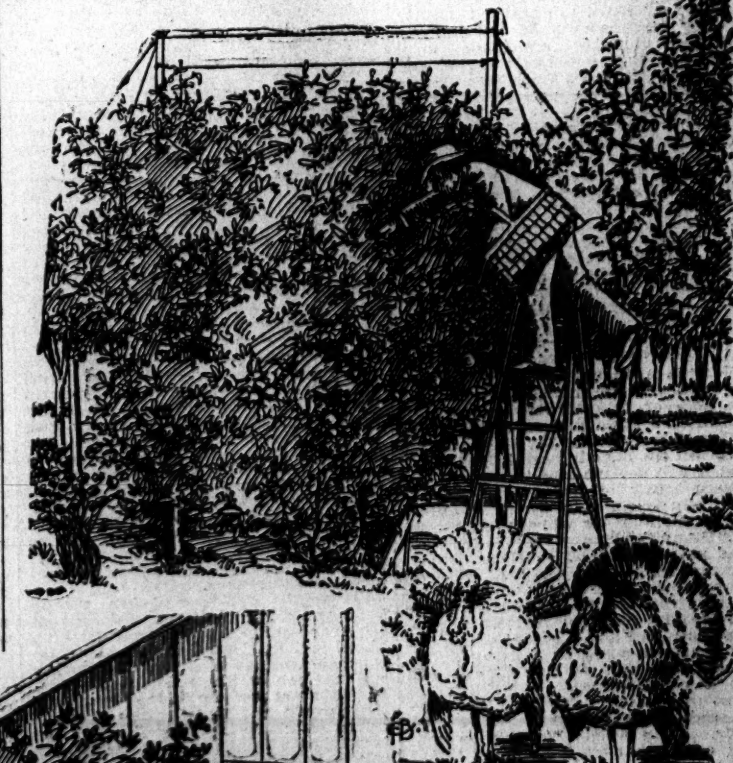


BLOSSOM OF YUCCA, TWENTY-ONE FEET HIGH, A GROWTH OF THIRTY DAYS.

have formed romantic ideas about the orange tree. Later on, however, when the air is filled with the perfume of the blossoms and the myriads of golden globes hang embowered in their framework of green, the fullest expectations of the stranger are realized. Under such conditions an orange grove is indeed a beautiful sight, especially when in the background rises a snow-capped mountain. Not only is it beautiful but also very profitable. At the same time, an orange grove is something that a poor man cannot successfully handle. Land adapted to this purpose is expensive, and one has to wait several years before there is any return. Every one, however, can afford to have a few orange trees on his place for family use.

The lemon, the companion tree of the orange, has a lighter shade of green, and is easily distinguishable to the practiced eye at a considerable distance. Large numbers of lemon trees have been planted during the last five years, many considering it more profitable than the orange, while, unlike the orange, the supply is still behind the demand. A great advantage of the lemon is that it can be picked during many months of the year, and then stored to await a good market.

Another variety of citrus fruit that has lately come into great favor is the pomelo or grape fruit, which looks like a Brodiaean orange, of a pale yellow color. The supply of this fruit is at present very limited and the profits



TOMATO PLANT FOURTEEN FEET HIGH, ONE YEAR'S GROWTH. (From photo.)

the Antelope Valley and in the San Bernardino Mountains. In a short time the nuts will be ready to gather, and meantime, those who appreciate a good thing in the eating line should try a few of them in their green state.

To the south of Los Angeles, and especially around Riverside, which is a few miles south of the city, on the Southern California Railway, there are groves of a very large tree, which, although planted wide apart, soon branches out so far that the limbs touch. It looks as if it would be more at home in the forest than in a trimly-kept orchard. The English walnut has been found very profitable in sections which are adapted to its growth. The new soft-shell varieties bear a good crop in six years after planting. The growers around Riverside shipped last season nearly one hundred carloads, for which they received over \$100,000. There is a walnut orchard covering nearly two hundred acres at Carpinteria, in Santa Barbara county, and many orchards of this tree have been planted around Santa Ana. There is also a fine orchard of old trees on the Brinswiler tract, in the southern part of the city. There were formerly several walnut orchards within a few minutes' walk of the present business center of Los Angeles, but they have been cut down to make way for business blocks and residences, although a number of trees still remain along the sides of the streets and in the yards of the houses.

A fruit tree which the eastern visitor will miss in Southern California is the cherry, with its slim, straight growth and peculiar bushy green foliage. There are very few cherry trees in Southern California, almost all the fruit consumed here being imported from the northern part of the State. As in the case of the apple, it was for a long time supposed

dark-green foliage, of a silvery gray on the under side, that look much like willows. This is another tree that is unknown in the East, but is destined to play an important part in the future of California. It is a tree upon which several nations of Europe mainly depend for their income. The berries of the olive tree are beginning to assume size, but it will be some time yet before they turn black and are ready to gather. Few branches of horticulture have made more rapid growth in Southern California during the past few years than olive culture, of which the most important center is Pomona. The easterner who only knows of the olive from the imported variety, which looks like a green plum and tastes like soap, will experience a new and delightful sensation when, for the first time, he eats a properly-cured, ripe California olive. He will have to wait several months yet before he can do this. The United States depends for its supply of absolutely pure olive oil on California, but the demand for pickled olives has grown so rapidly of late that it keeps the producers busy to supply the market that shape.

Yet another tree that is strange to the eastern man is the loquat, or Japanese plum. It is a handsome evergreen, which has not yet been planted to any extent in orchard form, but is found in the yards of many of our houses and around the borders of country places. It is a handsome evergreen, with large, oval leaves, of a silvery-gray color beneath. It bears clusters of light-yellow fruit, resembling the plum, and, like all other fruits which come to us out of the "mysterious East," contains a very large proportion of stone to the amount of fruit. The fruit has a pleasant acid flavor, and excellent jelly can be made from it.

Among the more tropical fruits that are raised here on a limited scale in the yards and on farms are the banana, which ripens its fruit in sheltered localities; the date, which grows into a handsome, tall tree, but seldom ripens its fruit outside of the San Joaquin Desert; the chestnut, or custard apple, and several others, including the pineapple, which has been raised to a limited extent in this section. There is not a month in the year when berries of some description are not found in the market. Strawberries may be had all the winter, raspberries appear early in June, blackberries come in about the same time and last until late in the fall. The crops of these fruits raised around here are remarkable, and it is not an uncommon thing for a family to make a good living from a single acre planted to strawberries, blackberries and raspberries. The currant, like the cherry, has been little planted here, the market being supplied from the northern part of the State. Probably, if thorough experiments were made, it would be found that the currant might be successfully raised on a commercial scale.

GOLD OF OPHIR ROSE BUSH. (From photo.)

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Onions also yield heavily, two hundred sacks being a fair crop of the smaller varieties, while an acre has

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The visitor who wants to see big "pumpkins" should go down to the Downey region, where he may perhaps find one that tips the scale at 275 pounds, a weight recorded at the Chamber of Commerce.

Peanuts are grown here and there on a small scale, but not more than sufficient to supply the home demand.

Land has become so valuable in Southern California for horticultural purposes that live stock has been driven into the background—into more thinly-settled sections, where cheap ranches may be had. Ever since the early Spanish days, Southern California has been famous for its feet and enduring horseflesh. Horses develop here at a remarkably early age, and Southern California will before long rival Kentucky as a horse-breeding country. The celebrated stables of "Lucky" Baldwin and B. J. Rose in the San Gabriel Valley are known all over the world. More about horses will be found on another page.

The open range for cattle is almost a thing of the past in Southern California. A large portion of the supply is brought from Arizona.

It is not many years since the hills of this section were covered with hundreds of thousands of sheep, but they have had to give way to the horticulturist, and the admission of free wool has for the time put a fine touch to the industry in this section.

The dairy business is the only branch of the live stock industry that is making progress here. Southern California now produces a large amount of fine cheese and butter. The principal creameries and cheese factories are in the Los Nietos Valley and in Orange county.

The raising of hogs has been given an impetus from the establishment of a packing-house in Los Angeles, which offers a ready market at good prices for all that can be had here, and cries aloud for more.

Eggs rarely go below 15 cents per dozen, and the price often climbs up to 40 cents. Many Southern California farmers owe their first start toward success to their flocks of hens.

California white-sage honey is famous all over the world. The annual yield of Southern California is worth probably \$250,000 annually.

For a number of years desultory efforts have been made in the line of silk culture, and with some success. A more ambitious attempt in this line is now being made near San Diego. There are several ostrich farms in Southern California, which are worth visiting. One of the principal farms is at Norwalk, in Los Angeles county. Feathers are in good demand, and the industry is said to pay well.

PROFITS.

The subject of the profits that can be made from the cultivation of the soil in California is a dangerous one to touch upon. The returns differ so greatly under varying circumstances, they depend so largely on the soil, the method of cultivation, the nature of the



MARIE HENRIETTA ROSE, NINE MONTHS' GROWTH FROM A SLIP EIGHT INCHES LONG.

also given rations of cut hay. Unless the ground is naturally very moist, alfalfa must be well irrigated.

Up in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties may be seen thousands upon thousands of acres of lima beans. Ventura county alone shipped nearly 2000 carloads in one season, of which 100 carloads went from one ranch of 1350 acres.

Down at Chino there is a sight which can be seen in few other sections of the United States. Here are about 5000 acres of land on one ranch is sugar beets, which are worked up at the great factory that will have distributed this season some \$400,000 among the settlers. This is the only beet-sugar factory in Southern California, but there is room for a score of others, as the demand is practically unlimited, and far better

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VENTURA IN SUMMER

blankets and reflect that none had beaten the game of life worse than he. And will the day ever come to us when men shall aim to loaf and grow strong, as they now seek to devote all day and half the night to the accumulation of wealth? If men did more loafing they would be stronger-muscled and clearer-headed in the daily pursuits of life; and it goes without saying, that they would, through sheer manliness, have more

sympathy for those who had been more successful than themselves in the battle which we call life. Look at the great railroad manager who "died in the harness" at San Francisco less than a month ago. That man could have retired six years ago with a half-million but neglected to do so. At the cost of health he pursued wealth till it wrecked a life that was both noble and useful. Nor was it wholly greed for gold that led him to sacrifice a life that was treasured with

love of power, the love of being ap-
pealed to as the arbiter of differences
between labor and capital. Still Albion
Towne was a man who will be pointed
out by loving mothers and hopeful
fathers as a pattern for their sons to
imitate for many years to come.

not die—he simply wore out. He saluted the writer once: "Do you tell me you have been away from your business for three weeks, sleeping under a tree and gazing alone on the product of road and gun all the time it every year?" was the reply. "Well, I have never more play-spells in one year than I have had in thirty, said he. He never knew the joyous repose that a man gets on a mattress of fir boughs after a ten-mile tramp with a rifle on his shoulder nor did he ever experience that glow

of vigor which pervades a man's frame when he rises at the dawn for a bat under some miniature cascade that breaks over his shoulders and wrap his whole body in a glow of ecstasy. Not the trouble that America has too many slaves of the desk; too many men who have not the moral courage to "retire from business." They want to hang on till the confines of eternity begin.

in sight and pick up the last dollars from the hand of the last man. It is this that is consuming the best blood of the country as a furnace licks up tar, and is forever wasting its most peerless manhood. But it will never consume the writer as long as there are sea beaches and mountains in Ventura for him to loaf in and dream away the

He has lived to see scores of his early-day companions pass away, rich men in pocket but sufferers for years before the Grim Reaper came kindly to their aid and ended their pain. And yet he is past 60 years, but strong and with better appetite than the most men of 45. Less than a week ago he did not give a darn about

he concluded to give a champagne
some newly-found friends. The first
thing he did was to get up at 4:30 a.m.
(to catch the low tide) and to dig out
one thousand clams. He broiled a chuck
at a fire on the beach and with it he
took a glass of Chianti wine for his
breakfast. By 9 o'clock he had laid

hearth of cobble-stones in a deep hole in the sand and built a big fire of driftwood over it. At 11 every vestige of the fire had been swept off and a layer of seaweed put over the stones. Then came a layer of clams and more seaweed. Then another layer of young chickens and potatoes with the jack-o-lantern. Then another layer of clams, a

above all a layer of green corn. Over all this was an old tarpaulin of the dewed canvas taken from the wreck of a once staunch and gallant ship. 2 o'clock that afternoon the "bake" was an accomplished fact, and its rich and steamy incense arose on the mell August air.

The game at this season consists of a drive in the mountains.

together with more deer than have been seen in the hills for many years. A long close season which prevailed as a consequence of the act of 1889, which prohibited the killing of any deer whatever for four years, has had the effect of making the deer more abundant than they have been since 1875. Meanwhile many of the old "skin hunters"

a class of outcasts and vagabonds who killed these noble animals merely to get their hides and horns, have died from too much bad whisky and other disorders which afflict the vicious and undeserving.' So the prospects for deer hunting in the mountainous portions of Ventura are good and likely to continue so for years to come. In all


The sea-fishing, however, is something great and has been pronounced by Eastern disciples of Izaak Walton to be in advance of anything in the Atlantic waters. First, there is the sea bass which is identical with the famous k

fish of the Australian bays. Next come the great tarpon or "silver" king, caught here by the misnomer of "Jewish tonny." Then comes the yellow-tail, a fish that is almost as game as the salmon; "horse mackerel," which is really tonny of the Italian and Spanish coast; the bonita or skipjack of the Florida coast; the barracuda, which is a different take from the barracuda.

water edition of the pickerel. These, together with the albicore, mackerel, croaker and pompano, make up a list of such sport as anglers can find anywhere else. The delicious crayfish can be found all the way from Santa Barbara to San Diego and no man who has once eaten their tender and delicious flesh will ever again care for the cold, hard lobster of eastern waters. In time

Ventura coast is a great place for h
ters and pleasure seekers, and the
is not far distant when it will be to
city-dwellers of San Francisco and
Angeles what Buzzard's Bay and
Harbor are to the New Yorkers
Bostonians.

FOR BABY'S SKIN
Scalp and Hair

 **USE**

for
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Cuticura
SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as pure and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nurse. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, irritations of the scalp, dandruff, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, chafings, and simple rashes and blemishes of childhood, it is absolutely incomparable.

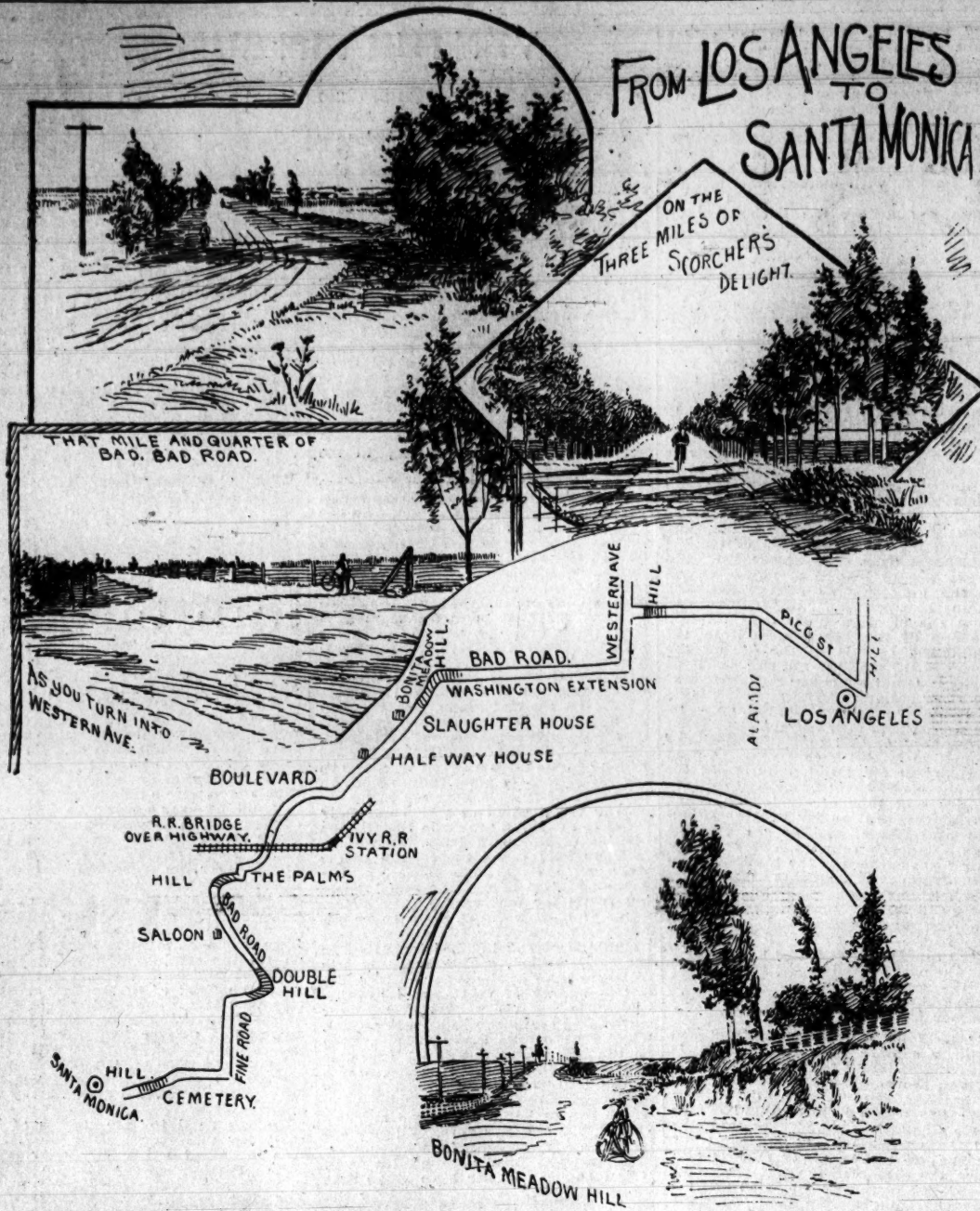
SALE Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. N. BERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C.4. Foreign depots: **DAVE & CHEN. COOP.**, 5101 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. W., Atlanta, U. S. A.

AUCTION.
Twenty-five Head of Horses
 Saturday, Aug. 17, 1895,
 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the carriage
 shed at 1800 Broadway, 112 N. York Ave.

Including colts sired by McKim and Gossiper, gentle driving horse carriage horses and delivery wagons; also spring wagon, carriage, surrey, Concord rattle and a variety of harness.

THOMAS B. CLARK.

THOMAS L. CULLEN,
Auctioneer.
JAMES LARQUIER,
Owner.



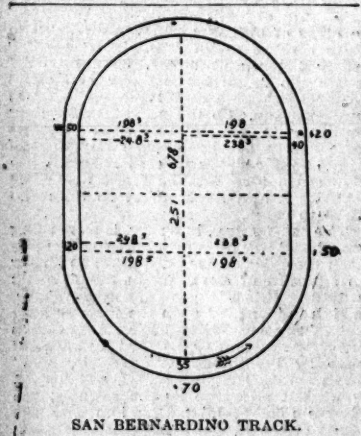
CYCLING IN THE LAND OF SUNDOWN.

The rivers gave out silvered lines.
Grain fields had harps of gold;
Celestial music swayed the pines
And ocean's organ rolled.

As a matter of fact, in regard to cycling, a bicycle is a vehicle entitled to the rights, privileges and respect accorded to other carriages—no more, no less. The poetic, the romantic, the ideal in cycling says: "To him who in the love of nature, holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language." In the use of the noiseless, air-shod cycle all nature unfolds itself to the student at the lightest request.

Here in the land of the setting sun the all-wise Creator has put together such a collection of mountain peaks, grand canyons, beautiful valleys and matchless sea beaches as was never elsewhere found, and the wheelmen and wheelwoman carries a key to this world's wonderland. There be riders of the steel of steel whose thoughts have not yet unfolded to them. Time and current events cannot long keep the secret even from these.

With the modern wheel of twenty-five



SAN BERNARDINO TRACK.

or less pounds, of various kinds of steel, rubber, wood, leather and other materials, even the worst roads are made to a certain extent good, and the "nature of the beast" is to make these roads perfect after perfection is reached in the machine, all the world is at present paying tribute to.

But of road riding in this beautiful summerland of ours! We have the territory south of the Tehachapi about equal to the six States of New England, while in climate, landscape and flora it has all the good points of the rest of the world, with hardly any of the disadvantages. A friend of mine has just come through the long, long, wide San Joaquin Valley above the Tehachapi, and says it is too warm there to even ride a bicycle. My Eastern correspondence tells me of rain, mud, washouts, cyclones and a heat that kills. From the sunny South I receive plaintive cries of a heat that is sultry, continuous and enervating. Here in the land where the sun sets all is serene. Just heat enough to know that summer is here and keep up a healthy perspiration when exercising. Just cool enough nights to make sleep delightful and day or night just perfect for bicycle riding, whether short runs or hundred-mile spins.

But to return to road riding in detail. Starting from Los Angeles, I have outlined and illustrated already in the Saturday issues of The Times some of the delightful short bicycle trips for new riders and those wanting a spin of longer duration. There is the run out the old Mission road to San Gabriel Mission, with every inch teeming with Spanish legends and early history of the California we all love and I fear so few of us are familiar with. Here came the friars of ancient story. With their dusty sandals shod. Here the Holy Cross then planted. Longing but to worship God. Here, beneath the oak limbs shelter. First their mission bells they swung. And to Deums softly chanted. Where those sacred emblems hung. Then there is the much-talked-about run to Santa Monica by the sea, with its annual road race and points of interest to the road racer and his friend. The spot where McCree fell, where this man dropped out, and where the bright passed the bunch like an electric flash. Then the ride to San Pedro or Redondo or Long Beach through Gardens, along "Nigger Slough," and then through great fields given up to golden grain, which look very like that awful field of grain at the battle of Gettysburg, or at times passing a peach orchard like the historic one on the Emmentau-Pike, that ran blood in that long summer day thirty years ago. You need not ride "up the streets of

Frederick Town" and down over the South Mountain, pausing at that hill, and yonder as good as many so-called line, and then over our greatest battle-field to see "The Devil's Den." No days and days of riding through Maryland, even on an Emmetsburg Pike, is required to reach the Devil's Gate near Pasadena or Rubio Canyon below Echo Mountain. The Old World may have old ruins, but it has seen more of cruelty and civilization that does not civilize, but you can desire no more picturesque ruins than our old missions, all of which can be easily reached by wheel from Los Angeles.

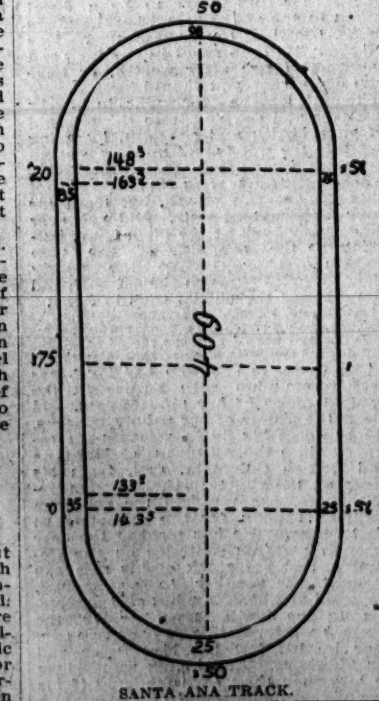
To the south is San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey de Francia, San Antonio de Pala and San Diego. To the north is San Gabriel, San Fernando, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo, La Puente and Santa Ynez, besides the Monterey missions and those north of the early capital.

In midsummer the highways in Southern California get very sandy, and they are as good as many so-called good roads back East. There are some grand boulevards that make up for these bad roads, though, even if there is a newness to this part of the world on account of its late civilization. The eleven wheel centers of Southern California could be easily bound together with these avenues and made ideal touring.

Starting from Los Angeles for a week's tour, an average rider can find no more scenic and inviting route than the following: Out toward Pasadena through Orange Grove boulevard and Illinois and Marengo avenues, Pasadena to Colorado street, and then east to Lamanda Park, Santa Anita, San Juan's ranch and on to Monrovia. Then through Falling Leaf avenue to Duarte. A piece of bad road brings one to Azusa, and then there is chain of boulevards to Ontario, where the six miles of Euclid avenue and all down grade makes you almost believe you are in a bid.

From Ontario to Riverside one can go two ways. Soon after leaving Ontario the Central-avenue boulevard through Chino can be found, and over its eight miles of shaded roadway one can bring up in front of Gird's gate on the big Chino ranch, or from Ontario six miles of straight road brings one into handsome, bustling Pomona, and then on Geary avenue you also arrive in front of Gird's gate. Going through Chino, the greatest beet-sugar works in America can be visited.

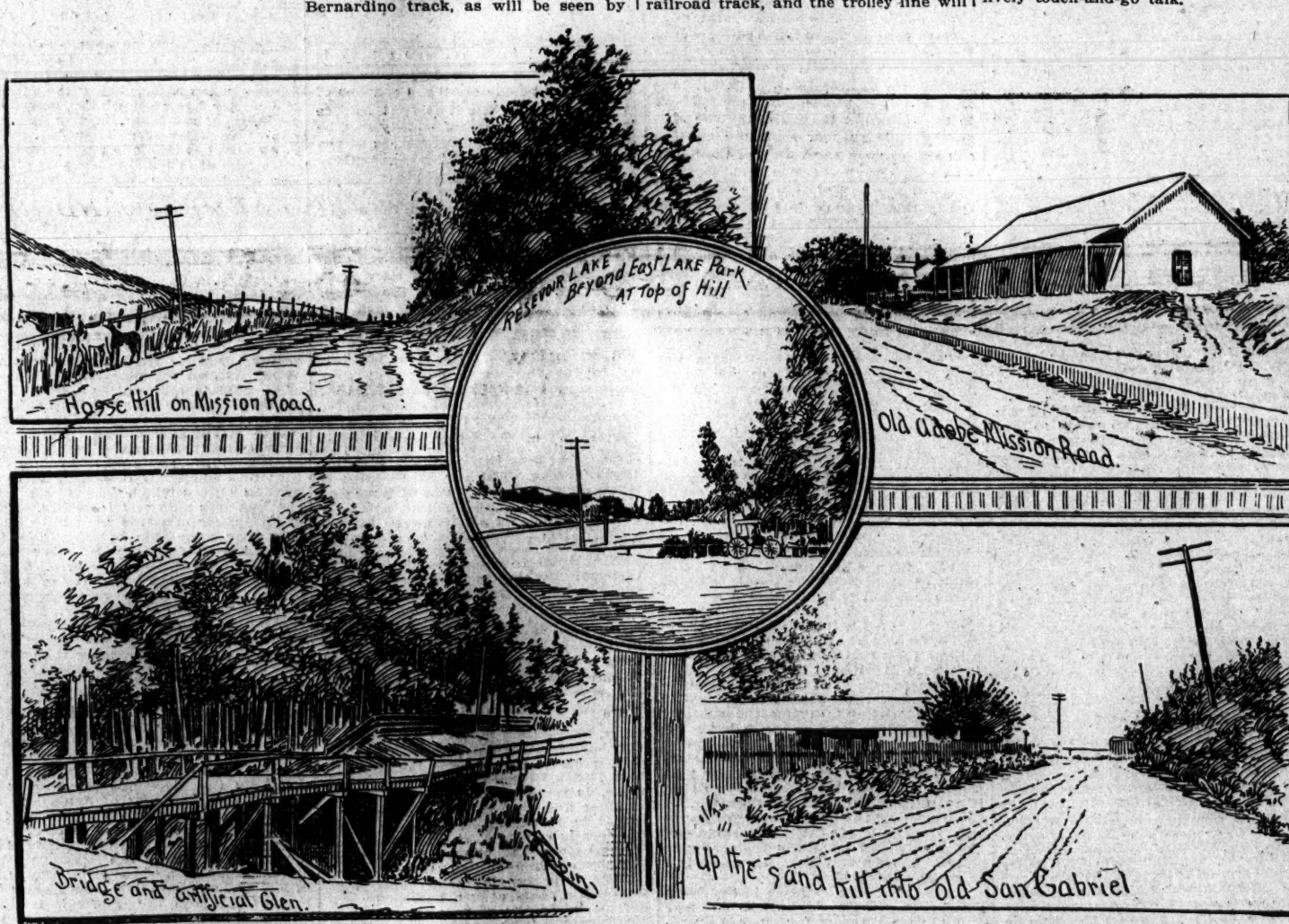
Beyond the ranch buildings of the China property, a picturesque route winds through Rincon and South Riverside, with its circular boulevard, on to the world-famous Magnolia-avenue



SANTA ANA TRACK.

boulevard. Thence through vistas of peppers, palms and century plants the double drives finally end in Riverside, coming out through Walnut, Palm and Surupa avenues.

From Riverside to San Bernardino is eleven miles of good road over Colton



boulevard, passing through the town of that name. From San Bernardino there are lots of pretty runs, like the Base Line to Rabel Springs, to Old San "Berdo," Redlands, Harlem Springs, Arrowhead Springs, etc.

The cycling centers of Southern California are Los Angeles, Riverside, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Redlands, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Diego, Ontario, Pomona, and Santa Ana. Of these centers Santa Ana, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Pasadena have three-mile bicycle tracks scientifically constructed. Los Angeles, Ontario, Redlands, Santa Barbara, Alhambra and Duarte have quarter-mile tracks, but none of these tracks are safe for fast riding, and so their locality cannot be termed racing centers as yet, although Los Angeles, Ontario, Santa Barbara and Redlands will probably build a three-mile track next season.

About all these big towns are canyons, parks, valleys, mountain tops and points of interest of all kinds to please sight-seers, and pages of The Times would be required to even briefly outline them. These places are fully described in "Tourist Guidebook to South California," "Santa Barbara at a Glance," "A Truthful Woman in Southern California," "Old Missions and Mission Indians," and a host of other handy guidebooks.

AT THE RACE CENTERS. Riverside in the past has been the Springfield of this "unique corner of the earth," and cycling enthusiasts know what Springfield means, although in Northern California, San Jose means the same thing, and our northern friends even refer to Springfield itself as the "San Jose of the East."

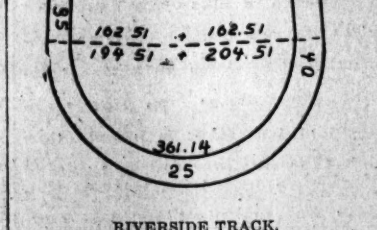
Riverside was the first town in the south to build a bicycle track, and its quarter-mile oval, has now been put with the useless things of the past and the enterprising Riverside wheelmen have built a modern third-of-a-mile bicycle track, using the good ideas embodied in all the other tracks of America, with some original ideas of its own. As will be seen by the diagram, it is kite-shaped, with the finish-off a curve as large as the Denver track, if not larger, while it has natural cement surface that even excels the artificial cement surface of San Jose, Louisville, Waltham, Manhattan Beach and San Francisco tracks. The stretches on the Riverside track are 382.96 feet on the back and nearly 400

feet on the home-stretch. Banking on the curves is about six feet, and one in thirty-two on the stretches. One-third of the big grandstand is beyond the tape, and two-thirds above this starting point, while the home-stretch is over forty feet wide and the backstretch over thirty. The curves are twenty-five feet wide and banked for a 2:10 gait. As the track site is on a slight elevation, the view from Riverside grandstand takes in miles and miles of the valley, and most of the Riverside colony. The Riverside track is almost exactly a mile from the business center of the city and both the motor line and the street cars pass right by it. The exact location is the southwest corner of Locust and First streets.

The Santa Ana track is out on Main street, just a mile from the busiest part of the metropolis of Orange county. It is the longest of the California three-lap tracks, and is on the lines of the famous Louisville oval, upon which Dirnberger made the present world's records for short distances.

It has been built by the Orange County Wheelmen, who have paid for it as the work was done, and so are out of debt. No tournament has been held upon it yet, but it is being used daily to train on. The opening meet will be held next month. Santa Ana has hundreds of riders and plenty of good runs to Anaheim, Orange, Fullerton and near-by towns, and therefore riders are good road racers, there being many now the equal to Bundy, who is one of California's best road racers.

The San Bernardino Cycling Club has built a third-of-a-mile track on the lines of the famous Denver track, which has been a record-breaker from the day it was completed. The San Bernardino track, as will be seen by



RIVERSIDE TRACK.

its diagram, is the shortest track in Southern California and the nearest round. Its stretches are but 351 feet, but its curves are so easy that it makes an excellent track to train or race upon, and, as its stretches are both over forty feet wide, it will make a splendid track for tournaments, for a big bunch can be sent off at once at each race, and thus do away with most of the qualifying heats so necessary on the other tracks. San Bernardino track site is about a mile from the center of the town, like the others, and the motor line to Rabel Springs runs right beside it. The San Bernardino Cycling Club has not completed the track yet, although it is used regularly for training purposes. It will be opened formally this fall.

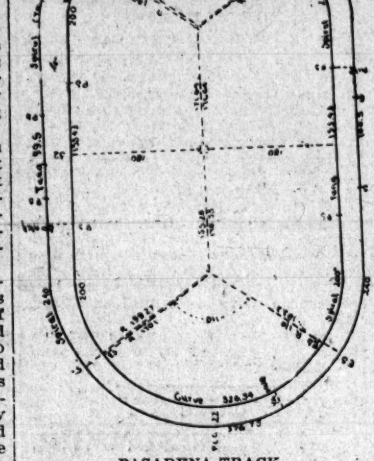
Pasadena has the most modern track, as it will follow the lines of the Waltham, El Paso, Salt Lake and Manhattan Beach tracks, which are the latest Eastern tracks constructed. It will be somewhat shorter than the Santa Ana; in fact, about fifty feet, but it will be better than the Louisville track in the way of curves, for its turns will not be as sharp. Like Riverside, it will have a natural cement surface, and, with Riverside, it may put on an artificial cement surface later, if that will be any improvement.

It will be banked about five and a

half feet on the curves, and will have the same grade on the straights as the Riverside track. Its location is on Lincoln avenue, about two miles from the center of Pasadena, near the Terminal half track, and the trolley line will

be extended in that direction as soon as possible. Ontario will build its track next year on the plans of the Pasadena track, as will several other towns that are anxious to have a modern bicycle oval.

It is quite probable that the crack riders of the East will come to Southern California this winter and remain until the opening of the national circuit next year. A year ago Dirnberger and Bliss came to San Francisco and trained at Stockton on a dirt half-mile track. Last spring, Rabel, MacDonald, Coulter and Harbott came to San Jose and trained on the new track there, while Dirnberger, Cabanne, Maddox, Kennedy, Callahan, and a lot of others came to El Paso. The rest of the American talent were at Louisville and Waltham. But at the latter place the rain and cold made training very unsatisfactory, and disagreeable. With Louisville, El Paso, Waltham and Denver tracks now located here, or rather copies of them that are, some of them better than the original, and a climate that excels all the other points, nothing can keep the crowd of world-beaters away from Southern California, the land where the sun goes down in the Pacific.



PASADENA TRACK.

lack of ease in conversation. There is one great reason for this lack of conversational power: In too many cases the art is never practiced inside the home circle, writes Louise Royle, in the August Ladies' Home Journal. No attempt at pleasant converse is ever made, save when visitors are present. The various members of the family may gossip a little, or discuss purely personal affairs, but they make no attempt at entertaining talk. In point of fact, the art of conversation is like a game of battle-royale and shuttlecock, one needs the quickness and dexterity of constant practice. In many busy households the only general gathering of the family is at mealtime—a time, above all others, when worry should be banished, if only for the sake of physical comfort. Yet this is the very time when the mother will complain of domestic worry, the father of business cares, and the daughters of shabby frocks.

All this should be changed. It ought to be a rule in all households that disagreeables are to be banished at mealtime. If complaints must be made, let them come at a proper time, but do not imperil your digestion by eating while you are in an irritated and discontented frame of mind. Pleasant talk, relieved by an occasional laugh, will be more beneficial than pounds of pills. In the household there should not only be an avoidance of unpleasant topics, but an attempt to find agreeable ones. Each member of the family should come to the table prepared to say something pleasant. Any bright little story or merry joke, or any bit of world's news that will loosen the tongues and cause animated talk—how it will increase the brightness of the working day! There need be no profound discussion; it should be just lively touch-and-go talk.

PROFITABLE FLOWER-GROWING

The Commercial Side of the Pretty Industry.

There is a practical as well as an aesthetic side to floriculture in this section. It is true that the business of raising flowers for market or for the manufacture of perfume is not yet an important one here, but enough has been done to show the possibilities of the industry.

There is not a plant or a shrub that is grown for perfume on the Mediterranean shore of France or in Italy, that will not come to perfection in California. Already a number of East India flowering plants and shrubs have been domesticated here. It is true, with hardly a qualification, that the entire list of plants now cultivated for the perfume of commerce are at this date growing in the State. The fact that they are not cultivated on a large scale is due to the lack of any facilities for converting the product into an article that finds a ready sale.

To verify this statement one has only to apply to some gardener who is cultivating plants for the market. He will undertake to furnish every flowering plant and shrub now cultivated in France for perfume, and will add to the list a number of other rare plants that might be used for the same purpose. Thyme, rosemary, lavender, mignonette, jasmine, bergamot, violet, heliotrope and tuberose are so common in the gardens of the State that no one now thinks of designating any of them as rare plants. In many gardens it is not an unusual circumstance to find from sixty to ninety varieties of roses, all growing within a plot of less than a quarter of an acre. Not all of these would be available for the manufacture of commercial perfumes. But in the list will be found about all that are considered of value for such purposes.

There are several people in this section who also offer good fields for the investment of capital in this section. So far little has been done in this direction. There is one perfume factory on a small scale at Riverside, which draws its supply not only from that place but from a considerable section of surrounding country. There is a constant succession of flowers and flowering plants to choose from all the year round. Commencing with violets, roses, hyacinth, sweet alyssum, rose geranium, sweet briar, lilac, clove pink, carnation, orange blossoms, jasmine, narcissus, jasmine, potted, tuberose, French lavender, mignonette, rosemary, lavender vera, spikenard, bergamot, thyme, marjoram, lemon verbena, English bay laurel, with a number of others to choose from, the business could be carried on constantly. Rose geranium, in localities where it does well, will turn off at least four crops a year, and the lemon verbena the same, while there is a market for any quantity of these products.

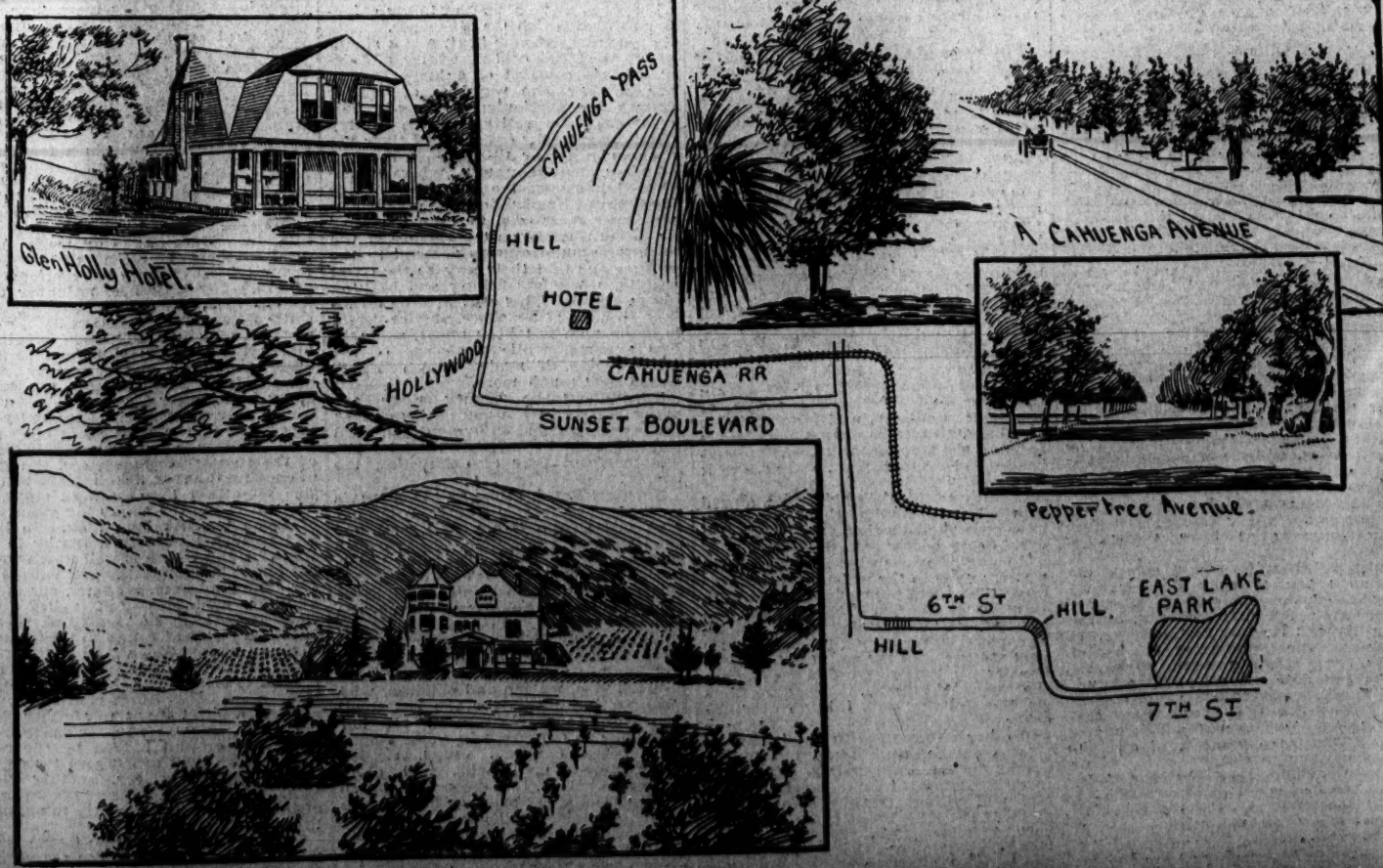
From a close study of the methods followed in other countries in the production of flowers for perfumes, there is no reason why Southern California should not become the scene of a large and profitable industry. We have the soil, the climate, the most luxuriant growth of perfume-bearing plants throughout the year. The labor is of the lightest, and can be performed by the women and children, and the amount of profit is certainly such as to warrant the payment of good dividends, while the market stands ready to take all that can be produced.

Yet another industry of this description is the raising of flower seeds for the Eastern market, which has been found a very profitable one by those who devote to it the necessary attention. There is a large demand for California-raised seeds among Eastern nurserymen, who declare that they are superior to those which are raised in any other country.

SOUTH Field Wellington lump coal, \$10 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Banning Company, No. 222 South Spring street.

FOR MIRRORS or beveled plate-glass go to H. Raphael & Co., who are the manufacturers of them, and you will make a large saving. No. 440 South Spring street.

MOTHERS! Be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while teething. The best of all.



THE KEELEY TREATMENT

Is now no longer an experiment. It has stood the test of the years. It has been endorsed by many of the States as States and it has been further endorsed by the United States government and is used by the government in the Soldiers' Homes throughout the Union. Below is a report of Governor Smith, of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan. Such a report as this coming as it does from a man whose only interest lies in the good of the patients who have been treated, and being a report to a commanding officer, it is a most remarkable document.

Los Angeles

Is one of the most favored spots in the Union for patients to take the Keeley treatment.

With the grandest climate in the world every condition of nature and art favors the very best results. Patients from every State in the Union are treated at the Los Angeles Keeley Institute, with the greatest success. Special arrangements have been made so that women from a distance may be treated privately in their boarding places.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Keeley Institute at the Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Rendered by Col. Andrew J. Smith, Governor, to Gen. William B. Franklin, President of the Board of Managers.

WESTERN BRANCH, N. H. D. V. S., December 31, 1894.

GENERAL W. B. FRANKLIN, President Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the treatment of patients in the Keeley Institute established at this Branch Home March 28, 1892. The statement shows the number and for what diseases treated during the two years and nine months of the existence of the Institute, viz:

Treated for Alcoholism.....	1,167
Treated for Opium Addiction.....	80
Treated for Neurasthenia and Tobacco Habit.....	80

Total number treated to date.....1,327

Ratio of lapses per 100 for whole number treated has been 10.52. Age of graduates, members of the Home: Oldest, 81; youngest, 44. Average age, 56.32 years.

During the period of one year and nine months, ending December 31, 1893, 132 married men were treated; during the past year 50 more married men have been treated, making a total of 182 married men who have been restored to their families.

A careful record of all graduates has been kept, and it is found that 742 have left the Home, either by reason of discharge by request or on furlough, as being able to maintain themselves. The great saving to the government can be realized when the computation is shown, based upon the per capita cost of maintenance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which was \$126.22. The absence of these men is a direct relief to the government to the extent of \$93,655.24 annually. There is no reason to believe that many of them will return to the Home for years, unless driven to that extremity by misfortune. Cured of the disease of inebriety, they are now able to make their way in the world.

Major D. C. Jones, Surgeon of the Home, reports that during the year 1894, not one case of delirium tremens was treated in the hospital. Before the Keeley remedies were introduced the hospital was seldom without a number of cases of this character. Very respectfully,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Governor.

Are you a doubter

We are a nation of doubters. Thousands of people honestly doubt the merits of the Keeley Double Chloride of Gold treatment, but thousands just as honestly doubted Fulton's invention long after he had sent the first boat steaming up the Hudson. We want the doubters to investigate the Keeley treatment. We want you to write us for information. We want to try the Keeley under California skies.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

CORNER NORTH MAIN AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

OVER FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ARIZONA FOR GAME.

It is not generally known that one of the best, if not the best, of game regions within the United States is in Arizona. Travelers over the sun-blasted plains traversed by the two lines of Pacific railroads, find it difficult to imagine the existence in that Territory of grassy slopes, where feed the antelope and deer; of swift mountain streams, inviting the angler's skill; of brushy canyons, haunts of the brown and the cinnamon bear; of piney woods, where a soft-footed hunter hears a distant "yelp, yelp," reminding him that the noble American bird so prized in the fading days of November is not yet extinct in American forests. How can the overland passenger, with the sickish taste of alkali water in his throat, and a head swimming from the continuous view of yellow, smoking plain, look upon his Arizona experience except as a nightmare transition between two pleasant dreams? To him the country seems a fit home of the vulture and the coyote, feeding on the carcasses in the mudholes, but as a game region—how absurd!

But there is another Arizona than that seen from the car window. Off there in the east-central part of the Territory, a hundred miles beyond the sound of the locomotive whistle at Holbrook, and bordering upon the White Mountain Reservation, the snow-covered high mountains with a thick mantle in winter, and in August heavy showers are dropped by moist winds, which strike the disappearing snows. In that mountain range spring the rivers of Arizona—the Little Colorado and the feeders of the Gila. There the thin upland air comes laden with odors of pine, white fir and spruce. There, and on the wide, sloping foothills fattens the best beef in America, and there is Arizona's game preserve.

"TURKEYS." The keeper of the village store kindly offered to show me a flock of "wild turkeys," and we accordingly set out one afternoon. We drove out of the narrow valley, past the Mormons' alfalfa patches, worm-fenced in frontier style, over a pine-covered ridge and up a dry creek bed for four miles. There, pausing to let the horses puff, my companion called out: "There's a flock! See 'em! Now's your chance!" At the same time pointing off toward our left to a spot about four hundred yards away. I took my shotgun and started off at a swift run in that direction, though I had not been able to discern the turkeys. Arriving at the spot indicated, I looked all around, but saw nothing. I made a wide circuit around the spot, keeping eyes and ears open for evidences, but no sign of a turkey could I discover. I then returned and charged my guide with deceiving me, when he showed me plainly the tracks of a large flock of turkeys which had been scratching the leaves where he saw them. Those turkeys had lowered their heads and stretched their legs at the first sound of my approach, and in a minute may have been a long distance away.

I was mortified but not discouraged. We now unhitched our mustangs, saddled them, and leaving the buckboard, struck into the deep forest, proceeding as quietly as the occasional underbrush and fallen timber would permit. At intervals we stopped and listened, looked for fresh tracks, and uttered turkey calls. At length in the dip of an open glade, we gave our calls and listened, and there, at the upper edge of the open, from a cluster of bushes on the berries of which they had been feeding, came the answering call of the turkeys. We separated and moved cautiously around the sides of the open to get within range. At about one hundred yards' distance the already-suspicious fowls were alarmed at some slight noise, and darted in a flock

over the ridge and down the timbered slope. We at once put our horses at full speed and dashed among them, hoping to compel them to perch in the trees. I fired with my Parker into the midst of the flock and disabled one turkey, and then my mustang became unmanageable. When I could look around again my companion had reloaded and was hunting about excitedly for more turkeys, but none were in sight besides the three wounded ones—he had made both barrels count. These three we quickly secured, but not another turkey of that flock did we find, and their tracks were soon lost entirely. However, it was with quite a satisfied air that I displayed my fourteen-pound specimen in the village store that evening and received the good-natured gibes of the big-spurred, wide-hatted men of the range seated upon the dry goods boxes and the edge of the counter.

It was related that an old hunter of the settlement had been out with his rifle on the previous day and had run across a flock which took to the roost at his first shot. There he had picked them off at his leisure in eight shots, shooting off the heads of seven birds, and leaving one to be cooked.

"ANTELOPE." Herds of fifty to a hundred antelope are still easily met with on the grassy foothills of the White Mountains. Their short, white tails attract one's notice from a great distance, and though they are quite timid, the hunter can approach within easy range by paying due regard to the direction of the wind and by taking advantage of the uneven surface of the country. The favorite plan is to get as near as possible to the antelope and then come in and fire into their midst, continuing as long as any antelope are in the brush. The hunter will often circle round and halt within a mile's distance, when the hunter may again approach cautiously.

"DEER." I had been after game a couple of times before I saw a deer. It happened one day when, having shared the spoils with a hunting companion, I was driving lazily homeward, my span panting up the long grade, my gun empty, and I completely relapsed into a peaceful citizen. There, just a hundred yards ahead of me, a three-prong buck cantered across the road, stopped, and, bending his neck, proudly and calmly looked down on me. I gazed at him in admiration. How glad I was afterward that I had not one impulse to kill him that I did not mar the occasion by reaching for my gun! He soon moved gracefully over the ridge and I heard his hoof-beats as he crashed through the dead leaves on the other side.

"TROUT." On the high mesas the trees often give way to expansive potteries. There, in midsummer, the sunshine is brilliant, but odorous breezes fan the brow of the camper who sleeps in the bordering shade at noontide, but pursues the trout in the exhilarating coolness of morning and evening. Near by, in the swiftly-flowing Black River, leaps the trout as if it felt an exuberance of spirit from the eight thousand feet of altitude and climate, cold element. When the day's sport is over and the pipes have been smoked, the stories told, the blankets spread; when the log fire has burned low and the hunter lies calmly facing the stars, how near they seem to be! Through the thin, dry atmosphere they sparkle like true brilliant set upon the surface of the blue dome.

"WILD GESE—AND A VARIETY." To the mountain streams and the lakes of the foothills come wild geese and ducks, and a few swans. In the dark canyons the beaver still builds his dam. A herd of elk feeds on the high mountain side; and in the brushy hollow a "cow-puncher" very often rounds up with his steers an ugly customer in

the person of a bear. Him the reckless cowboy must give a respectful berth, for, unless he is well armed, it is unsafe to interfere with him. One of the best ropers for the "Twenty-four Company" threw his lasso over the head of a cinnamon bear into which he had already fired all his pistol bullets. In another moment bruin was at the haunches of the horse and ruined him by a huge bite from the thigh, while the rider barely escaped.

"TAYLOR." On a morning of October I went out to Taylor's cabin at the foot of Escudillo Mountain, where lives the trapper who is familiarly known to all the cowboys from St. Johns to Fort Apache. Arriving in the afternoon, I tied my horse at the hayrack, entered the cabin and found the trapper at his work. He showed me his traps, and I examined the assortment of furs and skins hanging from a peg in the corner, and with a pipe and a novel I passed the time until the trapper's return. After sundown we cooked some meat and boiled coffee in the fireplace, and was finally ready to drop to sleep when Taylor came in, and, dropping from his shoulder an enormous large bear skin, greeted me heartily. After he had supped and lighted his pipe he described to me his afternoon's adventure.

He had gone up Nutrioso Canyon to look after his traps, and he found enormous bear tracks, where one trap had been, but the bear was gone. He was having parted which fastened it to a log. Evidences were plain that the bear had retreated up the canyon with the trap fixed upon a hind foot, and Taylor set off in pursuit. Whether to ease his bruised foot or for some other reason, bruin crossed the stream a short distance up, and the hunter saw no alternative but to plunge into the water and wade across to find the trail upon the other side. Several times in an ascent of three or four miles, bruin repeated that performance, till at last he left the main canyon and headed up a shorter branch, dry and rocky. Here momentary rest was necessary. At any moment a hoarse growl might come from behind a boulder or a brush patch, to be followed by an attack from the hunter's side.

The sunlight was fading and the wet trousers of the hunter hung about weary limbs, when he finally neared the head of the hollow and found himself shut in by steep cliffs which he could not ascend; and there, within a stone's throw, brought to bay at the abrupt wall, the bear stood looking suspiciously from side to side. Realizing his desperate chances in case his aim was bad, Taylor took his knife within his teeth and stepped cautiously sideways to a better position. At Taylor's side, the hunter took the bait, and pulled the trigger and saw the huge bull sink to the ground within ten feet of him.

The fur was a splendid one, of the silver-tip variety, and as my trapper friend knocked the ashes out of his pipe and turned in for the night, he was planning how he should spend the forty dollars he expected to get for it in Albuquerque.

(Florence (Ariz.) Tribune.) A Fourth of July parade in Boston ended in a riot, in which a number of people were injured and one man shot and killed. A "little red schoolhouse," an emblem of the A.P., in the procession was the cause of the difficulty. The same thing in the parade in Los Angeles caused little comment, although it was coupled with Washington's advice at Valley Forge. "Put none but Americans on guard tonight," which was like shaking a red flag at a bull, only the Los Angeles bull didn't fight.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1783.

THE NEW ALADDIN'S LAMP.

Away up in the Sierra Madre, overhung by alders and sycamores, and surrounded with ferns and mosses, is the power-house of the San Antonio Electric Company's plant.

A little low building, with cement walls not more than five feet high, so hidden away among the green foliage that one might pass it many times on the mountain road and never perceive it. All day long it is as still and silent as though it were the deserted cabin of some mining prospector or mountain hermit. But when the night shadows fall dark in those deep canyons, and the stars shine down from the clear mountain sky, then the sleeping genie awakens; the irresistible power of the mountain stream is turned on to the turbines, with a pressure of 1850 pounds to the square inch—a more terrific energy than that exerted by any steam engine, and out from the dark and gloomy canyon, silent and unseen, flies that mysterious power upon a slender wire, until, twenty-five miles away, it is transformed into a blaze of light, to make hundreds of homes and streets bright and beautiful.

Is there not something in the contemplation of this wonderful force which arouses grander and nobler thoughts than any connected with the mere profit of such a great step in material progress; something higher and better than dividends?

Let me tell you something of this electric plant in the San Antonio Canyon. It is about ten miles from Northampton, almost directly in the heart of the mountains. The water which supplies it is furnished by the melting snows of the lofty mountains, which ever and anon quite disappeared from their summits.

It is owned by a private company, and furnishes municipal lighting to the cities of Pomona and San Bernardino, as well as for private use. The water is taken from the canyon a hundred and fifty rods above the power-house and brought down in a steel pipe—with a diameter of twenty-four inches, a descent of 410 feet. This pipe conveys 2000 miner's inches of water and as already stated, exerts a pressure of 1850 pounds to the square inch, developing about 1850 horse-power. This is but a fraction of the power which is available for the same purpose, for the water could be used four or five times the each of the ten or fifteen miles of the stream.

The capacity of this plant is much more than sufficient to supply the present requirements of the cities of Pomona and San Bernardino.

The electric current is conveyed upon what is called the high-tension system, using only small wires at a great saving in the expense of establishing the plant.

The pressure or tension upon the conveying wires is ten thousand volts, but before it is applied to the lamps it is transformed, or reduced to a voltage of one thousand, the larger voltage being too great for practical use, as it would burn out the carbons too rapidly; so that the power of this one stream is probably capable of lighting every town and city from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, and this is but one of the many streams in Southern California which can be utilized.

The water of the San Gabriel is as yet used as a mechanical force only for the manufacture of ice at the town of Azusa, and this is another of the uses to which this power can, and in the near future will be applied. It has been demonstrated in Boston that a ton of ice can be cut and hauled forty miles from the lakes and ponds, with

a power which costs nothing, ice ought to be supplied to the people of Southern California as cheaply as in New England, where it is sold at one-fourth of a cent a pound, and there is no purer water in the world than that of our mountain streams, and therefore needs no distilling.

There is one thing that ought to be said about this giant who has been waiting so long to do our bidding. It is stuporously criminal that he should be allowed to work for the benefit of the few, instead of the general welfare. If a person were to come here from the planet Mars, or any other planet, he would probably say that each community, each municipality would make haste to secure and apply all such improvements directly to the public benefit, and when told that they usually neglected all such opportunities, and left them to a few of their fellow citizens whose primary object was a personal profit, he would say with Puck, "What fools these mortals be!"

And this power of our mountain streams is but one of the potentialities about us which are fast unfolding into realities. It requires no prophetic vision, no romantic enthusiasm to realize that we are on the very threshold of an opening era of progress—a time when toil might be lightened, when more and more of comfort might come to all through the great natural forces which have been unseen, or neglected so long.

The motto of the graduates just out of a New York college for young ladies is, "Be a man." Of course, no young woman can be a man, but she can be the next thing to one.

Half the fun of life is lost by many people through their neglect of one of Nature's most rigid laws. Nature insists on regularity. People who allow the continuance of any irregularity in their digestive organs soon have to pay the penalty. Free and regular movement of the bowels is the surest sign of good health.

The first question the doctor asks is: "Are your bowels regular?" If not, he gives something to make them so and quite often that is all he needs to do.

Assist Nature occasionally in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you need never be very sick. Remember that assistance don't mean violence. What is needed is a gentle but efficient helper that will work so easily and so naturally that there will be no shock to the system.

Of all the remedies that have been prepared, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets best fill all the requirements. They are made of refined, concentrated vegetable extracts. One is a laxative—two a mild cathartic. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, distress after eating, sour stomach, "heart-burn," dizziness, foul breath and all disorders due to imperfect digestion. Each little vial holds from forty-two to forty-four Pellets, and sells at the same price as the more common and cheaper medicine pills. A free sample package (4 to 7 doses) will be sent on request. Once used, they are always in favor. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

When you see this front fork, nickel plated half-way up, it is a sign of all high road wheels. INDIANAPOLIS. REPAIRING done at reasonable prices.

"Life is an arrow—therefore you must know What mark to aim at, how to use the bow—Then draw it to the head and let it go."

A Modern School.

You Have a Boy. We Will Make a MAN of Him.

A Private Boarding School, Second to None in the West.

W. R. WHEAT, BUSINESS MANAGER, Box 193, Los Angeles, Cal.

Opens September 12, 1895.

TERMS—\$250.00 a year. City scholars, \$4.00 a month.

Wheels Sold on the Installment Plan.

We are Exclusive Agents

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Inde Bicycle,

The hill climber with the Elliptical Cranks, 100.

REPAIRING done at reasonable prices.

It is strictly a high wheel.

It's Like This: You want a bicycle! You've got the money to make the purchase. You are not so wealthy that you can afford to take chances on your investment; nor allow new manufacturers to experiment with your money. Then buy a machine with a reputation, a wheel that has been put through every conceivable test and not found wanting. The Waverley was accepted as the finest machine shown at the National Cycle Exhibition by a mechanical expert in the employ of the Chicago Times; was accepted as the highest grade shown by 75 out of every 100 cycle dealers who visited the show, and who substantiated their testimony by placing good order wheels; was accepted by the U. S. Government for the military post at St. Paul, and the mail-carriers of many other cities, at list prices, while all other makes were offered at cut prices. We have just published a new catalogue of testimonials, giving the opinions of prominent riders. Free by mail.

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LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL, Commercial street.

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No. 2 Market street. Piano, Furniture and Safe Moving; baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 121.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

CONDENSED FACTS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Seven counties: Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

Area, 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent. of the area of the State. Larger than the State of Ohio.

Population (estimated.) 265,000.

Railroad mileage, 1500 miles.

Principal products: Oranges, lemons, olives, apricots, prunes, berries, vegetables, wheat, barley, corn, hay, beans, wool, hides, beet sugar, petroleum, building stone.

Oranges and lemons: 8000 carloads; value, \$4,000,000.

Walnuts: 250 carloads; value, \$250,000.

Beet sugar (from one factory) season of 1894: Paid for beets, \$210,000; refined sugar manufactured, 10,000,000 pounds.

Increase in population of Southern California in ten years, 319 per cent.

Increase in population of California in ten years, 39 per cent.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Area, 4000 square miles.

Population (estimated.) 140,000.

Assessed valuation of property, \$82,344,875, an increase of \$5,228,718 over 1894, and by far the largest increase of any county in the State.

LOS ANGELES CITY.

Population (estimated.) 75,000.

Assessed valuation of property, \$48,887,330, an increase of \$1,460,310 over 1894.

Miles of graded and graveled streets, 125; miles of paved streets, 12; miles of cement sidewalks, 110; miles of street railway track, 110.

Terminus of sixteen lines of railroad.

Real estate transfers, 1894, \$15,000,000.

Value of buildings erected, 1894, \$2,379,702; first six months of 1895, \$2,284,702.

Number of yielding oil wells in city limits, 250; daily output 3000 barrels; value \$2500, or \$912,500 per annum.

THE object of The Times in this number is, chiefly to give out-lookers a good idea of the attractions of Los Angeles and Southern California as summer resorts.

In the limited space which is devoted to the subject it is only possible to give a condensed outline of the commercial features of this section, which are rapidly growing in importance from month to month, and promises to place Los Angeles before many years among the great cities of the country.

There is an idea prevalent among a good many Eastern people who have heard about Los Angeles that it is simply a picturesque and attractive city, with a charming climate, which depends, and always will depend, mainly for support upon Eastern consumptives and orange growing. This is a great mistake. The location of Los Angeles is such as to insure it a commercial importance sooner or later, even were the climate far less perfect than it is, and did we not grow a pound of fruit.

Los Angeles is on the shortest line that can be drawn between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Furthermore, it is located at the foot of one of the few outlets to the sea from the mountain ranges. In the 1200 miles of the Pacific Coast there are but three great outlets to the sea—one at the Columbia River, another at the Golden Gate, and the third and best by the low mountain passes of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. No other transcontinental route will attempt to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which were conquered by the Central Pacific under impetus of immense subsidies granted during war times. The Central Pacific has to climb 7017 feet as compared with 2819 for the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe at the Cajon; 2822 for the Atlantic and Pacific at Soledad, and 2890 for the Southern Pacific at San Geronimo. The Southern Pacific route, from San Pedro to Galveston, is 800 miles shorter than any other from tide-water. A direct line from San Pedro to Yuma would still further lessen the distance.

Southern California has already two competing transcontinental railroads, and the prospects are good for the completion of at least one more line within a couple of years.

Los Angeles has three shipping ports which do a considerable amount of business, namely, San Pedro, Redondo and Santa Monica. The proposed construction of a government deep-water harbor, which is the largest and best ocean steamships at San Pedro, has been approved by the government engineers and work upon the enterprise, which is to cost about \$3,000,000, cannot be much longer delayed.

Most of the shipping of Southern California has, from the time of the earliest Spanish settlement, been done through San Pedro, the chief shipping port of Los Angeles and the adjacent section, situated twenty-four miles distant from the latter city. It consists of an inner harbor, formerly used by the Indians for a bar, and an open roadstead, sheltered from westerly winds by a high point. Shipping for a long time was entirely conducted by lighters—vessels being at anchor in the inner harbor. At present vessels drawing eighteen and a half feet to the wharves, the minimum depth of the channel at mean low tide being fourteen feet. The government surveys the government entered upon the work of improving the harbor. A breakwater, a mile and a half long, was constructed, the depth of water at the bar at low tide has been increased from eighteen inches to fourteen feet. Since 1871 Congress has appropriated \$204,000 for improvement of the harbor, while during the past ten years almost as much has been received back in dues.

The importance of the improvement to the commerce of Southern California is thoroughly recognized by the people of this section and the day when work will be commenced on the government harbor is anxiously looked forward to. Meantime, the fact should not be forgotten that San Pedro already has an excellent inner harbor, which it is estimated by the expenditure of about \$500,000, could be made capable of accommodating any vessels that come to the Coast. The character of the bottom which would have to be excavated to deepen this inner harbor is extremely favorable, and a good safe harbor could be maintained here permanently at a very small expense. With one or both of these improvements carried out Los Angeles would have a harbor for all practical purposes equal to any on the coast.

Another enterprise which will have a wonderfully stimulating effect on the commerce of Los Angeles and Southern California is the Nicaragua Canal. This will vastly increase the market for our fruits in the East and in Europe, making a saving of 10,000 miles from New York over the Cape Horn route. Vessels on their way from the East and Europe to Asia and the northern part of the Pacific Coast will also find it convenient to call here, as the shortest route from China and Japan to the Nicaragua Canal passes within 100 miles of the coast of Southern California.

With the chief industry of this section has been horticulture, since the day when hides, wool and tallow were the leading products. Of late, however, the general manufacturing and commercial interests of Los Angeles have become much more important. Los Angeles now does an important jobbing and wholesale trade with the southwestern and central parts of the country from Fresno

to a large and profitable business which is constantly increasing.

The condition of Los Angeles, as shown by the clearing-house returns during the past year, is an enviable one and has excited attention throughout the country. There has been a steady and large increase in the weekly clearings over the previous year, and within a time when most of the large cities of the country have shown a decrease. The clearings for the first six months of the present year amounted to \$23,034,165, as compared with \$23,654,498 for the first six months of 1894, showing an increase for the half year of \$548,867.

Postoffice receipts are accepted, and properly so, as a faithful exponent of the business conditions of a city. Such being the case, the inhabitants of Los Angeles have more than ordinary reason to congratulate themselves on the prosperous condition of their city.

The receipts of the Los Angeles postoffice for the six months ending June 30, show an increase over the preceding six months that—in all probability, facts not taken into account by the United States can approach. The figures are, as furnished to The Times by Post Master Van Dusen, as follows:

For the six months ending June 30, 1895 \$57,166.42
For the preceding six months ended December 31, 1894 79,294.40

Increase for last half year, \$17,127.02. This is an increase of within a fraction of 10 per cent. for the six months, or at the rate of 1.66 per cent. per month.

The yearly receipts of the office for the last five years were as follows:

1890 \$100,163.23
1891 128,806.46
1892 128,065.55
1893 144,831.44
1894 157,023.96

These figures are interesting. There is no evidence of a strictly healthy increase. If the receipts for the entire present year are based on those for the first six months, above, they would show without allowing for any increase during the next six months, a total for the year of \$774,330.21, or an increase of 10 per cent. over the receipts for the year 1890, shows the remarkable increase in the receipts of the Los Angeles postoffice for the last five years.

During the past six months the real estate market in this section, and particularly in Los Angeles, has shown great firmness, with a steady run of transactions during what is generally known as the "hot" period. Property is very firmly held and it is a question when any can be purchased at a shade under the full market price.

The rapid extension of street railroads and systems is bringing new suburban districts to the front and there is an indication of a rise all along the line, both in business and residence property. It can be safely said that the value of real estate is little probability of prices ever being lower than they are today. This fact is recognized by many investors from the East, who are daily buying well-located pieces of land in and around the city.

The building record of Los Angeles for the past six months has been a remarkable one, and it is doubtful whether it could be duplicated in any other city of the United States with five times the population. As compared with San Francisco the amount of building last month was nearly double as large in Los Angeles. In the largest city of the world with a population four times as large as Los Angeles, the amount of building permits issued and their value during the last six months of 1894, speak for themselves:

Permits, 1894. Amount.
January, 131 \$133,435
February, 121 115,145
March, 138 156,740
April, 133 155,145
May, 162 185,210
June, 149 194,565
July, 123 233,425
August, 138 200,365
September, 170 279,710
October, 225 269,120
November, 184 275,707
December, 117 151,675
Total, 1894 \$2,379,702

Permits, 1895. Amount.
January, 164 \$190,700
February, 170 284,000
March, 201 228,822
April, 188 200,365
May, 216 363,990
June, 163 301,295
July, 245 637,219
Total, 1895 \$2,284,702

The following interesting trade review is furnished The Times by Bradstreet's:

In reviewing the commercial situation in Los Angeles and vicinity, one of the notable and significant facts made during 1894 and 1895 is the most unparalleled general depression. If any further evidence of our manifold destiny as a distributing center is needed it is furnished by the record for the first six months of the present year.

During this period our merchants have enjoyed a most liberal patronage, and in nearly every line the amount of sales exceed all previous records. This gain becomes more significant when the volume of the number of dealers, that have participated in the trade, is taken into consideration. This increase is more apparent in retail houses, the jobbing trade being a matter of slower growth, and it is not our complaint is heard of unsatisfactory sales. From the best available sources of information it is safe to estimate an addition to the number of houses in all lines engaged in merchandising in this city of at least 10 per cent. within eighteen months, meaning that the older establishments are adding and adding to the volume of their business.

In our bank clearings, which are conceded to furnish a reliable basis for relative comparison, we have a point to a most remarkable increase and we have advanced from a point at one time well known in the list, to an important position. It is a fact of common remark in business circles that general trade was held up to an extent during the summer months and while we are not at our duldest season, there is evidence on every hand of a large volume of goods being ordered. Among country dealers encouraging reports are being received, collections improving and, altogether, prices rule low. Incomes in the aggregate are better than last year.

In the bank money market, and although our rates of interest are still high as compared with older centers, there is a tendency to shade on good security, of which we now have abundance.

Among the wholesale houses pronounced tendency is apparent to extend their territory to the north and there is a constant increase in shipments to points that formerly were controlled by San Francisco. To the east it may be said the conditions prevailing in Arizona and New Mexico, which naturally are in our territory, have not served to stimulate efforts in that direction, but there is a promising future for those sections and at no distant date they will be ranked among our richest fields.

The distribution of merchandise has become largely a question of transportation, and while we are abundantly supplied with facilities, there is something to be accomplished in the matter of rates, and persistent efforts are constantly being made by our merchants to obtain reasonable concessions under an aggressive policy and a demand for recognition of our rights has produced good results. The effort now

being made to obtain water transportation from the Atlantic Coast is really one of the most important agitations of the past year. It can be put into operation. It is proposed to have those steamers that ply between Panama and northern points stop at one of our harbors and once established the patronage that will to a certainty be extended must result in its permanence.

While it is conceded that the territory adjacent to this city has not yet been developed to that degree that it prevents a market for extensive manufacturing operations, and that large enterprises of that character must for the present be confined to the preparation of our local products and to some special lines, there is a large and inviting field open to prospectors and opportunities for many enterprises of less pretentious proportions. In the matter of fuel, we cannot be discouraged, for the city has a great source of development. An industry that in its infancy can distribute in our city \$2000 or more per day is certainly well fostering and we may expect a considerable percentage of our population to be supported by it. The question has frequently been raised by visitors and newcomers as to the character of our land and city on the territory under our control. It is noteworthy, however, that so far we have made a brilliant success of this city in keeping in sight the fact that while in some quarters the question of climate is looked upon as a drawback, the tastes of many people at the rate of 1.66 per cent. per month seem to demand it and they are willing to pay liberally for it. It is not altogether essential where incomes are produced, as long as they are spent with us, and each addition to our population furnishes employment to one or more already here, to serve in some capacity. The larger we grow the more attractive we become, and it has been said with some degree of truth, that if on every side, within a comparatively small radius, a howling wilderness remained, we would still be a growing city. This view cannot be presented in a commercial sense but it represents in a measure our stock in trade, and a thoroughgoing business man may always be cherished to our material advantage.

Again we are accustomed to picture a vast territory of enormous points of development. In this section we are producing large revenues, but when we glance at the map they are lost in the general expanse of unimproved area. If we can only get a better idea of what may be expected later on?

General business has been very satisfactory and we are looking forward to six months. New channels of trade are being opened up, and business in the older fields is constantly increasing. Bradstreet's furnish The Times the following interesting report:

When we turn to the Assessor's figures we find that the seven southern counties, viz., Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura, make a similar showing, standing out over all the other counties in the State. The San Francisco Chronicle recently published a synopsis of the returns made by the assessors of the counties. The Chronicle said:

"The valuation of some counties is largely increased; the values in others have been cut down. The figures as they are published in the official papers is of general interest to all who are concerned in the material welfare of the State. The net increase in the valuation of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Orange and Ventura counties is \$4,107,274."

The counties mentioned here are all in Southern California. The Chronicle then proceeds to state: "The largest increase in any county outside of San Francisco was made by County Assessor Summerland of Los Angeles county, who made an increase of over five and one-quarter million dollars in the value of the property in Los Angeles county, as compared with the valuation of last year. The total value of all kinds of property in that county in 1894 is set down at \$5,575,575, as against \$7,116,157 in the preceding year, which makes the increase in value \$6,238,718."

The municipality of Los Angeles ranks very high among the capitalists of the country, as is shown by the big scramble which takes place whenever there is an issue of bonds to be made. The following outline of the municipal affairs of Los Angeles has been prepared for The Times by E. E. Bowditch, one of the municipal employees, who is well versed in the interest and value to Eastern investors, as well as to those who may be thinking of coming here to purchase property and reside:

The water furnished the inhabitants of this city is controlled by a private corporation whose present contract expires within the next few years and the \$300,000 water system improvement bonds recently voted are for the purpose of making a start in the direction of municipal ownership. The water rates for domestic use, commencing July 1, 1895, ending June 30, 1896, are contained in ordinance No. 2627 published in the official paper of March 8, 1895. The City Council establish the rates.

With Bad Drinking Water
USE ROEBORNS' ACID PHOSPHATE.
Dr. E. G. Davis writes: "It is one of the best agents we have to rectify the bad effects of the drinking water upon the system and bowels."

MOURNING hats and bonnets rented. No charge to customers. Zobel's, 215 S. Spring.

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GIRL
GROUND CHOCOLATE
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It is the lowest priced, highest flavored, purest and most convenient form of Chocolate known anywhere.

Try it once. Buy it always.

It has been limited—get the only genuine.

"Ground" Chocolate
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Section 223, Article 22, of the City Charter relating to the city indebtedness, provides that the aggregate of the sum of \$2,000,000; and any debt or liability incurred in violation of this section except as herein provided, whether by borrowing money, loaning the credit of the city, or otherwise, is null and void, and of no effect; provided that the proceeds of acquiring or establishing a system of water-works for supplying the inhabitants of the city with water, or of establishing and constructing a system for the collection and disposition of the sewage of the city, a further indebtedness may be incurred by the issue of bonds for that purpose, and the proceeds of the same shall be used for the purpose of the Constitution and General Laws.

The School Improvement bonds dated July 1, 1895, were sold June 28 for par and \$124,300 premium. The Central Police Station Improvement bonds dated July 1, 1895, were sold June 28 for par and \$2744.

The Water System Improvement bonds dated July 1, 1895, were sold June 28 for par and \$2668 premium. The Refunding bonds of May 1, 1895, are now before the Supreme Court and a decision is looked for next month. These bonds refund \$384,000 of the above 5 and 10 per cent. bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. and will not increase the indebtedness. There has never been any default of payment of Los Angeles city bonds or interest.

The following statement of assessed valuation and rate of tax levy since 1880 shows the increase of values:

Year.	Assessed Value.	Per \$100.
1880-81	\$ 7,259,588	1.30
1881-82	7,574,925	1.00
1882-83	9,294,074	.75
1883-84	12,335,053	1.00
1884-85	14,755,175	1.70
1885-86	16,273,535	1.20
1886-87	18,458,536	1.40
1887-88	27,871,338	1.30
1888-89	39,479,172	1.50
1889-90	46,997,101	1.10
1890-91	49,608,896	1.30
1891-92	45,966,886	1.10
1892-93	45,310,807	1.00
1893-94	47,281,778	1.20
1894-95	47,696,169	1.30

Paras. 11, sec. 2, Art. 1, of the city charter, in regard to tax levy, is quoted as follows:

"To levy assessments upon property to pay for the improvement of streets and other public improvements, and to collect the same, and to levy and collect taxes upon property for municipal purposes, provided that the tax levied for any one year, for all municipal purposes, other than payment of interest on the municipal debt and redemption of bonds shall not exceed 10 cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property."

The repairing of streets is all done by the Superintendent of Streets. The grading, graveling, paving, curbing, sidewalk and sewerage done by the city is all performed under the act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1890, called the Yerxa act. Improvements performed as above have five notices published in the official paper and one notice posted on the property as follows:

"Ordinance of intention, notice of street work, ordinance ordering work to be done, notice inviting street work proposals, notice of award of contract, notice of street work posted on property."

Street sweeping is done by contract at \$5.25 per mile on all paved streets. This contract expires June 17, 1896. Street sprinkling is done by contract at \$3040 per month. This contract expires January 1, 1896.

The gas and electric lighting is controlled by a private corporation and the city of Los Angeles has a contract with the Los Angeles Electric Lighting Company to light the streets with electric light, which terminates January 1, 1897, and amounts to nearly \$50,000 per annum.

The attention of all property-owners is hereby called to ordinance No. 2648, approved June 17, 1895, providing for the assessment and collection of city taxes. This ordinance was published in the official paper of June 17, 1895. Amount of taxes collected from December 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895, \$328,557.94. Amount of personal property taxes collected this year in this city from March to July, \$28,389.35.

Amount of licenses collected from December 1, 1894 to July 1, 1895, \$89,099.50. The comparative statement of the assessment for the fiscal years 1894-95 and 1895-96 has been prepared by the City Clerk for the use of the Board of Equalization. The total assessment for 1894-95 was \$47,427,020, and for 1895-96 is \$48,837,330, being an increase for the year of \$1,460,310. Based on the rate of 1894-95 of \$1.20 per \$100 of assessed value, the total value of 1895-96 would produce \$588,847.96. Amount of taxes levied for 1894-95, based on value of assessed property after equalization, \$58,755.88, making an increase of \$18,665.98.

The revenue derived from city licenses for the past five years included the licenses issued for all kinds of business, and amounts to the following yearly totals:

Year ending November 30, 1890, \$182,776.50; year ending November 30, 1891, \$164,370.50; year ending November 30, 1892, \$162,358; year ending November 30, 1893, \$164,622.50; year ending November 30, 1894, \$158,454.

Salaries of charter officers: Mayor, \$3800 per annum; Councilmen, \$1200 per annum; City Clerk, \$2400 per annum; City Auditor, \$3000 per annum; City Assessor, \$2400 per annum; City Treasurer, \$2400 per annum; City Engineer, \$3000 per annum; City Attorney, \$3000 per annum; Superintendent of Buildings, \$2000 per annum; Street Superintendent, \$2000 per annum; Chief of Police, \$3000 per annum; Health Officer, \$2400 per annum; City Tax and License Collector, \$3000 per annum.

The water furnished the inhabitants of this city is controlled by a private corporation whose present contract expires within the next few years and the \$300,000 water system improvement bonds recently voted are for the purpose of making a start in the direction of municipal ownership. The water rates for domestic use, commencing July 1, 1895, ending June 30, 1896, are contained in ordinance No. 2627 published in the official paper of March 8, 1895. The City Council establish the rates.

With Bad Drinking Water
USE ROEBORNS' ACID PHOSPHATE.
Dr. E. G. Davis writes: "It is one of the best agents we have to rectify the bad effects of the drinking water upon the system and bowels."

MOURNING hats and bonnets rented. No charge to customers. Zobel's, 215 S. Spring.

THE ORIGINAL
GIRL
GROUND CHOCOLATE
MADE INS

It is the lowest priced, highest flavored, purest and most convenient form of Chocolate known anywhere.

Try it once. Buy it always.

"Ground" Chocolate
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

The Los Angeles Times
MIDSUMMER NUMBER

ISSUED AUGUST 15, 1895.

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MUSEMENTS—
With Dates of Events.
New Los Angeles Theater—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
ONLY 3 MORE NIGHTS, AUG. 15, 16, 17,
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Hottest latest effort and greatest success.
Presented with elaborate scenery and original great cast, headed by OTIS HARLAN
in "HOT STUFF." Prices 25c, 50c and 75c. Seats now on sale.

New Los Angeles Theater—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing
THURSDAY, AUG. 15.
Direct from an Absolute Conquest of New York and San Francisco.
The Irresistible Comedy
"Too Much Johnson,"
With William Gillette and All the Original Company,
Management of Charles Frohman.
Note—Exactly the same cast and all the scenic environments which characterized
this production for one year in New York will be seen here.
Sale of seats will commence Tuesday, August 13, at 9 a.m.

ORPHEUM—
S. MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND STS.
Los Angeles Family Vaudeville Theater, in conjunction with the San Francisco
and Denver Orpheum.
ARTISTS FROM BOTH HEMISPHERES—CHANGE OF BILL WEEKLY.
The Handsome Theater and the Best Performance at Popular Prices on the Pacific Coast.
Week commencing MONDAY, AUG. 13—The Mutilum in Parvo of Vaudeville Excellence.
LES PERES MARTINETTES, The Acrobatic Marvels of the World. KENNEDY
AND LORENZ, in their mysterious "Thought Transmission." GARNELLA BROS.,
Greatest Acrobatic Comedians. JOHNNIE CARROLL, America's Favorite Character
Singer. BLAND SISTERS, Reindeer Singing and Dancing. COMEDIAN, GILBERT AND
GOLDIE, California's Favorite Comedians. MUELBURN TRIO, Tyrolean Warblers.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday, 25 cents to any part of the house; children 10 cents
to any seat.
Performance Every Evening Including Sunday. Evening prices: Orchestra and
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle and Balcony, 25 cents; Gallery, 10 cents; Single
Box and Loge Seats, 75 cents.
Telephone 1447.

BURBANK THEATER.
Main st. bet. Fifth and Sixth.
Week commencing Sunday Evening, August 11,
With a Saturday Matinee, GREAT SUCCESS OF
MISS ETHEL BRANDON
"THE OCTOROON."
Supported by the full strength of the
Cooper Stock Co. Special grand scenery.
Mechanical and electrical effects. Our prices never waver—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Seats reserved a week in advance without extra charge. Sunday evening, "The
Crust of Society" for one week only.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—
TONIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
See Reduction in Prices!
A GENUINE SENSATION. THE MOST EXCITING BATTLE
BETWEEN MAN AND HORSE EVER WITNESSED.

PROF. O. R. GLEASON,
America's Greatest Lying Horse Tamer.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF HORSES AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
Admission—Balcony, 15c; lower floor, 50c.

**THE FAMOUS AND UNRIVALLED
MARINE BAND.**
The best aggregation of soloists and musical talent on the Western Slope.
Free open-air concert every evening at Santa Catalina Island.

MISCELLANEOUS—
ALHOUSE BROS.
Luscious Home-Grown Fruit.
Finest in the world—Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apples, Grapes, Guavas, Nectarines,
Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Melons, etc. Don't buy the tasteless trash
sent in here from the North because it is cheap.
ALHOUSE BROS., 106 W. First st. Tel. 308.

JUST RECEIVED—
100 DOZEN Fine Cloth Shades
BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN AND WILL BE SOLD AT 25c apiece.
Dado Shades at 35c; better grade cloth Shades, 50c. This sale for only a few days.
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, etc., at lower prices than ever asked at any other store.
FULLER & LEWIS, Wholesale and Retail, 251 S. MAIN ST., Telephone 97.

REDONDO CARNATIONS—
15 CENTS PER DOZEN BY H. F. COLLINS
only, 300% S. Spring. Out flowers and floral
designs to order. Telephone 112.

THE MACHINERY SUPPLY COMPANY
Oil, Iron and Wood Working Machinery. (Electric Motors and Dynamos.)
Ingle's finest. Grown by F. EDWARD GRAY, Alhambra, Cal.

POISONED WATER.
Dancers at Horsford Park, Ind., Are
Taken Suddenly Ill.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
CROWN POINT (Ind.), Aug. 14.—Ex-
clement is at fever heat at Horsford
Park, a little town near Rose Station,
seven miles north of this city. Sheriff
Mayes received a telegram stating that
an attempt was made to poison the
whole village, and the sheriff with
several deputies left at once for the scene.
The fifty inhabitants of that village at-
tended a dance on Monday night and
as a result, Charles Williams, Miss
Reisig and two girls from Chicago are
not expected to live.
During the evening some person
placed arsenic or strychnine in large
quantities in the water-pail. The dan-
cers drank freely of it, and about twenty
were poisoned before it was discovered.
They all commenced vomiting. Most
of them are better, except four who
will probably die. The water was ex-
amined and the poison pronounced ar-
senic.

**The American Pharmaceutical Asso-
ciation.**
DENVER, Aug. 14.—The annual con-
vention of the American Pharmaceuti-
cal Association opened with a council
meeting this morning. The first general
session was held this afternoon. Several
hundred druggists, coming from
all parts of the country, are here to
attend the convention, which promises to be
a warm contest between St. Paul and
Montreal for the convention next year.

National Newsdealers in Convention.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 14.—The National
Newsdealers continued their session at
Wilson Hall today. The following nomi-
nations were reported: President, T. F.
Martin of New York; vice-president, B.
J. Barry of Brooklyn; secretary, Alex-
ander Lynn of Providence; sergeant-at-
arms, Benjamin Lewis of Boston.

THE MORNING'S NEWS
The Times
Associated Press Reports Briefed.

THE CITY—Pages 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 40.
C. E. Mayne held for trial with in-
creased bail.... The Willard outfit out
on bail.... A Santa Ana man fell into
an artesian well.... Fire Commission-
ers and fire-escapes.... The Paladino
libel case.... An afternoon stabbing af-
ray.... All the school bids rejected....
A Spanish elopement.... Two arrests
for highway robbery.... Judge Smith
refuses to rehear a liquor case.... A de-
mand for alimony denied.... California
Sewer-pipe Company reduces its capital
stock.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 38.
A Pomona street-railway franchise
forfeited.... Little business houses
burned in San Bernardino.... Two
water-looters of one mind in Red-
lands.... Board of Equalization re-
duces assessments.... Camp Fort
Fisher broken up.... The W.C.T.U. at
Long Beach.... New Methodist church
for Santa Monica.... Peculiar sudden
death in Riverside.... The Rhiobolus
ventricle given a set-back in San Ber-
nardino county.... A rich gold strike at
Goler.
PACIFIC COAST—Pages 35, 37.
The lynching of the Vinsons—An
effort to be made to bring the lynchers
to justice.... Tom Williams, the horse-
man, denies that he has failed in his
Bay District scheme.... Intimidation of
jury-bribing in the Durrant case....
Incorrigible girls attempt to escape
from the Magdalen Asylum.... A San
Francisco young woman wondering
whether she is Jew or Gentile.... P. K.
Turner asks \$10,000 for false im-
prisonment.... Advice from the Orient
per steamship Empress of Japan....
Forest fires again raging in Wash-
ington State.... California miners win a
victory.
GENERAL EASTERN—Pages 35, 36, 37.
The silver conference holds a pre-
liminary session at Washington....
The Executive Committee of the Re-
publican League in session at Chi-
cago.... Predictions of further trouble
in the Jackson-Hole country.... The
Omaha commissioners' controversy to
be settled peacefully by the courts....
Maj. Van Horn falls out of a window at
Denver and is killed.... An attempt
made to poison a ball party.... Jim
Corbett gives another exhibition of bad
temper.... The "Countess of Savoy"
schemes to rob a bank.
BY CABLE—Pages 25, 38.
Late news from the Orient.... Cuban
insurgents attack Fort Ramblazo, but
are kept at bay by a small garrison....
An increase of troops on the Isthmus
of Panama.... The American yacht
Yampa badly beaten by the British
Amphitrite.... An outline of the
Queen's speech presented in Parlia-
ment.
AT LARGE—Pages 35, 36.
Dispatches were also received from
Denver, Brooklyn, Harlem, Ill.; St.
Louis, New York, Indianapolis, Chi-
cago, Buffalo, San Francisco, Phila-
delphia, London, Saratoga, Pierre, S.
D., and other places.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Page 36.
Los Angeles bank clearances....
Shipments of Southern California seed-
ling oranges to New York.... Esti-
mates of shipments of seedling oranges
for next year.... Dun's weekly local re-
view.... Large real-estate deal....
Gold shipments to Europe.... Sonoma
county vineyards.... Chicago and
Omaha livestock markets.... London
and Liverpool transactions.
WEATHER FORECAST.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—For
Southern California: Fair; nearly sta-
tionary temperature; fresh westerly
winds along the coast.

Count Ito Averts a Cabinet Crisis—
Officials at Peking Show
Spite Against Japan—Friend-
ship for the Americans.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—(By
Atlantic Cable.) Novost reports that
Russia, France and Germany unite
with the United States and Great
Britain with a view of obtaining sat-
isfaction for the outrages committed by
the Chinese upon the different mis-
sions, and to obtain substantial guar-
antees against a repetition of these oc-
currences.
COUNT ITO AVERTS A RIPTURE.
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A special to
the World from Tokio says that by
imperial command, Count Ito, the
Prime Minister, has resigned his duties.
He accepted the resignation to the title
of marquis offered him by the Em-
peror. A rupture is thus averted, but
the personal relations of some members
are strained.

THE CONSULAR COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—No con-
firmation has been received as yet at
the State Department of the appoint-
ment of a commission at Foo-chow to
visit the scene of the recent riots at
Ku-chang, though Minister Denby has
advised the department that the ap-
pointment of such a commission was
under consideration, and it was known
that it would be composed of Amer-
icans and Englishmen. The present
reports on the subject are therefore ac-
cepted as accurate and earlier than
official. No surprise is expressed at
the refusal to allow an armed escort of
foreigners, as such an escort would not
have been permitted to either Great
Britain or the United States and would
have indicated that China felt unable
to protect the foreigners who were on
a diplomatic mission. The Chinese are
unable to punish the offenders in the
recent riots.
A cable was received at the Naval
Department today announcing the ar-
rival of Admiral Carpenter at Chee-
foo with the flagship Baltimore. He
had not been able to communicate with
Denby, but it is expected that he
will do so during the day. Acting
Secretary McAdoo said that it was ex-
pected an officer of the navy would be
informed of the situation and would
inspect if the civil officers so requested.
Consul Sheridan Reed at Tien-Tsin
cabled the State Department today that
choleera broken out at Tien-Tsin and
Chee-foo.
JAPANESE ADVICES.
VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 14.—Japanese
advice by the steamship Empress of
Japan are as follows:
It is stated that Count Ito will offer
the management of Foreign Affairs to
Count Inouye as soon as the latter re-
turns from Korea, probably before the
end of August.
Two other government changes are
more or less confidently predicted. Ito
Myoji aspires to a seat in the Cabinet
and is supposed to have earned this
promotion by his excellent service as
Secretary of the Ministry. A place
will be made for him by providing one
of the present heads of departments
with a diplomatic station in Europe.
Shivano, recently vice-minister of
Home Affairs, is expected, though with
less certainty, to join the Cabinet in
the same way.
Chinese officials in Peking are un-
able to make for him by providing one
of the present heads of departments
with a diplomatic station in Europe.
Shivano, recently vice-minister of
Home Affairs, is expected, though with
less certainty, to join the Cabinet in
the same way.

DEFAMER TAYLOR.
He is Sentenced to Five Years at
Hard Labor.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
PIERRE (S. D.), Aug. 14.—The court-
room was crowded today to hear judg-
ment pronounced on W. W. Taylor, de-
fauting ex-State Treasurer. When
asked if he had anything to say, why
sentence should not be pronounced upon
him, Taylor in a low voice replied: "I
have not."
Judge Gaffney then reviewed the case
and the different statutes bearing upon
the crime. He considered the much-
discussed sentence 1865 voted and did not
believe a two-year sentence was in-
tended to cover such a case as this.
He considered that Taylor's worst
crime was in attempting to force a
compromise after gathering together
all State funds he could lay his hands
on. A sentence of five years at hard
labor was then pronounced.
OVERSTAPPED THE LIMIT.
PIERRE (S. D.), Aug. 14.—The at-
torney of W. W. Taylor are jubilant in
the belief that their client will not even
begin to serve out the five-years' sen-
tence imposed on him by Judge Gaff-
ney this morning. They will apply to
the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas
corpus. Two years is the longest sen-
tence permissible under a statute in-
voked by the lower court.

HIS GOOD GRACES.
The "Countess of Savoy" Schemes to
Rob a Bank.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Ex-Postoffice
Inspector L. A. Newcomb is given by
a local paper as authority for a re-
markable story of a plan to rob one of
the largest banks in this city. Accord-
ing to Newcomb, Amelia Vincent, bet-
ter known as the Countess of Savoy,
succeeded in getting into the good
graces of a Mr. Vincent who held a re-
sponsible position at the bank and was
related to the president.
An elopement was planned and the
bank was to be robbed of \$200,000 but
the plan was frustrated by Inspector
Newcomb who secured a confession from
the conspirators. Before an ar-
rest could be made all the persons im-
plicated succeeded in making their es-
cape.

A RUSSIAN IDEA
An Alliance to Obtain
Satisfaction.
China Should Give Guarantees
Against Rioting.

**A Union of France, Germany,
Russia, England and the
United States.**
Experience of the Kori Brothers in
the Kaiser's Realm.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
WASHINGTON, August 14.—The
State Department has received a
dispatch from Secretary of Lega-
tion Jackson, charge d'affaires at
Berlin, giving a statement con-
cerning the arrest of two Amer-
ican citizens, Fred and Ferdinand
Kort. These men were born in Ger-
many and in 1888 came to the United
States, being then 17 and 15 years of
age, respectively. They were natural-
ized at Chicago in 1894.
Last September they went to Ger-
many on a visit. In March they were
arrested and fined 160 marks for fail-
ure to perform military duty. The
German authorities subsequently or-
dered the return of the money. The
brothers present whereabouts are un-
known and the embassy cannot learn if
the money has been refunded.

FRENCHMEN INSULTED.
PROSPECTS OF A WAR WITH THE
MAPAN PEOPLE.
The Latter Have Been Urging the
Former to "Come on"—Warships
Awaiting the Word—How the
Trouble Arose.
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)
BARBADOS, Aug. 14.—(Special Dis-
patch.) Intelligence of disturbing
character has been received from
Cayenne, capital of French Guiana.
Since the encounter between the in-
habitants of Mapa, within the con-
tested territory between Brazil and
French Guiana, and the French troops
sent to effect the release of Capt. Tra-
jon, who was taken captive at Con-
nami by the Mapans on May 15, the
Mapans have been freely offering in-
sults to French subjects within con-
tested territory.
Since the killing of Capt. Lanier and
the men of the warship, the French
authorities have been actively en-
gaged in fitting out an expedition to
the Mapa settlement. In this they
have had the co-operation of the gov-
ernment at Paris. The troops in the
garrison at Cayenne have been regu-
larly drilled, its members have been in-
spected and reinforcements are now on
their way to Cayenne. Lists have been
sent out by the authorities to most of
the public officers to be filled with the
names of individuals who would vol-
unteer to serve as auxiliaries in the
event of serious trouble.
French warships Boland and Bengali
are lying in readiness in their await-
ing the arrival of the admiral's fleet.
On her reaching Cayenne the three will
proceed to the Mapa coast, two days'
sail from Cayenne. Cabral has ex-
pressed his desire to serve as an en-
courager the French to come on, as he
has refused to allow French subjects
to land on contested territory. He has
insisted on their rights, has made them
prisoners.

THE FRUIT CROP.
Taken as a Whole It is Larger Than
for Years.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The of-
ficial returns for August show that the
prospective fruit crop of the country
taken as a whole, is much larger than
for several years. The apple crop met
with no serious setbacks in the aver-
age during the month of July. The in-
fluences upon which the proper maturity of
the crop naturally depends have been so
favorable that a very general increase
in the index figures have resulted.
The average condition of the
peaches—The average condition of
peaches, August 1, is 83.3 against 82.3
in 1894. The prospective yield has de-
clined heavily in Delaware, where
about one-third of the normal crop is now
expected. New Jersey has also suf-
fered, the percentage falling twelve
points and resting at 61. The condi-
tions in Connecticut and Georgia, re-
spectively 92 and 104. Maryland hopes
for a two-thirds crop, Virginia some-
thing under that. A very short crop
is indicated for Maine and New Hamp-
shire. The normal crop of the Pacific
Coast conditions approximate the
general average for the country.
Much complaint is being made, and ro-
tting is made, the latter especially in
the South.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.
It Will Touch on Foreign Affairs and
the Estimates.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.—(By Atlantic
Cable.) In the House of Commons this
morning the work of swearing in the
members of Parliament was continued.
The Queen's speech, after the custom-
ary assurance of peace with all the
powers, it is expected, will refer to the
termination of the war between China
and Japan, and the steps taken in re-
gard to the mission outrages.
There will be a strong allusion to
Armenia and the reforms which the
powers are pressing upon the Sultan
and also to the inclusion of Bechuana-
land in the Cape Colony. It will con-
clude with a brief reference to the es-
timates to be presented and to the fact
that Parliament cannot be expected at
the present session to proceed with ac-
tive legislation.

A Threshing Machine Explosion.
ARMORE (I. T.) Aug. 14.—The
boiler of a portable engine on a thresh-
ing machine blew up near Oakland,
twenty-five miles east of here today, in-
stantly killing Will Craft, Les Norwood
and Pinkney Wood and seriously in-
juring several others, a number of whom
cannot recover.

PARTY POLICY
The Silver Democrats in
Conference.
Representative Men Gather at
Washington.
Senator Jones of Arkansas Was
Called to the Chair Tem-
porarily.

**Some Differences of Opinion Are De-
veloped—Outline of Resolutions.**
Executive Committee of the
Republican League.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The cor-
ridors of the Metropolitan Hotel were
crowded early today with delegates to
the conference of silver Democrats
called for the purpose of agreeing upon
a line of policy to be pursued in the
interest of silver in the Democratic
party. The forenoon was spent in a
general exchange of views and in for-
mulating plans. There was rather a
larger attendance than had been
counted upon, and the hotel was
crowded with delegates and silver sym-
patizers. Among those who appeared
early at the hotel were Senators Jones
of Arkansas, Daniel of Virginia, and
Harris of Indiana, ex-Senator Jarvis
of North Carolina and Senator Walsh
of Georgia.
Hon. Casey Young of Tennessee, who
has conducted correspondence concern-
ing the conference on behalf of the
senatorial committee, and Representa-
tives Livingston of Georgia, McNeill
of Arkansas, and Brookshire of Indi-
ana, were also there. Secretary of
State Hinrichsen of Illinois was a
prominent figure in the hotel lobby.
There was an exceptionally large dele-
gation from Missouri, including Gov.
Stone, Secretary of State Stephens,
Judge Hill, W. H. Ray, W. H. Ray,
president, and George Allen, a railroad
man. Josephus Daniels of North Caro-
lina was one of the busiest of those
present. Olney Newell, secretary of the
State Democratic Committee of Colo-
rado, was the only representative from
that State.
Casey Young, in reply to questions,
said that his correspondence indicated
that about two-thirds of the States
would be represented, and he confirmed
the statement that the meeting was
intended to be simply a conference of
Democratic leaders to shape party po-
licy on the silver question, as far as
possible.
The meeting was called to order at
12 o'clock by Senator Harris, who
moved that Senator Jones be called to
the chair as temporary chairman. The
motion carried unanimously. George
W. Leconte of Tennessee was called
to the chair. The meeting began behind
closed doors, with instructions to the
doorkeepers to admit only those who
were invited. When the roll was called,
representatives answered from twenty-
two States, but names were given to
the secretary of only nineteen. Vir-
ginia headed the list with twenty de-
legates, while Illinois and Missouri re-
ported fourteen each. Other States
represented were: Alabama, 4; Ohio,
1; Georgia, 2; Indiana, 1; Delaware, 1;
Maryland, 3; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi,
1; North Dakota, 1; West Virginia, 2;
Arkansas, 3; Colorado, 3; South Caro-
lina, 1; North Carolina, 3; Florida, 4.
Headed by Senator Daniel of Vir-
ginia, the committee on resolutions, which
was announced as follows:
Senator J. W. Daniel of Virginia, E.
W. Carmack of Tennessee, F. Jones
of Alabama, Patrick Walsh of
Georgia, A. F. Clark of Indiana, W. H.
Hinrichsen of Illinois, ex-Senator
T. H. Harris of Indiana, ex-Senator
W. J. Stone and R. M. Hill of Miss-
souri, J. S. Board of Florida, A. Wood-
son of Kentucky, Olney Newell of Colo-
rado, W. R. Bley of North Dakota,
S. J. Yoder of Ohio, W. S. S. S. S.
of Delaware, William Coleman of
Maryland, W. S. Stockdale of Missis-
sippi, J. F. Treutlin of South Carolina,
F. C. Johnson of West Virginia, W. H.
Hare of Texas, and Senator Jones of
Arkansas. The conference adjourned
until 4 o'clock.
At 4 o'clock the Committee on Pro-
gramme and Platform reported
through Senator Daniel that it was un-
able to report, whereupon the confer-
ence decided to adjourn until tomorrow
at 10 o'clock. It is generally un-
derstood among the delegates that the im-
portant work of the conference is being
done by the committee on resolutions.
Senator Daniel reported to the confer-
ence at 4 o'clock that the committee
had not authorized the draft of a plat-
form and that the committee was un-
able to say when the report would be
completed. The proceedings of the
conference developed some differences
of opinion as to the line of policy to be
recommended, but these were not of a
sufficiently radical nature to cause ap-
prehension of a serious delay.
The committee proceedings indicated
that the report, when made, will recom-
mend the issuance of an address to the
Democratic party of the country, urg-
ing immediately the maintenance of
the silver cause and will also outline a
plan of reorganization for the silver
force in the party with a view to the
selection of delegates to the next na-
tional convention. This plan will prob-
ably embrace the appointment of a
committee, with a member from
each State and Territory, which
shall in turn select a member from
every county, the latter to have the
power to appoint a member for every
voting precinct in his county. The
plan includes a provision for national
headquarters, probably at Washington,
immediately after adjournment to-
day, the resolution and programme
committees were called to order and
remained in session several hours,
each member reporting the condition
of the silver movement in his State and
making suggestions for strengthening
the free-silver sentiment. It was de-
cided to relegate the work of the for-
mation of a scheme of organization
and preparation of the platform or ad-
dress to the people to a sub-committee
of eight of which Senator Daniel of Vir-
ginia is chairman. The other mem-
bers of the committee are Senator
Jones of Arkansas, ex-Senator Jarvis
of North Carolina, ex-Senator Walsh
of Georgia, W. H. Hinrichsen of

**Illinois, W. J. Stone of Missouri, B. V.
Carmack of Tennessee and James P.
Johnson of Alabama.**
This sub-committee assembled during
the evening, and after some hours of
consultation practically agreed on a
basis of a report which will be pre-
sented to the full committee and later to
the conference during the forenoon to-
morrow. This report will, it is un-
derstood, recommend the appointment of
a committee to consist of Senators Jones,
Tulley and Jones of Arkansas, and
others who signed the call for the
present conference. The committee will
also have authority to select a national
committee of the Republicans and
Democratic parties.
The address to the people will be
brief, and will contain no unquali-
fied terms of attitude of the conference
on the silver question, favorable to
coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The
present understanding is that the ad-
dress will deal only with finance. A
scheme of organization will probably
be embodied in the report of the Pro-
gramme Committee.

A TEXT FOR A SPEECH.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—Commenting upon
its New York dispatch which details
today's doings of the Democratic silver
conference at Washington and the im-
pulse to return to prosperity through-
out the United States, the Daily News
in an editorial says:
"The dispatch would furnish a good
text for the speech which Lord Farrer
is announced to deliver at next Satur-
day's meeting of the Cobden Club. The
body ever believed the wastefulness
classes of the great American cities
would abandon all to the silver dollar;
the tendency to turn against protection
is the more interesting because less gen-
erally expected."
"Six months ago the election of an-
other protectionist President was con-
fidently counted upon. The Cobden Club
informs us that the prospect is now
changing. An enormous increase of
trade followed the passage of the Wil-
son bill and the Cobden Club is now
ready to vote most effectively in support
of the industrial revolution. It is not
clear that any man of sufficient
power and popular protection is now
from all sections of the country,
but the feeling against increasing the
tariff will probably induce the Repub-
licans to drop McKinley."

TENTH-DISTRICT GEORGIANS.
CRAWFORDVILLE (Ga.) Aug. 14.—
The Democratic Congress conven-
tion of the Tenth District today nomi-
nated J. C. C. Black by acclamation.
The platform is a compromise on the
financial platform. Black was elected
on the face of the returns and was
elected, but on account of glaring ir-
regularities, resigned. Tom Watson,
"Foxy" Watson, was elected in his
place and was nominated by the third party.
THE COLORED VOTERS' LEAGUE.
OLEAN (N. Y.), Aug. 14.—The Col-
ored Voters' League of New York,
Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio
met in convention here this afternoon.
The organization is four years old and
its object is to protect the colored
against the alleged negro outrages in
the South. The convention will prob-
ably extend through tomorrow.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The platform
to be adopted by the Republican State
convention which meets here tomorrow
insofar as it was known late tonight,
will be devoted chiefly to State matters.
It will, however, declare the loyalty of
the party in Maryland to the national
party and will take an advanced po-
sition in favor of "sound money."

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.
A Meeting of the Executive Commit-
tee at Chicago.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—By unanimous
consent the Executive Committee of the
Republican League, in session today at
the Great Northern Hotel, chose Aaron
J. Bliss of Saginaw, Mich., as treasurer
of the league and treasurer ex-officio
of the executive body.
Various committees were appointed
and plans were discussed for the fall
Chicago campaign. Much dissatisfaction
with Chicago and its headquarters was
expressed, with a strong sentiment favor-
ing a removal to the East. The ses-
sions were presided over by Gen. E. A.
McAlpin of New York, the newly-
elected president of the league. All
those present expressed themselves as
enthusiastic over the outlook for the Re-
publican party.

A DETERMINED WOMAN.
Mrs. R. T. Martin Hangs Herself Over
a Fire.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
CHARLESTON (Mo.) Aug. 14.—Mrs.
R. T. Martin, the wife of a prominent
farmer living near this place, com-
mitted suicide yesterday by hanging
herself to a rafter in the smoke-house.
Before she hung herself she set fire to
some rubbish in the smoke-house and
the fire spread to the rope which she
was hung with. The body fell into
the fire and was terribly burned. Sev-
eral cartridges that were among the
rubbish were discharged by the fire.
This broke her husband, but too late
to save her.

A MAD JAILER.
Kills One Woman, Wounds Another
and Commits Suicide.
(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)
CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Frank Sweet,
a jailer, fatally shot Mrs. Alice Burr to-
night, slightly wounded Mrs. J. B.
Nichols and then put a bullet through
his own brain. Sweet was wanted by
Burr to come and live with him and
they visited her house for the purpose
of getting her to leave her husband.
She refused and he at once shot her.
Mrs. Nichols was struck by a bullet
which Sweet intended for Burr.

Snailpox in Texas.
EAGLE PASS (Tex.) Aug. 14.—Six
new cases of snailpox and four deaths
are reported today from Quarantine
Camp.

FOR EXCHANGE

ing-house, 15 rooms, rented, located close to
on Hope st.; for small ranch, south

FOR EXCHANGE—\$11,000; A 14-ACRE F
ranch; a model home; pays 15 per
what have you to trade in city prop
Address OWNER, box 22, Orem, U

FOR EXCHANGE — 7-ROOM HOUSE
Santa Monica; 2 lots, fenced; stable, 1
Angeles property. Address OWNER, 1
5, Times Office.

FOR EXCHANGE — \$20,000 WORTH OF
Paso property and some cash for Los
Angeles property. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.
8, Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD CITY PROPERTY
for a ranch; list your property for sale or
exchange with me. L. H. MITCHELL, 136 E.

acres good land, U.S. patent, for a
that is to be moved. Inquire 222 FRAN
ST.

FOR EXCHANGE -- 6-ROOM COTTAGE
good location; value \$2200; clear; want
lots. L. H. MITCHEL, 136 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—I MAKE A SPECI
of exchanging property, and have a

FOR EXCHANGE—INCOME EASTERNE
California, city for country and alfalfa
MORRIS & LEE, 323 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—25 ACRES NEAR
lywood; good water supply on land. A

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little
FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE; \$500—PO
every day 30 days

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED O
improved lots, fine, kind, gentle

FOR EXCHANGE — I WILL GIVE
level land in San Bernardino county
rate of \$5 per acre; in payment for b
an additional room to my cottage.
GIRARD ST.
FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD HORSE, S

house and lot. C. M. KINGMAN,
M.
FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD ESTABL
business in good city in Florida; want
and lot here; will pay cash difference.
M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway.
FOR EXCHANGE — I WILL GIVE 20
of good level land in San Bernardino

FOR EXCHANGE— GENERAL MER
dis business in the country for a
stock ranch preferred. Address K,
TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE — BOARD AND RO
suburbs; what have you? Address
9, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE — HIGH GRADE

DOWNNEY AVE.
FOR EXCHANGE—JERSEY HEIFER
horse; trade for hay. WIDNEY,
First st.
FOR EXCHANGE—NEW BUGGY F
cycle. 212 STIMSON BLOCK.

PERSONAL—PEOPLE MAY TALK
this and may talk about that, be
summer or be it midwinter, it is a
indisputable fact that you can save
one quarter by trading with the R.R.

Los Angeles. Further, it is ridiculous for people to bring furniture from the South, East or West to California. Furniture is cheap here. Correspondence

on our Giant roaster; Java and Mocha Coffee, 15c; Ralston Cereal Coffee, 15c; 5 lbs. g. Coffee, 15c; 1 lb. can Cocoa, 15c; 8 lbs. Rolled Wheat, 15c; 6 lbs. Tapioca, 25c; 5 lbs. Rice, 25c; Cornmeal, 15c; 50 lbs. Flour, 90c; Advent Flour, 25c; 4 cans Oysters, 25c; Clams, 25c; 11 lbs. Beans, 25c; Boston Baked Beans, 10c; Salt Salmon, 15c each; 5 lbs. Lard, 40c; Bacon, 10 1/2c; Pork, 8c; 5 lbs. Ham, 10c.

PERSONAL—RALPHS BROS. — GO
Flour, 95c; City Flour, 80c; brown
lbs., \$1; granulated Sugar, 19 lbs.
Rice, 6 lbs. Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 2
matatoes, 15c; 7 bars German Fam
25c; 2 pkts. Breakfast Gem, 15c; 7
Wheat or Oats, 25c; can Salmon, 10
Corn, 25c; 5 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5

PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER, P
life-reading from the cradle to the
business and all affairs of life; min-
utions described. Take University
Hoover st. and Forester ave., go
Forester 3 blocks to Vine st., sec-
on Vine st. west of Vermont ave.

PERSONAL — CAN YOU AFFORD
your tailor \$35 for a suit when we
the same thing for \$15? MISFIT CL
PARLORS, 223 W. Second st., be
and Broadway.

PERSONAL—\$3.50 FOR ALL-WOOD

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE
Spring. Highest cash price paid for
second-hand clothing; send postal.

PERSONAL—MRS. L. LENZBERG
reading medium, 9 to 5. Cor., 751 E.

PERSONAL—GET A PLATE WITH
name on your bicycle. 151 W. FIFTH

15
ON
via.
THIR-
in
P.
15

424 STIMSON BLDG. Tel. 261.

STOCKS BONDS AND MORT

FOR SALE — WATER STOCK: 42
stock in South Riverside Land a
Company; this is one of the best
soundest of the water companies;

Los Angeles; this deal will bear
tion. MOORE & PARSONS, real
loans, S.E. corner Second and
rooms 209-210.

FOR SALE — SUBSCRIBE FOR SH
the thirteenth annual series of th
Fund and Building Society of Los
established in 1883. Office room
BLACK, First and Spring

15
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d in
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OR, DL
306 W. Second st., buy and sell
bonds and lend money on real estate
best market rates. Call on us.

FOR SALE - \$1700: A1 STOCK
monthly dividends at 7 per cent. per
Address B, box 57, TIMES OFFICE

DF 6
Los

FOR SALE - \$1000 to \$5000 7 PER
cent. - So. F. N. MYERS

SPECIALISTS—
Diseases Treated.
DR. GEO. C. SOMERS, NERVOUS
chronic diseases, and diseases of
electrical treatment a specialty; No
5 p.m. 304 STIMSON BLOCK.

15 | Eyes examined free. 136 N. SPAIN

NEWS OF CYCLING.

THE NEW ASSOCIATION MAY IMPROVE ALL THE ROADS.

Union Run to Asuna Sunday-Riverside Road Race to Bring Out One Best Rider-The Number of Riders Locally.

The union meet at Pomona last Sunday will be the means of inaugurating this style of runs, and when several clubs of wheelmen gather at a central point the question of improving the roads is bound to come up.

At Pomona members of seven clubs held a meeting, and in a short hour discussed a lot of subjects, ending up with the organization of a confederation like the associated clubs of the northern part of the State.

Next Sunday the Roamers' Road Club will be the guests of the Crown City Cycling Club of Pasadena, on a run to Asuna, as a direct result of the union meet and run to Pomona. The Roamers will start from No. 42 South Spring street, and meet the Pasadena boys at their clubhouse at 9 o'clock, and then both will ride to Duarte and pick up the club there. Then on to Asuna, where they will have dinner and play ball. The new track at Riverside is almost completed, and the big grand stand, which is to cost over \$1000, will be rushed, too. On Admission day, wheelmen, from all over Southern California, who will collect at Riverside, will have the pleasure of seeing and enjoying a real bicycle track and athletic grounds. Riverside will probably remain the racing cycle

sixty-three thousand square feet. At the present time we cover 15,000 square feet, and by next fall, upon the completion of our new eight-story factory, now in course of construction, the total floor space will be 25,000 square feet. This will give you some idea of the increase of our working force. We might add further that the space used is at present utilized to better advantage than in 1880, by the crowding together of machines as much as possible.

The increase in the output of our bicycles in 1895 over the output of 1890 is 150 per cent. We are preparing for a much larger output in 1896. The increase in our pneumatic-tire business has amounted to over 500 per cent.

"In considering these statistics, it must be remembered that this increase of business does not represent the rapid comparative growth of a new industry, but, on the other hand, it is a steady, natural growth of a growing industry. In 1890 we were a concern of some twelve years' standing. By way of further comparison, we might say that in 1890 we opened a retail store in the city of Chicago, paying a rental of \$6000 per annum. This was, we think, the first really first-class bicycle retail store in the United States. At the present time there are some fifty of such stores in Chicago, and no other city has more than two hundred or more bicycle stores of lesser importance. We might also add that fourteen years ago, the total amount of sales of all wheels sold would not have paid the rental on this store."

The California Associated Cycling Clubs are again working on the annual relay race rules, and find it hard to so construct them that the clubs shall not be allowed to make up teams of racing men from all over the country.

The Bicycle Road Association intends



RIDING A WHEEL FOR PLEASURE.

center of the country below the Tehachas for some time to come. The annual road race at Riverside will, at least, mean that the boys who of Uhlrich, Rodriguez, Peach and Newell is the best scratch road rider of this part of the world. It now lies between the first two named riders, but Peach or the Perris man may walk off with the time prize.

Capt. Hall of the Los Angeles Wheelmen reported to his club at a monthly meeting Tuesday night that he would call country runs if the members would turn out. But he did not want to call the country runs at one or two show up at the starting time. Try union runs, Capt. Hall, and see if you do not get out a crowd.

The San Jose Road Club has had considerable success with a series of five-mile road races on a rectangular course, and eight races were necessary before any member won the cup three times. It was always a handicap event and run on Sunday. Gus Vanlet was the one who finally secured the trophy. There was always a list of prizes besides the cup, but the trophy was what every contestant wanted. Harris, McFarland and Wing won the cup once each, and Vanlet and Benson had each secured it twice until the eighth race. This style of road racing should be introduced here, and a good course could be found at Hollywood.

Cassey Castledine has been taking a vacation from racing, and has been in Los Angeles and at Catalina de late. Trainer John Parke was called home from the North this week by the illness of his wife.

Cycling of San Jose is authority for the statement that one Chicago factory working 300 men has been ordered to build a San Francisco model 2000 bicycles, and already contracted for every wheel that will be made there next year.

Otto Ziegler, Jr., of the San Jose Road Club was getting up where he belonged before that fall a few days ago, when he was hit by a car. He is doubtful if he regrets any more this year. Eastern men regret this as much as Californians, as Ziegler was the most popular rider on the coast.

Eddie Bald of Buffalo seems to be at the head of the class B men on the national circuit, now that all the other fast men of his class are either laid up or in the professional ranks. Gardner is credited with being able to beat Bald, but of late has had more of his share of bad luck.

A well-known local business man who is one of the newer riders of the wheel, was heard to remark this week that three-fourths of the riders of Los Angeles had not ridden for a few months. At this rate it would be hard to tell just how many wheelmen we have. Some have said five thousand, and others have suggested all the way up to double that number. Riverside claims one in every ten of its actual population. If the proportion is as great here we ought to have one or two thousand. But of the actual number of riders probably not over one fourth own bicycles.

Is cycling a crime? Is an often-asked question and the way the wheel is come into universal use East this year in many personal cases it might be shown to be a crime. On the Coast the increased sales of bicycles is not 20 per cent. of that East. In fact, we are a year behind our eastern cousins in the matter.

An excellent illustration of the growth of the bicycle industry is given in the following letter to the Chicago Herald from one of the many bicycle factories there, in reply to the Herald's investigation of the natural growth of cycling. As it illustrates the case of almost every bicycle factory in the country, it is given in full. It is as follows:

"In 1890 the floor space used in the manufacture of our bicycles was about

to turn its attention to the road to Pasadena after the cycle path to Santa Monica is fixed up, and it is quite probable that the Bicycle Road Association will be able to improve all the most-used roads in Southern California as there seems to be a feeling among the wheelmen of adjoining counties to organize similar associations and co-operate with the Bicycle Road Association of Los Angeles county.

There should be a good meeting to-night at the Chamber of Commerce. There are lots of workers among the promoters of this Bicycle Road Association, and as every club, dealer, mechanic and rider is represented and interested mutually, it is bound to be dear to every rider of the wheel whether he owns his bicycle or rents one. CHARLES FULLER GATES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Half of the Money is Raised for the Atlanta Display.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon, with Directors Davidson, Forman, Johnson, Klokke, Mullen, Munson, Parsons, Vetter, Cline and Jones present. In the absence of President Patterson, Vice-President Forman presided.

The meeting was chiefly taken up with the discussion of financial and other details connected with the Atlanta exhibit for which the chamber is now busily engaged in making preparations. The committee which is at work raising funds, reported progress, stating that about half of the amount necessary has been raised and that with a few exceptions all were subscribing liberally. The completion of the sum is only a question of a week or two of hard work on the part of the committee.

It was announced that the manufacturers of the city proposed to hold a meeting to effect an organization in the near future, and it was moved and carried that the meeting-room of the chamber be placed at their service for that purpose.

NOTES.

Some grapes were yesterday put in preserving fluid for the Atlanta Exposition, of which California can feel proud. There was one bunch of white Reliance thirty-three inches in length, containing seventy-two bunches. Other varieties put up yesterday were Zinfandel, gray Reliance, Bergam, Concord, Truett, Sweetwater and Rose of Peru. They will make the Easterners open their eyes. All these grapes were donated by Mr. Bender, proprietor of the Eagle Rock Vineyard.

Other new donations were French prunes, James Moore, Long Beach; Sig. Hill apples, Mrs. Julia Colver, Long Beach; English pears, Mrs. Gilchrist, Union City; white Victoria, prize-taker, and silver-skin onions, citron of commerce, and sweet tomatoes, J. H. Cammack, Whittier apples and peaches brought from the China ranch by J. J. Roach; Grange, clementines, Bartlett pears, J. H. Lampton, Burbank; Deane wheat and wheat products, John Meiner, Ojai; flowers, Mrs. S. C. Crane, Duarte; flowers, Mrs. W. W. Lowe, Long Beach; Kelsey Japan plums, John H. Taylor, Santa Monica; Arroyo Water Company, Downey; Blue Damson plums, C. F. Miller, M. D. Ojai; Bartlett pears, Winter Farm and Bellflower apples, Orange; Cline peaches, Albany; Hungarian prunes, R. Livingston, Ojai; Orange Cline peaches, H. A. Powers, Verdugo.

Smith's Dandruff Remedy.

The finest growing hair. Produces vigorous growth, cleanses the scalp and dandruff, and gives the appearance of sun-kissed hair. It is the only hair dressing that keeps the hair in its natural state. It is a hair dressing that keeps the hair in its natural state. It is a hair dressing that keeps the hair in its natural state.

Smith's Dandruff Remedy.

Smith's Dandruff Remedy.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

DR. P. C. REMONDINO'S LOGICAL AND IMPERATIVE ATTACK UPON THEM.

Characters and Their Methods of Practice—A Defense of the Genuine System of Chinese Medicine, by Dr. T. Foo Yuen, of Los Angeles, a Graduate of the Imperial College of Medicine at Peking, China.

Not long ago the Southern California Medical Association held its regular semi-annual session. On that occasion the eminent Dr. P. C. Remondino of San Diego delivered a paper, entitled, "Why Americans Should Employ Chinese Practitioners." The convention discussed this article, and voted for its publication in a Los Angeles paper for the advancement of the medical profession. It was accordingly, printed in the Los Angeles Express of June 15. The title of this paper was doubtless intended to be sarcastic, and the paper itself was filled with misinformation and misstatements, which make it ludicrous. In fact, its statements are so ridiculous and overdone that its intended purpose is defeated. The learned gentleman called the Chinese system of medicine a barbarous and benighted system, and to clinch the statement, says:

"The whole animal and vegetable kingdoms are made to contribute to the human system, and while the anatomical absurdities of their anatomy are amusing, the same cannot be said of their medicines. The remains of dead animals, to-wit, their eyes, blood, teeth, bones, hair and entrails, are well as the most precious and dedicated placentas of the parturient female, and the excrement of men and animals are all looked upon as being of the greatest medical value. This is the excrementitious emanations of the Great Lama, or of any person of sanctity. These are the most precious and most reliable remedies. The more recherche in its nature, and the more it is compounded, the greater the virtue the drug is believed to possess. Fluid as well as solid excrements of all sorts enter largely into their most expensive compounds, and the Chinese practitioners industriously and conscientiously cram down the throats of either Chinese or American patients."

Besides making these unfounded and revolting statements, Dr. Remondino claims that Chinese physicians are ignorant of anatomy and physiology, and that he is pleased to call the system of "rational medicine" practiced by American and European physicians. He further charges that Chinese practitioners "feel that it is the drawing-card, and they, therefore, carefully avoid anything that might ruin this illusion." This is a charge of employing absurd and disgusting remedies, that of ignorance and that of humbug, are the gist of Dr. Remondino's intemperate and contemptuous tirade against Chinese physicians. As one of these physicians, residing and practicing medicine in Los Angeles, I propose to show the facts, and to show that they are false in every particular. I shall further show, by the testimony of distinguished members of Dr. Remondino's own school of medicine and by facts that are notorious to every well-informed man, that the learned gentleman is inconsistent in charging other systems of medicine with errors that are characteristic of his own.

The medicines used by all thoroughly-educated Chinese physicians, those who have received the education of the great Imperial University at Peking, are simply herbs, roots, barks and other pure vegetable substances. Neither the minerals nor the poisons mentioned by Dr. Remondino nor the poisonous drugs, such as mercury and morphine, used daily by him and his associates in their practice are ever employed by any first-class Chinese physician. I do not ask that my word be taken for this statement, but I shall substantiate it, as well as the other charges made by him, by the testimony of others, of people of intelligence and standing in this city, and in other communities.

J. R. Campbell, for twenty years or more a reputable citizen of San Bernardino county, and at present a resident of Los Angeles, has taken packages of Dr. Foo's herbs and cooked them at home. I have closely examined the formulas, and they were composed of nothing but roots, berries, nuts, leaves and twigs, and the results of taking his medicines have been most satisfactory. Dr. Foo is a gentleman of refinement and can be relied on to the fullest extent.

H. B. Ruggles, also of Redlands, says: "I have taken many packages of herbs from Dr. Foo's office, and am emphatic in declaring that nothing in the form of dry herbs could be more clean and pure. Not a sign of any animal product or any similar substance appeared."

A. Elie of Bald Butte, Mont., says: "While a patient of Dr. Foo's I frequently heard the compounding of his medicines, having heard that Chinese used questionable articles, and I satisfied myself that the rumors were unfounded. Dr. Foo used nothing but herbs. Their great beauty lies in their wonderful cures."

W. A. Holloway, Jr., of Ontario, says: "In regard to the address of Dr. Remondino on Chinese medicine, I think it a great exaggeration and devoid of facts. The writer evidently knows nothing of the true system of medicine as practiced by the educated Chinese. I have personally seen, in Dr. Foo's laboratory, hundreds of doses of medicine steeped and put up for different purposes, and I have never seen any of the vile ingredients used that are mentioned in the address of Dr. Remondino, but they were composed entirely of barks, roots, berries, leaves and herbs, and all in a nice, clean condition."

Miss L. B. Nettleton of Redlands says: "I have taken Dr. Foo's medicines for over a year, and carefully examined each package of medicine, but found nothing but herbs, clean and prepared in a most careful manner."

William Mayberry, No. 108 Diamond street, Los Angeles, says: "I have read the address of Dr. Remondino in the Southern California Medical Association and published at the special request. If ever a man showed his entire ignorance of a profession, it was Dr. Remondino. For him to say that the Chinese doctors use nothing of the functions of the vital organs of a man is a very wicked insult to the Chinese doctors. I have examined Dr. Foo's medicines, and I fail to find anything animal or mineral in them; they are purely vegetable. I would say that if our American doctors would only know the methods of the Chinese materia medica, as taught in the Chinese medical colleges in Peking, they would save the graduates, instead of trying to belittle them in the minds of a suffering public. In my own case I have given our American doctors a year or so of a chance to practice on me, and they have failed to locate or cure the com-

plaint. But Dr. Foo located my trouble in five minutes without asking me one question, and he cured me with a permanent cure of my case. There are many back East and in Southern California who know how I have suffered with hemorrhoids over two years, and I would like to ask Dr. Remondino how it is that there are so many broken-down doctors of his school in the United States. Surely, if their system of medicine is better than the Chinese they should be able to cure themselves. But they cannot. I ask the members of this association, how can they expect to cure others if they cannot cure themselves?"

Mrs. J. A. Hendrickson of Redlands says: "I have been familiar with Dr. Foo's medicine for over two years, and have made a hundred doses of tea from the herbs compounded in his laboratory. If anything of such a nature could be made, it would be a great blessing to the world. I have used it surely would have found it out, for I have always had free access to the laboratory. In my opinion, if any medicine is to be of any use, it must be able to cure the patient, and I have seen it cure many cases of hemorrhoids, and I have seen it cure many cases of hemorrhoids, and I have seen it cure many cases of hemorrhoids."

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and to be issued from the press within the present year, a book which will comprise some four hundred pages, and will explain in full the Chinese system of medicine. The only materia medica in the world based purely upon herbs is that of the Chinese system. This is at the foundation of all systems of medicine, and when this fact is fully understood the charge of mysticism stands as a mere figment of the imagination. The word medicine, as employed by an American physician, means a mineral or poisonous drug. As used by a Chinese physician, it means an herb. This is the fundamental distinction between the two systems. Many of the inventions of our forefathers, such as gunpowder and printing, were adopted by the so-called civilized world centuries after they were in general use in my own country, and I believe that the time is not far distant when the principles of Chinese medicine will be adopted in this country.

Having thus replied in detail to the principal points contained in this scurrilous attack upon an honorable profession, I desire, however, to quote a few of the many unsolicited testimonials in my possession, selecting such as bear upon all the points at issue.

George W. Hazard, one of the earliest American residents of Los Angeles, and a brother of ex-Mayor Henry Hazard, now residing at No. 1948 Loveland street, writes me as follows: "I have been a sufferer from rheumatism, paralysis of the left side, and kidney and liver troubles. He had tried a great number of practitioners of 'rational medicine' without avail. He says: 'I venture the assertion that Dr. Foo has no equal on this continent in diagnosing derangements of the human system in an understanding of the effects of all articles of food and liquids upon the system of a sick or weakly person. His bill of fare is perfect in its health, and none will suffer from eating of the kinds that he prescribes. The foods, liquids and herbs that Dr. Foo recommends are invariably in harmony and sympathy with the system.'"

E. K. Green, another well-known citizen of Los Angeles, says: "I have just read in the Los Angeles Evening Express a scurrilous article attacking the Chinese system of treating the diseases of the human family. 'The author of this article must be very ignorant of his subject, or unscrupulous, either of which is inexcusable in a man of his pretensions. His statements in regard to some of the remedies used by the advanced Chinese physicians, I desire to brand as false.'"

"There may be quacks among the Chinese medical profession that are nearly as great a curse to mankind as the growing army of American quacks and impostors, who are making the undertaking business so profitable that there is danger of all becoming undertakers. 'But your system of innocent and successful medication deserves the support of all good people.'"

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author and his fraternity. While the professionals write their prescriptions in Latin and talk to the public in English about their discoveries of Chinese medicine, under the pretense of anxiety for the welfare of the community, their masks will not secrete their purpose, i. e., that they are working for self-interest.

"I positively know that your medicines are purely vegetable, and neatly and tidily prepared." It is evidently unnecessary to multiply evidence of this sort. If there are any who are still unconvinced of the merits of the Chinese system of medicine they can have an opportunity to investigate those merits by calling at No. 17 Barnard Park, southwest corner of Washington street and Grand avenue, where Dr. Foo can be seen at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and he will convince them that civilization doesn't know it all yet.

No charge is made for consultation, examination and opinion as to the curability of any case. Persons who may desire to secure the treatise mentioned in the foregoing, which comprises 16 pages and gives an explanation of my methods of medication, can procure copies free of charge by writing to Dr. Foo's business manager, B. C. Platt, at the above address.

T. FOO YUEN, M.D.

Drs. Wong and Yim, SANITARIUM.



NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES quickly cured without the use of poisons. Four thousand cures. Ten years in Los Angeles. In San Diego Sundays and days after 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings.

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"THE LAND WE LIVE IN"—ON ITS MERITS.

Much has been written and spoken concerning Southern California as seen during the season known in other parts of the country as winter. The characteristics of that season in this equable climate are quite widely known through the visits of tourists and the great amount of literature on the subject. Hence this section has come to be regarded, and quite properly, as a well-nigh ideal place of residence during the months when a considerable portion of the country is wrapped in a mantle of snow and ice. The advantages of Southern California in this regard have scarcely been exaggerated. As a winter resort it has no equal on this continent, if, indeed, it is equaled anywhere on the globe.

But there is another and a yet brighter side to the picture. Comparatively little has been said concerning the advantages and charms of summer life in Southern California. The impression has wrongly been permitted to obtain that because our winters are so mild our summers must be correspondingly hotter than the summers of more northerly and easterly sections. Such a supposition is a grave mistake. The Southern California summer is, in point of fact, more nearly perfect, in its way, than the Southern California winter. In many respects it is a far more enjoyable season than the winter. There is an entire absence of rain, and, what is more, an entire absence of the oppressive and debilitating heat which makes the summer a season to be dreaded in the East. We have warm days in summer, it is true; there is no land on earth in which life presents larger and grander opportunities than are presented in our own summer-land of Southern California. The people of this nation, and those of other lands, are just awakening to a realization of this fact, and they are coming here by thousands and tens of thousands to build their homes and assist us in developing this favored corner of the globe into the earthly paradise that it is surely destined to be in the future.

In this issue of The Times an effort is made to set forth with some degree of adequacy the charms and advantages of this glorious land in which we live. While in these pages the half of the story is not told, the details are sufficient, it is believed, to convey a fairly accurate idea of the subject treated. The characteristic features of summer life in Southern California have been kept steadily in view, one object being to correct some wrong impressions which exist in this regard. There is no attempt at treating the theme by geographical sections or subdivisions, but the aim is rather to consider this section as a whole, and to do justice, so far as is possible, to all parts thereof. Dry statistics are avoided, so far as practicable, the aim being to set forth the matter comprising these pages in as fresh and attractive a manner as possible, while basing all deductions upon fundamental facts.

Thus The Times submits to its patrons its Midsummer Number, confident of their just judgment upon it.

FOURTY PAGES.

The Midsummer Number of The Times consists of 40 pages. The figures, 36 pages, printed on the face of the first page (Part I) are erroneous.

Kate Field has packed her trunk and is en route for Hawaii, so 'tis said. She has been induced by Mrs. Dominis (alias ex-Queen Lil), as the report goes, to make an effort to work up a sentiment in this country, by letters from Hawaii, favorable to the cause of the barbaric ex-Queen. Miss Field will also, it is reported, foment rebellion in Hawaii by having her fiery lucubrations printed and distributed among the native islanders. If Kate isn't careful she will get herself into trouble.

possibilities, has only an imperfect conception of the magnificent future which surely awaits Southern California, in the way of agricultural and horticultural development, as the setting of the sun follows the rising thereof.

But the material opportunities offered are not all in one direction. They are numerous and diversified. Manufacturing is still in its infancy here, yet the field is a most inviting one for enterprises of this nature. The millions of dollars' worth of merchandise annually imported from the East and from foreign lands ought to be manufactured here, and will be manufactured here in due course of time. Hereafter the question of cheap fuel has been an unsolved problem; but fortunately the solution is plainly in sight, through the development of our petroleum industry. The utilization of our great water-power will also assist in solving the problem of home manufactures.

Los Angeles, the commercial center of Southern California, is pre-eminently a city of homes, and as such is typical of the region in which it is situated. Where home-ownership is steadily and rapidly increasing. Homes in city or country are obtainable at moderate prices, all things considered, and on extremely favorable terms. A home in Southern California means more than a home in some less-favored section; for here, thanks to the gentle, but generous prodigality of Nature, a home may be made beautiful, by the accessories of flowers, trees and shrubs, in less than one-fourth the time which it takes to create similar, but far inferior, attractions in any of the Eastern States. The floral wealth of Southern California is one of the features which commend this land most strongly to people of refined tastes. There is scarcely a flower that grows anywhere on earth which will not flourish here luxuriantly, and the vast variety of our floral products is as much a matter of wonder to the visitor as is the perfection and great size to which individual specimens attain.

In brief, there is no land on earth in which life presents larger and grander opportunities than are presented in our own summer-land of Southern California. The people of this nation, and those of other lands, are just awakening to a realization of this fact, and they are coming here by thousands and tens of thousands to build their homes and assist us in developing this favored corner of the globe into the earthly paradise that it is surely destined to be in the future.

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LET US WORK AND WAIT.

The journalist whose duty it is to look through the numerous exchanges that come to the office of the modern daily paper has a pretty good idea of life as we find it in this busy age of the world, and he discovers the civilization of the age to be a strange conglomeration made up of opposing and warring forces, which are forever antagonizing each other and producing a state of wild unrest, from which the spirit of conflict may at any time arise to work evil. Under the apparent calm of this ocean of humanity he soon discovers there exists a seething maelstrom, which is never quiet, and which relentlessly sucks in its victims daily. He finds how far human nature is from perfection, and the story of a single day's crime is often appalling, and worthy of the old ages of barbarism and savagery.

This stain of savagery it is difficult to entirely eliminate from man's nature, and it often breaks out at points least expected. Some sudden and unlooked-for occurrence will sometimes arouse if like a slumbering giant into fury, when it overleaps all social barriers and wreaks its vengeance with the utmost cruelty upon its victims.

It would be a bloody page if every detail of human history could be fully and accurately written for a single day, and those who boast of the grandeur of our modern civilization would be stricken dumb before it. Every day has its shadows of blood, its story of crime. We may live in a law-abiding community, but underneath the surface there are things occurring which would not bear the light, and conditions existing which would make us tremble.

Murder, robbery, suicide, treachery, crime in all its various guises, form a part of the world's every day history at which the recording angel must shudder.

There is not yet that respect for law among men which should exist. Men are slaves to their evil passions, to the greed of gold and the desire for power. Selfishness, like the coils of a monstrous serpent, envelops us. It blinds men to justice and to human needs. It pushes aside the forces that would civilize and puts in their place those that drag men down. Civilization, such as works good to society, must be based upon the golden rule of doing as we would be done by. This is the corner stone of human advancement, the one foundation for strength of state and that condition of higher civilization to which we aspire.

And yet, in spite of the records of crime that come to us with each day, and the history of warring and strife between different nations and peoples, we firmly believe that the world is growing better, and that slowly the heaven of civilization is working for the uplifting of the race.

Human nature, it is claimed, is the same in all ages, but it is improved by culture and elevated by careful education, and slowly and gradually the barbaric and warring tendencies of the race are lopped off or restrained, until crime becomes less frequent and the story of each day less stained with evil. The tendency of the race is onward, and though obstacles may lie in its path the goal of a better civilization will yet be reached and the pages of history will be far cleaner and whiter than they are today. There will come a time when life will be held more sacred than it is at present, when ways will be devised to make life easier, and the battle of the individual for a comfortable livelihood will not be so hard. It is easier today than it was fifty years ago, but the difficulty is our wants have increased and we demand infinitely more than we did then. But the work of adjustment is being slowly done, and when it is accomplished social conditions will be greatly changed for the better, and the fever of discontent will have worked itself out and a condition of better mental health will succeed it.

We believe in man, and that he was made for something great and noble, and that the end for which he was created will be accomplished; so let us work and wait.

At last the great mystery of death has been solved by our theological brethren, and we can rest easy hereafter in regard to the matter, for what could be plainer or more philosophical than the following demonstration of the whole matter by C. F. Wright, a modern apostle of theosophy:

"The astral body is the cause; the physical body is the effect. A man is the result of the creative force of the universe. The physical body would not appear if it were not for the vibrations of ether producing the astral body. The astral body is a very strange thing; it is the double of the physical body. There is no life nor death in reality. It is nothing but the separation of the astral from the physical body."

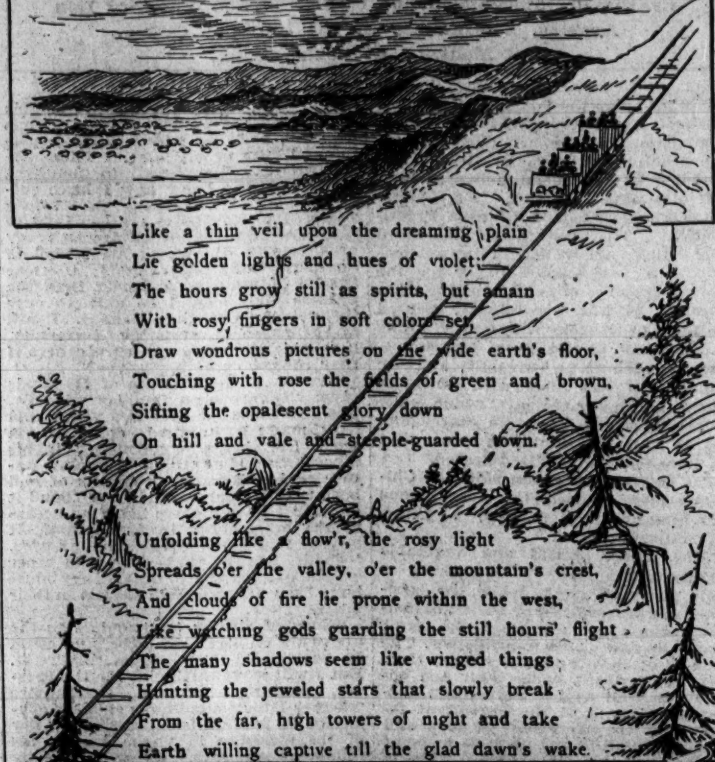
So the Whisky Trust is not dead, after all. Seventeen distilleries belonging to the trust were sold at auction under authority of a Federal judge in Chicago yesterday for \$9,800,000. The "Reorganization Committee" was the only bidder, and when reorganization is complete the trust will be as powerful as ever.

The Democratic party is confronted by an unpleasant condition, rather than by a theory. Certain defeat awaits it, whether it indorses the free-coinage idea or refuses to indorse it. But the Democracy doesn't deserve anything better.

California, with an area of at least forty million acres of arable land, ought to be able to keep house, support herself and contribute something to the wealth of the rest of the world, and she will be pretty likely to do it, too.

There was a meeting of Democratic silverites at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington yesterday, the stated object being "to shape the party policy on the silver question, so far as pos-

SUNSET ON MOUNT LOWE.



Like a thin veil upon the dreaming plain
 Lie golden lights and hues of violet
 The hours grow still as spirits, but remain
 With rosy fingers in soft colors set
 Draw wondrous pictures on the wide earth's floor,
 Touching with rose the fields of green and brown,
 Sifting the opalescent glory down
 On hill and vale and steeply-guarded town.

And by and by, as darkness draws the veil,
 And in its arms invisible doth fold
 The faces of glad flowers, the wide dale,
 The many hills and the grand mountains old,
 From this high mount we dwellers seem to lean
 O'er diamond-paved cities which do gleam
 Warm with the sparkle of electric fire,
 Like some glad vision of the soul's desire.

Euphonic silence round about us lies,
 Broken but by the sweet aquiphones
 Of murmuring insects which dream day has come
 As the great Search Light throws its brilliant beams
 Over the valleys, over mountain heights;
 Like some vast flying comet whose light streams
 Amid the stars, so overflames its light
 Through the still vastness of the brooding night.

And far above us does a long line run,
 Fed by electric fire, the hidden force
 Bearing "white chariots," one by one,
 A silent steed along their mountain course
 The great rent rocks stand as if hushed with awe,
 Open their world-old sides to let us pass,
 And the high peaks look skyward, as to ask
 How man hath tamed the awful lightning's force.

The woods, roused from their sleep of centuries,
 On those far peaks that lean against the sky,
 Sweep by dawn's lights and sunset's mysteries,
 Shiver with wonder that man dares to try
 Heaven's battlements, the vast canyon's gaze
 Is upward lifted, as in dumb amazement
 That man is there along those heaven-high ways
 Conqueror of all, king of their silence.

Huge-browed the mountains look with solemn faces,
 Vet beckoning glance, as if they bade man come
 Up to their summits, knowing their dumb might
 Vast though it be, is even like the slight
 Touch of a baby's finger, as in place
 Of mind-enlightened effort, which can know
 A highway stward, tear earth's bowels through,
 And mould the heights to service strange and new.

It must be confessed that the Democratic policy on the silver question is sorely in need of "shaping" at the present juncture; but it is extremely doubtful if the free-coinage crowd will be able to control the party's policy to any considerable extent.

The free-silver craze is steadily dying out in spite of the frantic efforts of a few long-haired, long-whiskered and long-eared statesmen to keep it alive.

A pretty complete table of the special contents of the Midsummer Number will be found on page 24.

The breezes blow softly, the days are fair and only man is vile.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

COMING ATTRACTION.—Direct from New York, with indorsement of the most lavish praise bestowed upon any play of its class for a long time by the San Francisco press, there will be seen at the Los Angeles Theater the comedy with the curiously-arousing title of "Too Much Johnson," with William Gillette as the central figure of the original cast. This production has created a furore wherever it has been presented, and its presentation here next Thursday, Friday and Saturday will attract more than ordinary interest. It is seldom that a play reaches this city that has scored success for more than a year with the original company intact, but in this case, not only the company will be seen, but also the author in the principal character. William Gillette has written many successful plays, the foremost among which may be mentioned, "Hold by the Enemy," "The Private Secretary," "Emerald" and "Mr. Wilkinson's Widow."

THE VIOLET AGAIN IN COURT.—Nikola Gharovich yesterday filed a complaint in Justice Young's court, charging Bozo Bradjkovich, Paul Muskhovich, John Vagolo and Nick Draskovich with disturbing the peace of the affiant. This is the same party of Slavs who were tried on a similar charge in Justice Young's court, where the complaint was dismissed.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH CONVENTION.—The Christian Church convention will begin at Long Beach today and continue until the 25th inst. A large attendance is expected. Evangelist Romig will be present at each session.

ASSESSMENTS REDUCED.

Action Taken by the Board of Equalization.

The Board of Equalization met in regular session yesterday and reduced the assessments on several pieces of property. Frank Sabich's petition for a reduction on his Main-street property, between Temple and Republic streets, from \$3000 to \$3375, was granted. Mrs. F. W. de Shepard was granted a reduction from \$10,800 to \$10,250, on property in the same district as the above. The petition of Mrs. O. W. Childs for a reduction in her assessment on property on Main street, between Temple and Republic streets, from \$5525 to \$5070, was granted. F. S. Hicks was granted a reduction from \$500 to \$460 on property in the same district, as was also Mrs. Dora Jones, from \$31,360 to \$28,820; Mrs. Davenport, from \$6500 to \$5720, and I. W. Heilman, from \$6000 to \$5530.

The petition of the First Methodist Episcopal Church to have the assessment of the improvements on the property of \$150 to \$5000, was denied.

The board will hold its last meeting today, but as no further petitions have been filed for the reducing of assessments, its work is practically complete. The net reduction in assessments thus far made amounts to \$14,965.96.

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The Johnson-Keeney Company.

HIBBS WILL GO FREE.

Notwithstanding His Evident Guilt He Cannot be Prosecuted.

It appears that J. E. Hibbs, who lived so cruelly the woman with whom he had lived, will escape punishment as far as the courts are concerned after all. It will be remembered after he was a few days ago tried on a charge of vagrancy. The woman with whom he had lived for years, but who was not his wife, told on the witness stand a shocking tale of cruelty, relating how he accomplished her downfall and afterward abused her in a shameful manner. The evidence was, however, insufficient for conviction, and the defendant was discharged, but soon after re-arrested on a charge of failure to provide for his children. It was found that the children being illegitimate, he could not be held even if guilty of the charge and the case was accordingly dismissed, on motion of the District Attorney.

If the woman were Hibbs's wife he could probably be prosecuted under the charge of compelling his wife to live a life of prostitution, but she is not his wife. The case appears to be one in which the officers of the law are powerless to act.

A Runaway Pair.

An enterprising young couple in Monrovia, who yearned for wedded bliss, but were threatened with the delay of a year or so, owing to the fair damsel being committed under age, took matters into their own hands one day last week, and eloped to Pomona. Juan Monje, the cruel parent, who had forbidden the marriage, promptly sent Deputy Constable Robert Maehl after his erring daughter and her swain, and on Monday they were located at Pomona, and ignominiously brought back to Monrovia.

On Tuesday, the fond lover, Frank Frajo, was taken before the justice of the peace, who gave him much fatherly advice as to the advisability of ceasing to smoke cigarettes and to swear, and recommended him to straighten up and be a man. By the advice of the justice, Monje gave his consent to Frajo's marriage with the fair Virginia, and the license was procured yesterday.

The bride is a pretty Spanish-American, and, in this taking matters into her own hands, she was but following the example of an older sister, who also made a runaway match.

Licensed to Wed.

Frank R. Frajo, aged 21, and Virginia S. Manje, aged 15; both natives of California and residents of Monrovia.

Robert Whaley Potts, aged 22, and Mae Edgerton, aged 21; both natives of California and residents of Los Angeles.

Javier Espinosa y Cuevas, aged 25, a resident of San Luis Potosi, and Juanita Montgomery, aged 24, a resident of Los Angeles; both natives of Mexico.

Charles E. Thompson, aged 24, and Katy Cannon, aged 18; both natives of Texas and residents of Downey.

John M. Anderson, aged 30, a resident of Riverside, and Elizabeth H. Millar, aged 28, a resident of Los Angeles; both natives of Canada.

Two More Unfortunates.

Anne Mauley, the aged Irishwoman whose examination for insanity was set for rehearing, was brought before Judge Smith yesterday to have her fate finally decided.

The poor old woman was suffering from senile dementia, and was utterly unable to care for herself, so she was committed to Highland.

B. F. Farmer, a middle-aged man who was wandering at large with strange cobwebs in his brain, was also sent to the asylum.

For Highway Robbery.

Mart Phelps and Jim Lowe were arrested yesterday for holding up A. F. Bland and, by force and violence, depriving him of \$4 in the lawful coin of the realm. The men will be examined before Justice Young on Friday next at 11 a. m.

"John Doe and Richard Roe," who participated in the robbery, are still at large, but the constable and his deputies are camping on their trail, and hope to run them in before tonight.

Building Permits.

Permits for building purposes were issued yesterday as follows:

Charles Lantz, a store and lodging-house on Temple street, between Broadway and Hill, to cost \$1900.

Tracy Bros., an addition to dwelling on Chestnut street, between Downey and Pasadena avenues, to cost \$200.

C. H. Whitmarsh, a dwelling on Hill street, between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets, to cost \$140.

Capital Stock Reduced.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the California Sewer Pipe Company held August 10 at the office of the corporation, it was decided to reduce the capital stock of the company from \$750,000 to \$115,200, the number of shares being reduced from 7500 to 1152, at a par value of \$100 per share.

The Charge Dismissed.

The case of Max Estermaux, charged with secreting a letter mailed to another, came before United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday. It being stated that there was not sufficient evidence to secure conviction, the case was, on motion of the United States District Attorney, dismissed.

En Route to Folsom.

"Billy" Morrison, the robber, departed yesterday for his new quarters in the State prison, under the charge of Deputy Sheriff McClure.

It does not appear that any baking powder, when presented in competition with the Royal, either at the government tests or before World's Fair juries, has ever received favor or award over the Royal, or made an equal showing in purity, strength or wholesomeness.

DAILY HINTS

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PRACTICAL HEALTH CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15

We may build more splendid habitations.

Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures.

But we cannot.

Buy with gold the old associations.

—Longfellow

BREAKFAST. Muskmelon. Browned Graham Mush. Scalloped Veal. Rye Muffins. Stewed Peaches. Sugar Cakes. Coffee.

DINNER. Beefsteak Pudding. Mashed Potatoes. Boiled Onions. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. Spiced Currants. White and Corn Bread. Lemon Pie.

SUPPER. Cream Toast. Dried Beef. Bread and Butter. Peaches Sliced. Jumbles. Tea.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETIN.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on Aug. 14, 1895. GEORGE E. RANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.
Los Angeles, clear.	29.93	73
San Diego, clear.	29.94	63
San Luis Obispo, clear.	29.95	53
Yuma, clear.	29.96	39
San Francisco, clear.	29.94	58
ureka, cloudy.	29.95	58
Oroville, smoky.	29.95	58

EASTERN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES.

Ther.
alt Lake City, partly cloudy.
heyenne, cloudy.
avere, clear.
elena, partly cloudy.
lamark, clear.
l Paso, clear.
Antonio, partly cloudy.
St. Louis, cloudy.
Kansas City, partly cloudy.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

A wave of youthful marriages seems to have struck the city. The license record shows a number of entries where the bride is under age, and a number more have been refused to children barely half through their "teens." This sort of thing makes excellent grist for the divorce mill.

This world is full of melancholy hams, but when a meek quadruped with collar-marked shoulders and saddle-galled ribs is exhibited at a horse show as a fiery, untamed steed that has never endured the humiliation of girthing, the sham takes on a certain humor calculated to move the dullest to mirth.

The report made yesterday by a city official showing that scarcely any of the public buildings here are provided with suitable fire escapes, should be given prompt and careful attention by the Council. The niggardly policy of property-owners who would sacrifice safety to simoleons deserves drastic treatment at the hands of the proper authorities.

The occupation of San Felipe Pass by the Southern Pacific Company is regarded in San Diego, as the key of the hoped-for railroad extension to that city. This pass will accommodate only one road. Possession of it is of vital importance to would-be railway builders to the Silver Gate. It is confidently expected that the Southern Pacific will build into San Diego at no distant day.

It is a matter of common report that a syndicate of capitalists in this city are banded together to act as bondsmen for the contractors who are to do the work on the \$300,000 worth of new school buildings here, charging 5 per cent of the bond for their services, which amount is, of course, included in the estimates made by the contractors, and in the end is paid by the city. The statesman who will invent a scheme whereby the \$15,000 can be saved to the city, will earn a reputation as a Napoleon of finance and secure in addition the gratitude of the multitudinous taxpayer.

A San Diego man, while preparing the foundation for his house recently, captured a tarantula and a scorpion. He placed them in a large tin can. Hearing a vigorous scratching sound coming from the can he looked in, and beheld a sight not often witnessed even in California. The deadly insects were having a royal battle. It was a matter of life or death. The combatants were able fighters. Their blood was boiling. They maneuvered for position as carefully as would two well-trained prize-fighters. The tarantula, would lunge at the scorpion, only to be met with the cruel sting of its antagonist's tail. These stings drew blood. They saddened the spider. Now and then the jaws of the tarantula wounded the scorpion. Thus they fought nearly or twenty minutes. Then the poison in the wounds began to tell. The fighters grew "groggy." Finally death claimed the battle. The bugs were dead.

His Honor Smiled.
It has been a subject of occasional remark that Justice Owens, when on the bench, maintains a sober countenance as the proverbial judge in supposed to have. Yesterday afternoon, however, there was an exception to this rule. A Chinaman named Ah Chow had been tried for selling vegetables without a license. His raiment indicated that he was better acquainted with the ways of a ranch than of a police court. Before starting to leave the room he put on his hat, but at a word from the interpreter doffed it very quickly, although in an awkward fashion. His Honor broadly smiled at the incident, but it was only a few seconds before the corners of his mouth relaxed and the expression of his face changed to the way it is when he sternly says, "Ten dollars or ten days."

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS.
And invitations are never complete unless engraved. Our facilities are perfect for turning out fine engraved visiting cards, wedding announcements, at homes, etc. Steel dies, crests and monograms stamped and embossed; designs furnished. We guarantee satisfaction. The Wharton & Little Co., society stationers, No. 114 West First street.

LOVE STAR OFFICIAL.
C. H. Buckler, Judge of the District Court of El Paso, Texas.

Judge C. N. Buckler, one of the most able jurists of the South, has practically demonstrated his faith in the solidity of Los Angeles values by purchasing the property on the south side of West Third street, between Broadway and Hill, known as "The Santa Clara," paying therefor the sum of \$25,000.

The sale was effected by the enterprising real estate firm of Wesley Clark & B. P. Bryan, No. 127 West Third street.

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT WARSHIP.
Monterey will be anchored at Redondo Beach on Saturday and Sunday, August 17 and 18. And will receive the public as visitors between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. on these days. Arrangements are being made for the prompt carriage by steamer from the wharf to the great fighting ship of all persons desiring to inspect this model of modern warfare. Saturday trains on the Santa Fe will leave at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1:30 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m. Sunday trains every hour from 7:30 to 2 o'clock. Round trip, 60 cents.

Raised a \$20 Bill.
A reputable citizen of this city, though poor, raised a \$20 bill yesterday, and took it to Langworthy & Co., and made the first payment on a neat little cottage, and he hopes soon to own the place by making the same kind of a raise at \$15 a month. There are others.

NOTHING equals Eucaloline for the cure of sunburn. Druggists sell it.



AVALON (Catalina Island) Aug. 14—

(Special to The Times by Homing-pigeon Majel of the Catalina Carrier-pigeon Service; time 1h. 54m.) A specially delightful excursion round the island was given yesterday by George T. Johnson, a young Arizona gentleman who has a fad for liberally entertaining the young people on the island by giving them complimentary trips. A party of one hundred enjoyed Mr. Johnson's generous hospitality yesterday. The yacht San Diego was chartered by Mr. Johnson for the occasion and the party were landed at the isthmus where lunch was served and dancing enjoyed in the baronial building which is now known as the Isthmus Hotel, while the yacht went on round the point of the island picking up the party on the other side the isthmus and so proceeding on its voyage. As the happy company sailed into Avalon Bay three hearty cheers and a tiger, prolonged to three times three, were given with a zest for the liberal host who had provided the entertainment. Among the many who enjoyed the trip were: Maj. J. A. Donnell, who persisted in fishing all the way round the island, keeping the party busy untangling his line from those of other zealous anglers, Messrs. C. H. Wedgewood and H. C. Gilham of Los Angeles, who assisted the host in entertaining. Mrs. E. W. Pratt, H. M. Sale, H. L. Aphold, Miss Bertha Bosbyshell, Eva Chaffee, the Misses Donnell, Mrs. H. R. Smith, Misses Zoe and Pauline Lewis, Florence Holman, Lillie Shorb, Nellie Duvall, M. M. Hedley, Mrs. C. Worth, Messrs. A. W. Hunt, Jr., Morley Campbell, W. M. Arden, C. E. McStay, W. W. and H. Donnell, A. Bumiller, W. J. Variel, M. A. Copps, G. S. Street, and many others. The mandolin and guitar music and the fine singing of some members of the party added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Senator S. N. Andrews and wife of Pomona have engaged quarters here for the remainder of the month. Miss Pearl of Pasadena is a guest of Mrs. H. G. Tinsley of Pomona. Everybody went sailing yesterday afternoon and a large number visited Camp Banning.

John O. Miller, postmaster at Bakersfield, arrived at the Metropole last night.

"PINAFORE."

Arrangements are now perfected for the production of "Pinafore" at the pavilion next Saturday evening, and also on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The principal characters who presented this comic opera in Los Angeles a few weeks ago will be heard here. The scenery and all its accessories will be brought over, so the performance will be as elaborate as in the Los Angeles Theater. The pavilion will be arranged to seat 700 people.

A BONANZA FISHING PARTY.

Gen. A. W. Barrett left the island in a happy frame of mind this morning, having put himself on record as one of the bonanza fishermen of the season. Yesterday, Gen. Barrett, accompanied by Mrs. Barrett, Maj. J. T. Haskell of Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Arthur of Pasadena, Miss Orsburn, Mrs. Al. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Osborne, and some others, went out on the Fleetwood fishing. As a result, the party secured a fine catch, and eleven barracudas were taken, one of the largest catches made this season, the aggregate weight being over five hundred pounds. It is a notable fact that the ladies of the party were especially successful. Mrs. Osborne has landed six yellowtails recently.

The Falcon made a trip to San Clemente today, taking along a large number of interested sightseers.

WITH DIRK THRUSTS.

B. E. GOODWIN IS ALMOST FATALLY STABBED WITH A KNIFE.

He Has an Altercation with a Woman of Unsavory Reputation and She Nearly Takes His Life—A Story with a Moral.

A serious stabbing affray occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 518 Banning street. Lena Junger, a woman of unenviable reputation, known as a blacksmith shop at Los Angeles and Third streets and lives at No. 707 West Sixth street. Young Goodwin, who is now only 24 years of age, has been married for three or four years. He learned the blacksmithing trade from his father, who is said to be one of the best workmen in that business in the city. Some time after his marriage the young man became infatuated with the woman above named, and devoted to her a great deal of attention that should have been given to his wife. About six months ago he left his wife and went with the "Spanish Beauty" to Arizona, where they remained for about a month and then returned to this city.

For a time matters were mended and Goodwin left the woman to stay with his wife. It was not long, however, before the Junger woman made her presence known in an unpleasant fashion. She would at times ride in a hack to the shop where the young man was working and would remain about the neighborhood when her absence would have been expected.

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THE Summer Girls

Never looked half so sweet and jolly as they do on the beach and veranda

Hotel del Coronado.

There's a winsomeness about the breeziness that's cool and fresh as the salt sea spray. Young man, just a glance would make your heart glad. Boating, bathing and dancing make the days lit by.

SUMMER RATES—\$8 per day, \$17.50 per week, and upward. Round-trip ticket and a week's board for \$21.

Call on MR. H. F. NORCROSS, Coronado Agency (Santa Fe Ticket Office), No. 139 N. Spring St., or any Santa Fe ticket agent.

been very desirable. She would also send her daughter, a girl of about ten years, to the shop with notes to young Goodwin.

Under these circumstances it was not very long before the young man again forsook his wife, who has since gone to Arizona, and spent a great deal of time with the Junger woman.

It will be remembered that when E. L. Stepler, the saloon-keeper on Alameda street near First street, committed suicide about two weeks ago, his boy had for a week or two past been staying at the Junger woman's house. Efforts to get the boy from her proved unsuccessful and finally a reward was offered to anyone who would do so.

This stimulated endeavors in that direction and one night a day or two later and a few days preceding the old man Stepler's tragic death young Goodwin and a certain colored man went to the woman's house and, after some difficulty, effected an entrance. The colored man returned young Stepler to his father.

Yesterday it is supposed a quarrel arose between the Junger woman and young Goodwin. Be that as it may, he had struck her or in some way overpowered her when a man passing by heard screams or by some other means learned of the trouble and went into the house. He held young Goodwin, or else helped the woman to recover herself and it was but a moment before she had drawn out a wicked-looking dirk from her stocking and commenced striking at Goodwin as if she intended to kill him.

There were three thrusts, two of which took effect. One of these entered nearly perpendicularly about midway between the left side and back and at about the same elevation as the heart. The other effective stab entered about four inches lower. How deep the knife penetrated could not be learned last night, but it will probably be known to-day. It is thought it must have been two inches.

Young Goodman, although badly hurt, succeeding in reaching the home of his father at No. 707 West Sixth street, where medical and other attendance was given him. Dr. K. D. Wise was the physician summoned.

It was stated last night that the wounded man was resting as comfortably as could be expected. It was feared, however, that he was suffering an internal hemorrhage.

An attempt was made last night to find the Junger woman, but the endeavor proved unsuccessful, so that a statement of her side of the case could not be obtained. It was stated that the time of the unfortunate occurrence she was in an intoxicated condition.

HOTEL LILLIE.
This is one of the most popular and fashionable hotels in the city. It is located at No. 634 South Hill street, facing Central Park. The hotel is strictly first-class, having all the modern improvements. By looking over the register, you will see names recorded from all parts of the world, giving evidence of its popularity under the supervision of Miss Snodgrass and Butner, the genial proprietresses. Tourists can make no mistake in being domiciled there.

THE ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR AT CATALINA.
"Pinafore" lovely maidens, gallant tars. Saturday, August 17.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.
Most Perfect Made. 40 years the Standard.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT'S STARTLING REPORT.

Public Buildings Lacking Fire Escapes—A Huge List—School Committee.

Another Case Concerning Police Court Jurisdiction—Two Robbers Are Arrested.

Two More Inmates for Highland—A Youthful Robber Committed to Whittier—Decision of a Racing Case.

Department One was galvanized into temporary activity at the Courthouse yesterday, and Judge Smith occupied the bench long enough to decide the fate of several people, and to settle two or three cases. The Township Court was occupied with the settlement of a dispute between the owner and trainer of a race horse, but otherwise all was quiet.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday received the report of Superintendent of Buildings Strange, giving a list of buildings in the city unprovided with proper fire escapes. The matter will be referred to the Council at its next meeting. The special school-building committee of the Council yesterday prepared a report, recommending the rejection of all bids offered upon the ten school buildings noted in the advertisement, and the acceptance of the bid of Bennett & Besore, for the heating and ventilating of the entire series of new school buildings.

AT THE CITY HALL.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Long List of Buildings with No Fire Escapes.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met in regular session yesterday morning, the entire board being present.

Chief Moore reported favorably upon the application of E. Deasy to erect a twenty-horse-power boiler at the City Gardens, on Eighth and San Pedro streets, and the same was granted.

The report of Superintendent of Buildings Strange and Chief Moore was read, showing the list of buildings that are not provided with fire escapes, according to the ordinance. Mr. Strange asked for authority to enforce the ordinance, and suggested that another ordinance be passed requiring all buildings over three stories in height to be provided with stand pipes. Upon motion of Mr. Vetter, the Council was requested to amend the ordinance relating to fire escapes, by adding that all buildings of four stories and over shall be provided with stand pipes. The list of buildings found to be without fire escapes, as submitted by the building superintendent, is as follows:

Rixby Block, between Seventh and Eighth streets; Hotel Wort, Sixth and Broadway; No. 608 South Broadway; E. W. Jones Block, Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets; Wiley Block, Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth; Nadeau Hotel, First and Spring; Spring street; Wilcox Block, Spring street; Buemiller Block, North Spring street; Temple Block, Spring and Main streets; Howell Block, No. 226 West First street; Darling Block, No. 229 West First street; Forrester Block, No. 237 West First street; Times Building, First and Broadway; Reddick Block, First and Broadway; E. B. Miller Block, No. 139 South Broadway; California Bank, corner Second and Broadway; M. C. A. building, Broadway; Potomac Block, Broadway, between Second and Third streets; Bicknell Block, Broadway, between Second and Third streets; Boston store, Broadway, between Second and Third streets; Donegan building, Broadway, First and Temple streets; Robert Block, Seventh and Main streets; Edgar Block, Main and Main streets; C. Charnock, Fifth and Main streets; Lankershim Block, Main and Winston streets; Englebar Laundry, Los Angeles and Winston streets; Point Block, Los Angeles and Fourth streets; Colton Block, Fourth and Los Angeles streets; Westminster Hotel, Main and Fourth streets; Van Nuy Block, No. 328 South Main street; Thom Block, Third and Main streets; Hellman, corner Third and Main streets; Roeder Block, No. 141 South Main street; Old Fellows' Hall, Main street; John Lang Block, Main, between Second and Third streets; Peniel Hall; Briggs Block, No. 235 South Main street; Thomas Goss, No. 219 South Main street; Bixby Block, No. 211 South Main street; Wilson Block, No. 139 South Main street; Hellman Block, No. 140 South Main street; Well Block, No. 148 South Main street; McDonald Block, No. 127 North Main street; Maxwell Block, Court and Main streets; V. Ponet, No. 135 North Main street; Harper & Reynolds, No. 134 North Main street; United States Hotel, Main and Requena streets; Lan Franco Block, No. 218 North Main street; Ducommun Block, Main and Commercial streets; St. Charles Hotel, Main and Commercial streets; Elmo Hotel; Matfield Block, No. 308 North Main street; Grand Central Hotel, Main street; Kellogg Block, No. 330 North Main street; Baker Block, Main and Arcadia streets; Hellman & Childs, No. 351 North Main street; Rosa Block, No. 355 North Main street; Hoffman House, Main street; Abbott Block, No. 422 North Main street; Pico House, Main street and Plaza; Vickery Block, Main street; Sentous Block, North Main street; Building, No. 643 North Main street; Davis building, No. 635 North Main street; Pinks Block, Fifth and Hill streets; Pellissier Block, Seventh and Olive; Hotel Lillie, Hill street; Eureka Stable, Fifth street; Hollenbeck Hotel, no fire escape on Spring street; Stowell Block, Spring, between Second and Third streets; M. T. Polaski Block, Spring, between Second and Third streets; Woolcott Block, Spring, between Second and Third streets; Mrs. Neil Block, Spring, between Second and Third streets; Los Angeles Theater, Spring; Music Hall, Spring street; Ramona Hotel, Third and Spring streets; Breed Block, Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Lankershim Block, Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Willard Block, Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Garland Block, Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Salisbury Block, Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Freeman Block, Sixth and Spring streets; Macy Block, Main and Main streets; Kerckhoff & Cusner mill; Tononi Block, Main and Ord streets; Clinton Block, Main and Ord streets; Rawson Block, No. 759 Upper Main street; Eames Block, No. 430 Upper Main street; Woodhead Block, Main and College streets; Grand View Hotel, College and Buena Vista streets; Patten Block, No. 311 New High; Block No. 330, New High street; building, corner Temple and New High streets; Fulton Block, No. 37 New High street; Abstract building, Franklin and New High streets; Bellevue Terrace, Sixth and Pearl streets; Leckner building, Sixth and

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, ETC.

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT

Room-making Prices Until August 24.

For Draperies, Bed-room Sets, it is well to remember those

\$15, \$18 and \$20

Ash Suits. For better ones those pretty styles in Curly Birch, Birdseye Maple, Mahogany, etc.

The bargains we offer during this sale proves what we say.

See that \$7 oak

Pillar Extension Table, Also those solid oak

Dining Chairs at

85c, \$1, \$1.15, \$1.25,

Etc. High grade at a Little higher price.

Buyer

Has just returned from Eastern markets. Heavy purchases force us to continue this

Room-making Sale

until above date. New goods arriving daily.

The Days are growing shorter, and so are our prices.

W. S. ALLEN, 332 and 334 S. Spring st.

Pearl streets; Spencer building, Sixth and Pearl streets; San Julian Hotel, Fifth and Julian; Hotel Pullman, Fifth, near San Pedro street; Somerset House, No. 14 Fifth street; Howell Block, No. 123 Los Angeles street; Dupuy Block, No. 321 East Second street; Gollmer Block, No. 233 East First street; Allen Block, No. 240 East First street; building, No. 118 East First street; Newell building, No. 247 East First street; Plant House, Second and Los Angeles streets; Wilson Block, No. 115 East First street; Crane building, No. 124 North Los Angeles street; Whittier building, No. 134 North Los Angeles street; Phillips Block, No. 2 North Los Angeles street; W. P. Fuller Block, North Los Angeles street; E. Germain Block, North Los Angeles street; Kerckhoff building, North Los Angeles street; McLaughlin Block, North Los Angeles street; Haas, Baruch building, Los Angeles and Aliso streets; Jennette Block, Los Angeles and Aliso streets; Alameda Block, Alameda and Commercial streets; Haden House, Wilmington street; Hough building, Sixth and Hill streets; Purcell Hotel, No. 225 East Third street; Palm House, Fifth and Central streets; Clairmont House, No. 321 West Fourth street; Harris House, No. 334 South Hill street; Hotel Lillie, Hill street; California House, No. 331 West Second street; Neuer Block, West Second street; Argyle, No. 429 West Second street; Los Angeles Hotel, No. 318 South Los Angeles street; Iphigene, Third and Los Angeles streets; Sunshine Hotel, No. 172 East Third street; Bryson Block, Second and Spring streets; County Courthouse, Normal School, City Hall, High School and city schools.

The application of Joe Boyer for a permit to the oil-well con works erect and operate a machine and blacksmith shop on lot 6, block 11, of the Park tract, was referred to the

Upon motion of Commissioner Vetter, it was ordered that all fines imposed by the board shall be paid within sixty days from their levy, and any member of the department not paying such fine before the expiration of the specified time shall stand suspended until the same is paid.

The usual requisitions, amounting yesterday to \$130.37, were approved by the board, which then adjourned.

and repair school buildings, recommend that all bids for Castelar and Ann-street schools be rejected and that the re-advertising be held until all new buildings are advertised for.

"In the matter of proposals to furnish heating and ventilation for school buildings, we recommend that the system and bid of Bennett & Besore be adopted at price submitted, which is \$22.46 for all the buildings advertised, the same being the lowest bid by \$245; also that the Superintendent of Buildings be directed to provide for this system of heating and ventilation in plans and specifications for schoolhouses to be constructed, provided said parties will give satisfactory security that they will put in said heating and ventilating appliances in buildings, as per plans and specifications submitted by them for the amount of their bid as a whole or as itemized for the separate buildings. And that it shall be optional with the city to place said system of heating and ventilation in the school buildings any time within the next six months."

The question as to the proper disposition to be made of the \$20,000 premium on the school bonds evoked some difference of opinion among the committee members. Councilman Teed held that this money must be used to meet the first payment of the interest of the bonds issued.

The committee has been counting on the use of this premium in the construction of the heating system in the buildings, and its loss would be a serious impediment in the way of properly finishing and furnishing the buildings.

Councilman Munson, after consultation with the City Attorney, informed the committee that the law provides that any premium obtained by the sale of improvement bonds may be used for the same purpose as that for which the bonds are issued. He was in favor of refunding the bonds, however, it is required that a premium obtained shall be used to pay the interest which may accrue on the bonds.

The plans for the remainder of the new buildings will be completed next week, and it is the expectation of the committee that if the contracts are let immediately the buildings can be finished by January 1 next, and ready for occupancy by that time.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

Another Case Affecting Police Court Jurisdiction.

Judge Smith of the Superior Court is supposed to be off on his annual vacation, but he appears in court occasionally to hear matters which are pressing and which need his attention. He was on hand yesterday morning at the usual hour and a session of court was called in Department One at 10 o'clock. The first matter taken up was a hearing on the motion of Deputy Dist. Atty. James to vacate and set aside the order made last week in the appeal case of the People vs. D. J. Lewis, which was brought up from the Police Court. In this case the defendant was convicted of having sold liquor to a minor named Charles Anderson. Lewis is one of the proprietors of the saloon at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. When his case came on in the Police Court, the evidence was strongly against him and the court found him guilty as charged. Attorney J. H. Krimmlinger represented the defendant at the trial, and he filed a notice of appeal and an undertaking, but afterwards decided to pay the fine imposed

and to drop the case. At this juncture, however, and after the fine had been paid, Hugh Crawford, Esq., came into the case and brought the cause before the Superior Court on appeal. It was urged on the hearing of the case last week that as the prosecution of the defendant was brought under the act passed in 1891, which provided that in default of the payment of his fine that the defendant should be imprisoned in the City Jail, that the Whitney act establishing Police Courts in cities of less than 50,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants and providing that in such cities in cases where imprisonment was ordered that it should be in the city jail or city prison, did not apply and that consequently the order that in default of the payment of fine that Lewis be imprisoned in the City Jail instead of the County Jail was void. The court at that time sustained the point raised and reversed the judgment of the lower court. It was to have this order set aside that the Deputy District Attorney presented the motion yesterday in Department One.

Judge Smith heard the motion, but as the remittitur had gone forth to the lower court, he did not see his way clear to grant a rehearing of the appeal and therefore denied the motion after some little debate. The Deputy District Attorney was confident that if a rehearing was granted that he could convince the court that the order was at variance with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the States in cases where precisely the same point had been raised, and as the order, if regarded as a precedent, would seriously interfere with the authority of the police judges, it was important that it should be set aside. If the court should be convinced that the law was the other way. The effect of such an order, if permanent, would virtually be to deprive the police judges of authority to sentence defendants to imprisonment in the City Jail for offenses enumerated in the State law, and their authority to sentence to the County Jail might be then also open to much question.

In a decision of the Supreme Court entitled *ex parte James Halstead*, which was taken up on habeas corpus to the higher tribunal last year, the question was there raised as to the power of the police judges of Los Angeles city to sentence to the City Prison, upon conviction of the crime of petty larceny. The Supreme Court held squarely in this case that the Police Court was governed under the provisions of the Whitney act and that under that act there should be no question as to the power of the police judges to imprison in the City Jail. In that decision the court says that there is no conflict between the provisions of the Penal Code and those of the Whitney act, and that the latter is to govern the workings of the Police Court in this city.

Had Deputy District Attorney James been granted the rehearing he would have presented this authority, with others, to the court in support of his contention that the law authorized the lower court in the case in question to direct that the defendant be imprisoned in the City Prison in default of the payment of fine, and that the judgment of the lower court was therefore valid and not a nullity. However, the case will undoubtedly not be regarded as a precedent and when the same point is made again the prosecution will have some strong authorities to present on their side.

Got No Alimony. Marianne Schindler, a little French woman who was divorced from her

husband the other day after three months' experience of wedded bliss, appeared before Judge Smith yesterday with a demand for alimony. The motion was denied, but a restraining order was granted to prevent Mr. Schindler from disposing of his estate, which consists of one acre of ground in Monte Vista.

New Suits.

W. E. Logan has filed a suit to establish a mechanic's lien upon a building owned by Mrs. Minnie F. Jordan, one of the defendants in the action, in order to recover from James Corwin, the contractor who erected the building, the sum of \$63 in payment for labor performed as carpenter.

Milton S. Monros has filed an application for divorce from his wife, Mary S. Monros, on the ground of desertion. Mary E. Haynes yesterday brought suit against J. M. Voss et al., to foreclose a mortgage for \$750.

Henrietta Kloth has applied for a divorce from her husband, Charles Kloth, on the ground of extreme cruelty.

Carrie L. Brown yesterday filed a petition for probate of will in the estate of Henry L. Barnard, deceased. The property is valued at about \$3400.

J. W. Wolfkill has begun suit against Jennie Hagan et al., to foreclose a mortgage for \$400.

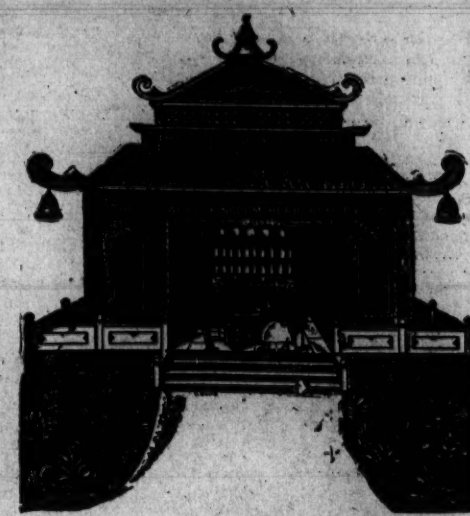
New Point in Horse Racing. A case which was tried yesterday before Justice Young brought up a point which has never before been decided in a court of justice, and which will be of interest to the owners and trainers of race horses.

M. J. Tibbot, owner of the race horse Gen. Miles, sued his trainer, George Mahen, for \$168, as due him from the prize-money won by the horse in 1894.

On July 12 the horse was delivered into Mahen's keeping with the understanding that the owner was to receive one-third of the gross earnings. The total winnings of the horse were \$150, and Mahen kept the \$400 due him by the agreement, handing \$43.65 over to Tibbot as his third of the gross earnings. Tibbot disputed the amount, and brought suit for the remaining \$106.35. The question in dispute was, whether the entrance fees should or should not be deducted from the gross earnings of the horse. Mahen contended that he had agreed to pay all expenses, with the understanding that he was to receive two-thirds of the profits from the racing season. He raced the horse at various State fairs and races until November 1, when he was returned to Tibbot, with the owner's third of the profits. Mahen claimed the entrance fees as part of the expenses. Tibbot contended that the fees being refunded did not count in the expenses, and accordingly used to recover his share.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff. Sent to Whittier. George Vine, the fourteen-year-old son of a Pomona blacksmith, was yesterday sentenced to the Whittier Reformatory School for the term of his minority. Young Vine's chief failing seems to be a fondness for accumulating other people's property. The charge against him stating that he stole a \$50 bicycle belonging to E. D. Porter. The boy pleaded guilty to the charge and accordingly used to recover his share. At the request of his mother, Judge Smith committed him to the Reform School in the hope that his little peccadilloes might be estranged out.

Read this column now, next Sunday and every Wednesday and Sunday thereafter. You will find in it much food for reflection.



T. FOO YUEN, M. D., Imperial Chinese Physician.

The only one in this country practicing medicine who has graduated from the Imperial College of Medicine at Peking, China, and who possesses a diploma conferred by that college, countersigned by the Emperor of China.

Dr. Foo locates the seat of all diseases and the causes of all external manifestations and symptoms of diseases in either sex, by an examination of the pulse alone.

Examination and explanation free!

He employs the only system of innocent medication known HERBS, all of which he imports from China. He gives no poisonous drugs, minerals or chemical preparations which oppose the efforts of nature to resist disease. Instead of opposing, he assists nature, and effects cures of all diseases except one, leprosy. He does not aim to remove symptoms merely, but attacks at once the causes of all disease and removes them, and restores the vital organs to their normal condition and nature completes the cure.

During the past two years, while living in Redlands, Cal., he effected cures of over three hundred cases that had baffled the skill of the practitioners of all other methods of medication known. Nearly all of his patients were complete physical wrecks when they came to him for treatment. To their neighbors many of these cures appear to be almost miraculous.

For full information as to methods of examination, diagnosis, prognosis and medication, see his "Treatise No. 1," which will be sent to any address free on application. This book contains 56 pages and is full of information valuable alike to sick or well. It also contains numerous testimonials from well known people in Southern California and other parts of the country.

Office and residence No. 17 Barnard Park, southwest corner Washington street and Grand avenue. Take either cable or University electric cars to Washington street.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Address all communications to B. C. PLATT, Business Manager, 17 Barnard Park, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Thirty Years' Experience with the Chinese System of Medicine.

MCPHERSON, ORANGE COUNTY, CAL., February 23, 1894.

Dr. Foo, Redlands, Cal.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 24th has been received and I now hasten to reply. In expressing myself in regard to the merits of the Chinese system of medicine, I desire to say that I am well acquainted with this practice, having personally used this system for nearly thirty years. Your uncle, Dr. Li-Po-Tai, was continually my physician from 1864 till his death in 1887. He was a man I believe I owe my life and health to him and I know many of the people who have been under his care the day he came acquainted with him. I am also sure that my sister, Mrs. Naomi Saph of Berkeley, owes her life and health to Dr. Li-Po-Tai.

Now about Dr. Foo. I will say that I have known him for several years and have seen much of his skill and believe him a very capable physician, a very kind-hearted and honest man. I do not believe that he gives encouragement to those who cannot cure, to have them come under his treatment, unless it is to give relief in the continuance of the disease. My wife has been under his treatment and is much benefited by his treatment. He is able to give relief from severe suffering in very much quicker and kinder way than she has ever had from the system of medicine used by my physicians. I am fully acquainted with this system of medicine and I will say that when Dr. Foo has failed to cure a sufferer from disease, I do not think it is worth while to seek further aid from medicine. I assure you I can tell of many others who have been cured since I have known of this practice, but believing what I have said will convince fair-minded people of the merits of this system and of this very skillful physician, I remain, yours very truly,

ROBERT MCPHERSON.

A Well Defined Case of Consumption Cured. Mrs. M. H. Wilson, who resides in Redlands, Cal., a niece of the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, is a lady of sterling qualities and attainments. She expressed to me self confident that if it had not been for Dr. Foo's skillful treatment she would not live today and feels glad to express her candid opinion about the Chinese doctor. Mrs. Wilson says: "For many years I suffered from throat derangement, grippe and lung trouble. Physicians I connected advised me to come to California on account of my lung disease. The treatments I received from physicians and the many medicines I have taken did not cure me. Dr. Foo diagnosed the disease more correctly and better than any physician who treated me before. He gave me a superior degree about food and the particular diet that his patients ought to follow while taking his medicine, and while in good health. The diet he prescribed aided the action of his remedies wonderfully. Before he began my treatment I was coughing regularly from midnight till morning, expectorating a good deal and all the tonics, raw meats, eggs and other foods which my old physician ordered, did not seem to relieve my condition; on the contrary, they seemed to strengthen the disease. After eleven months of conscientious treatment I was cured and, although I am delicate, my health is good. I finished his treatment five months ago and feel satisfied that my system has been thoroughly renovated. Aside from my cure, I consider that an education as to how I should live is worth all my treatment cost me."

"Dr. Foo is a pleasant and unassuming gentleman; all patients whom I met agree in saying that, although unpretentious, he possesses a vast knowledge and a true conception of the human body, and is there for the only physician we have found who diagnoses correctly and fulfills his promise."

Mrs. M. H. Wilson. "Redlands, Cal., September 1st, 1894."

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Now Open Everything New, Everything Nice.

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Bakers of absolutely Pure Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc.; dealers in Pure Delicacies. Our motto: "Pure Food, Healthfully Prepared."

Dining Parlors, Bakery and Delicacy Store,

315 and 317 W. Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING.

THE growth and prosperity in Los Angeles of all branches of manufactured iron and steel are good and true indications of the growth and prosperity of Southern California.

But a few years ago every piece of manufactured iron and steel work used in Southern California, was made in San Francisco or some eastern city and was shipped here by rail or vessel. That is all changed today. In the matter of iron and steel work, in every form and in every quantity, the city of Los Angeles is now self-sustaining. From a plowshare to an elevator or from a nail to a trip-hammer Los Angeles can supply it.

This is a big fact; one that should be remembered, more particularly by all residents of this great city, that the city of Los Angeles is the natural metropolis. The articles manufactured embrace all things in which iron and steel are used in the home or in the workshop. The articles manufactured include steam boilers, steam engines of all kinds, irrigation machinery, gas, water and oil pipe; millings, mining, planing and oil machinery; electrical plants, pumps, tanks, railway iron, steel and iron plates, corrugated iron and structural iron. In fact, it can be said that there is no line of business but can have its needs supplied in Los Angeles, and at a lower price today than the same articles can be purchased in any other city and transported here.

The increase in the manufacture of structural iron has been enormous. This is largely due to the building going on in Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Riverside and other cities in Southern California. With but a few minor exceptions every pound of structural iron used in buildings in Southern California, is made here in Los Angeles. It matters not how large the building, the iron factories of this city are prepared to furnish structural iron in all quantities and in all sizes. When in addition to that it is stated that all the larger buildings which are being constructed are of the latest and modern design, and embody all the latest improved methods of construction in iron and steel work, and that all such work is now being turned out in the iron factories of Los Angeles, it will be understood how well these factories have kept pace with business requirements. It is no longer necessary for the architect to figure in doubt on what he will have to pay for his girders, columns, or other structural iron at San Francisco or some other point, or what it will cost him to transport the same by rail or vessel; all that he now has to do is to go to any of the large iron manufacturing works in Los Angeles, submit his statement to the satisfaction of all, and receive their estimate of cost thereon.

There is one special factor which has largely aided in making all this possible. The fact that petroleum fuel could be obtained here in Los Angeles, and in such large quantities as to permit it taking the place of wood, coke or coal for fuel purposes, was an important one for all Southern California. All doubts in regard to that have been dispelled. The fact has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, while it has also been shown that the volume of the flow from the wells is so great and steady, as to enable the producers to sell it at a cost less than that of the cost of coal. Herein lies one great advantage Los Angeles possesses over every other city on the Pacific Coast; over every city in California, in the United States, Pittsburgh alone being able to parallel it—even if it does in cheapness of machine fuel. This is due to the fact that several of the large iron establishments of Los Angeles are manufacturing articles today at prices which the same articles cannot be produced for at other points. Through this they are extending their trade and invading territories hitherto tributary to San Francisco or some eastern manufacturing point. Indeed, there are several iron manufacturers in Los Angeles now making some articles which they are furnishing all through the San Joaquin Valley, even as far north as the Sacramento Valley. But, although so much has been done in so short a time in these great and important lines of manufacture, it is the prejudice of much more to follow, and which clearly and unmistakably indicates that Los Angeles must inevitably take the place of the great manufacturing centers of the United States.

A canvass of the iron industry in Los Angeles shows that there are six foundries in the city, and that they represent an aggregate investment of about \$365,000. They employ in all about 375 regular hands, and do an annual volume of business amounting to nearly \$1,000,000.

The character of the work turned out is principally upon orders. The Keystone Foundry manufactures a pump, while the Baker Iron Works takes a good deal of interest in steam heaters, and trade is being sought as far north as the Sacramento Valley. The Los Angeles Iron and Steel Company sell their product as far north as Washington, and they manufacture plates whether they have orders for it or not; though, in fact, they usually have orders far in advance of their output. Beyond these instances, however, the work of the iron-manufacturing establishments is upon orders.

CHARACTER OF THE ORDERS. These orders embrace almost every character of manufactured iron. The railroad and street railways furnish a large part of the demand on the various works, while structural iron constitutes a large and increasing share of the orders on the foundries. The oil industry, so recently sprung into existence in Los Angeles, is making itself felt in the orders which pour into the foundries through the demand for pipe and pumping engines, while the product itself is entering as a cheapening principle in the manufacture of the very iron it employs.

Besides these things, which might be said to provide the principal part of the orders which come to the foundries, and the machine shops, a large number of other products are annually turned out. These embrace agricultural implements, boilers, stationary engines, bridge work, irrigation machinery, machines for milling and mining, for planing mills, electrical plants, tanks, etc.

RAW MATERIAL. The material for the manufacture of these products comes from two sources; from scrap iron purchased about the city and surrounding country, and from pig iron brought principally from Alabama. This pig iron formerly came from Scotland, where it is reduced from the ores in several parts of that country. Since the iron industry in Alabama came to be so great, it has totally eclipsed in the advantages it offers to the trade, its foreign adversary, and has driven Scotch iron almost entirely out of the market. The Los Angeles Iron and Steel Company uses steel billets for the rolling of steel plates; of these they use about 300 tons per month; they are brought from St. Louis and other eastern points. The proportion in which these two materials are consumed is given by the Baker Iron Works to be about 10,000 pounds of pig to 200 pounds of scrap iron per day, and this proportion will hold good with all the foundries except the rolling mill, where scrap iron enters more largely into use. In fact, this latter concern has caused to be used vast quantities of old iron which formerly went to waste, throughout the city and county, and from whatever distance the railroad freight will admit of its being hauled.

It is just now engaged in pulling to pieces an old steamer at one of the sea-

ports, from which a large number of tons of old iron will be obtained.

REDUCTION WORKS WANTED.

There are no works for the reduction of iron ores in Los Angeles and the foundry owners are loud in their statements of belief that the time has come in the growth of the city when a small local works of this sort would be a paying proposition. There are about thirty-five tons of pig iron used per day in Los Angeles and it is safe to say that this amount would be increased to fifty tons if a mill would start up which would make the product here and cheapen the cost to the extent of the freight. There are abundance of fine iron ores close to the city which could be laid down in Los Angeles for \$5 per ton. The question as to whether the ores could be reduced with oil fuel yet remains unsolved but it is probable that investigation will soon be pushed along these lines with a view of erecting such an industry should it be found to be feasible. At the present time pig iron costs \$23.50 per ton delivered in Los Angeles.

After the material from which the product is manufactured the next consideration in the iron industry is fuel. This, happily for Los Angeles, is mainly oil. Great quantities of coke are used and coke rules from \$12 to \$14.50 per ton. But oil is the main stay of the industry. The rolling-mill uses it altogether. It consumes seventy barrels per day, or 25,500 barrels per year. "If it were not for the oil," remarked an officer of this company a few days ago, "we would not be here." Oil enters as a fuel in most of the works, though there are one or two which do not use it. The Keystone Works uses a distillation of the crude oil which takes the form of gasoline. This is run through a generator at the works in which it is heated and volatilized, when it passes into the furnace in the form of gas. There is a residue of about one-fifth the bulk but this is not wasted; it is used as a lubricant for the works. In this way the Keystone gets its fuel for about 4 cents per gallon. It is used only in the machine-shop and is not used in any other works in the city. This use of the product is therefore, new to the foundries but is susceptible of extensive growth.

COKE AS FUEL.

The factor in the line of fuel next in importance is coke. This is shipped in from Pennsylvania and Europe. There are about 1000 tons of this product consumed per year in addition to about 250 tons of "blacksmith" coal. Coke fills an office in the foundry which it is questionable whether or not oil could ever displace, though the field is certainly open for experiment. It is used for melting iron. If oil is found suited to the uses of ore reduction works, it certainly will be adequate to the needs of the foundry. For the present, however, it does not seem that coke will be displaced in its use as a foundry fuel in Los Angeles. The physical fact that only a small part of the bituminous coal in nature is coking coal and the question as to whether there is any such coal in Utah which might be brought to Los Angeles even if the road to Salt Lake were opened, relegates the foundryman to forced contentment with the imported article, even at the enormous price at which it has to be bought. It has been pointed out that the charcoal of the eucalyptus tree is equal if not superior to the best coke; it is non-sulphurous and non-phosphoretic and is the ideal carbon. There is no doubt that this wood may be grown in Southern California for coke-making purposes with immense profit; it is a field in which no one has ever entered nor even investigated so far as the fact is concerned, but that it presents alluring possibilities there is no question.

PAPER USED AS FUEL.

One of the most curious kinds of fuel for foundry to use is employed by the Union Iron Works. They do not use oil, but paper, for making steam. This paper they obtain by the wagon-load from newspaper establishments and from mercantile stores. When the load is not engaged they send it after a load of paper. It is a waste article, and is gotten for nothing, since it would be an expense to the givers to dispose of it, were it not hauled gratuitously away. "It is a curious fuel," remarked Mr. Thomas, the proprietor of the works, to a Times reporter. "You see that man sitting down there with his pipe in his mouth? Well he does that straight along all day, and he doesn't seem to be doing much else at any time; he feeds this fuel to the furnace; he is the only man I can get in town who knows how to do it. He was sick a spell ago for ten days, and in that time I had as many men as here and try to handle that fuel; they would stay a day, then leave; I never saw fellows work so hard in my life. To keep steam up they had to be feeding all the time; but this man fills the furnace up in the morning, and regulates it somehow so that for the rest of the day he has a snap."

TOTAL IRON PRODUCTS.

Of the quantity in tonnage which all the iron works of the city annually produce of manufactured products the estimate is difficult and must be approximate. It is safe to say, however, that the articles of all kinds turned out the tonnage would equal 1700 tons per month, or 20,000 tons per year. Outside of the products of the rolling mill, whose output is 1050 tons per month of steel and iron plate, the largest single article of this tonnage is structural iron. Of this product the Baker Iron Works are now yielding three tons per day, or from ninety to 100 tons per month. The output of the Llewellyn Iron Works is perhaps about half as large, though this last is wholly approximate, as it was found impossible to obtain a statement from this firm. It would seem, therefore, that the output of structural iron amounts to from four to five tons per day. This is a product upon the future of which the iron works base lively anticipations; due to the increase in number of large business buildings in the city, and to the further fact that the constantly increasing value of lands within the center of the city, together with the advent of the elevator, require that business blocks shall be built tall. Land is too valuable to allow of space for the great thick, expensive walls which ten and fifteen-story buildings would require, but for the fact that they are built of structural iron and steel. The steel, which is built in large quantities of this material, and it contains more interior space for its dimensions than any building in the city. The use of structural iron having been started in the city, will now increase at an enormous rate, and foundrymen look forward to the coming year as being rich with orders for this material.

COMPETITION WITH OTHER CITIES.

Competition on the part of San Francisco and the East enters to some extent into some of the products of iron, but in some it does not appear at all. In little or none of the jobbing work does competition interfere. "The competition among the concerns at home is sufficiently acute," remarked a foundryman a day or two ago, "and there is no need of outside concerns coming in and holding the prices down any." In some articles, however, it does enter. It cuts a considerable figure with the product of the rolling-mill. "It is the only competition we have," said Mr. Chamberlain of that company, "and it holds us level." Contracts are taken for furnishing structural iron by San Francisco firms and the figures on this work are always made more with a view of what the bids of the northern concerns will likely be than those of the home concerns. As it is, there are several notable buildings in the city,

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- Better than medicine,
- More exhilarating than wine.

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The highest medical authorities indorse the use of distilled waters for drinking purposes.

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Nearly every physician has indorsed Puritas Sparkling Distilled Water as a beverage, and many have recommended it for the use of all sick persons, especially in troubles of the bladder and kidneys.

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5 Gallons of Perfect Health 50c.

The Ice and Cold Storage Company,

OF LOS ANGELES.

Distillers of Puritas Sparkling Water.

Corner of Seventh St. and Santa Fe Tracks. Telephone 228.

whose material either has come or is coming from San Francisco. This is notably the case with the building erected by Mrs. Irvine on the northwest corner of Broad and Third streets, also the building now under construction for Spring and Second streets, both of which instances, however, the causes which led to the iron work being furnished in San Francisco does not appear to have been consideration of cost, but more than probable that the concerns of Los Angeles could have turned out the material equally as cheap as that of San Francisco. If not some thing cheaper; but the owners being both San Francisco persons, it is to be presumed that they had anticipated the city which controlled the disposition of their orders.

THE ADVANTAGE OF LOS ANGELES. "The advantage we have over San Francisco in the way of oil fuel," remarked a foundryman and machinist a Times reporter, "enables us to hold even with her concerns. But for this we should be at a disadvantage, for they pay their labor less and they work ten hours, while here we are allowed to call only nine hours a day. This latter is an agreement which our mechanics force us to make with them and but for the advantage we have in oil fuel, as I have said, we should be left when it comes to competing with San Francisco. Even in our home place San Francisco has some considerable advantages over us in other ways than I have named. There are iron establishments there and they can get their pig-iron cheaper; besides they can get ocean freights cheaper, because vessels take much of the pig-iron and coke there as ballast to load grain. A vessel coming to San Diego or Redondo will not be assured of a return cargo; and will likely have to load ballast again

and go to San Francisco to get a cargo back; so you can see how independent various lines of industry are. If we produced some great thing hereabouts that we could ship by sea so that ships could come here in any number, we could get our ocean freight cheaper and that would give us a greater advantage in competition for work, not alone at home, but all around us, even up north within the domain of the present tributaries to San Francisco. All this will come, however, with the growth of the city and the surrounding country. It is coming very rapidly now. I can see it growing year by year.

THE PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The condition of the iron business at present is exceedingly good. "Iron is high now," said Mr. Thomas of the Union Iron Works, "and when iron is high business is good; when iron is down everything is flat; I can always tell when prosperity is returning when I observe the quotations of iron going up. I am always glad to see it, even though it means an increased cost for the material to myself." The fact is that just now every foundryman in the city has got his hands full. Everybody speaks of an increase in business over 1894. This increase varies from 10 to 100 per cent. This last increase is reported by the Keystone Iron Works and is due

NAME OF WORKS.	Capital Invested.	Hands Employed.	Annual Business.	Patrolman Used Bldg.	Coke Used Ann.	Annual Product.
Los Angeles Iron and Steel Company	\$100,000	70	\$200,000	25,000	100,000	12,000
Baker Iron Works	50,000	115	100,000	1,800	250	2,000
Fulton Engine Works	50,000	40	100,000	75,000	100	1,000
Union Iron Works	50,000	25	75,000	100	100	1,000
Keystone Iron Works	50,000	12	60,000	40	75	1,000
Llewellyn Iron Works	50,000	50	125,000	80	250	1,000
Total	\$350,000	272	\$650,000	24,200	1,075	15,000

The Consideration of Cost

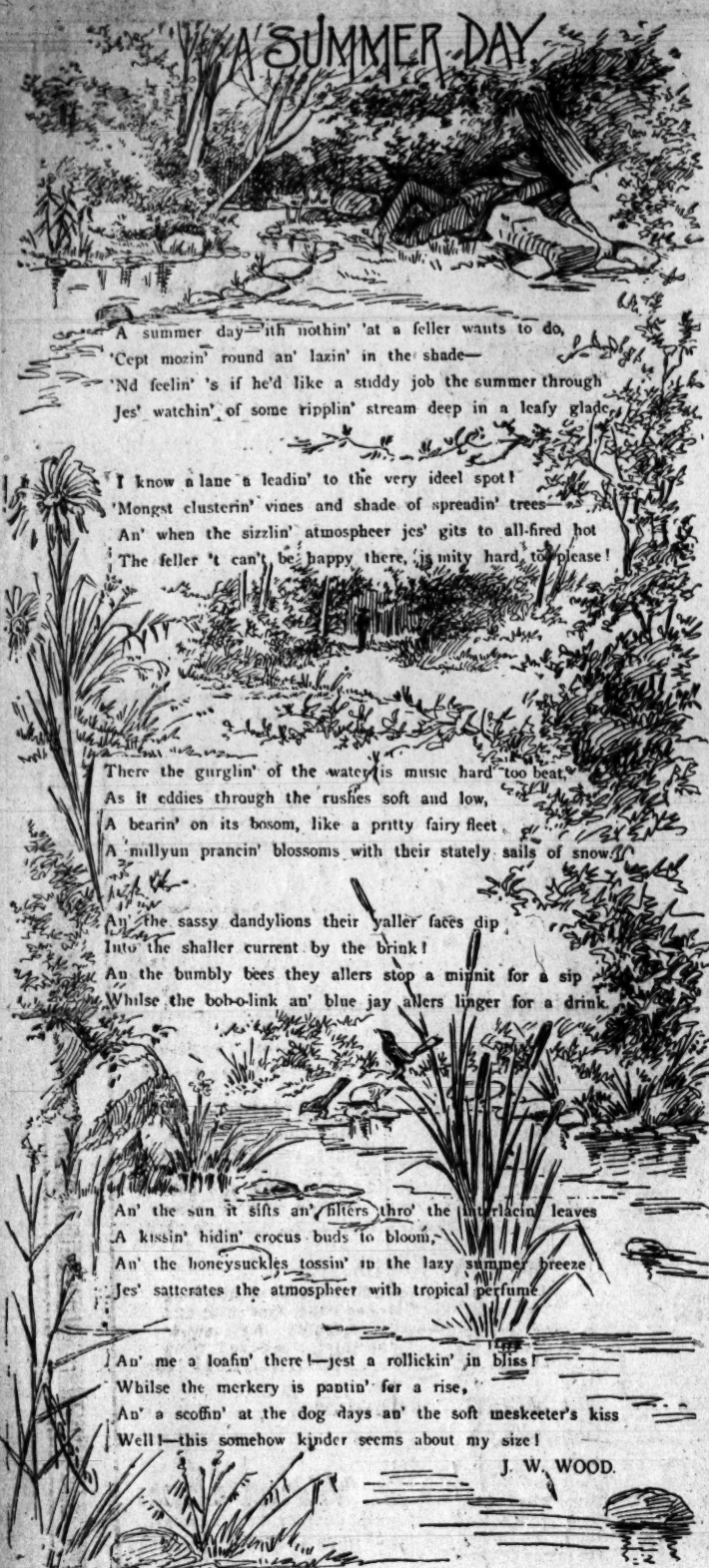
often prevents thoughtful housekeepers from adopting improvements which they very well know would add to their comfort and save their strength. No such obstacle however, stands in the way of the use of

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

the modern cleaner, which is a blessing to any home. It helps keep house by keeping the house cleaner. It is not only the best preparation of the kind, but it is also by far the cheapest—large packages cost only 35 cents. Get a package to-day. Be sure it is the genuine. Look for the darkey twins—the trade mark of the sole manufacturers—

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South Field Wellington Coal
AND PORTLAND CEMENT.
BANNING COMPANY, Importers.
Also quarries of and dealers in Catalina Island Serpentine Marble and Soapstone.
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IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Winston and Col. Albert E. Castle, took place yesterday at 1 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, corner of Seventh and Flower streets. The bride is the second daughter of the late Dr. J. Winston, and is a very handsome girl, with a graceful, petite figure and clear, brimstone-colored eyes. Col. Castle is of the well-known firm of Castle Bros. of San Francisco, and is one of the most popular men in that city.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father McLaughlin, James W. Winston, the brother of the bride, giving her away.

The bride looked very aristocratic and elegant in her gown of shimmering white satin, over which fell the long veil, fastened in her dark hair with a splendid diamond crescent, the gift of the groom. The gown, which was made in San Francisco, was cut demi-train, the richness of the heavy satin skirt being relieved by any trimming. The high-necked bodice was veiled with pleated chiffon; the large sleeves were of the satin, while over the shoulder fell a graceful frill of the pleated chiffon. At the throat, with some exquisite point lace, was fastened a knot of orange blossoms, and at the waist was a similar knot. The bride carried a cluster of white sweet peas and maidenhair fern, tied with long bows of white satin ribbon.

The house was beautifully decorated, the wide, picturesque rooms of the old Spanish style, lending themselves readily to charming arrangements of flowers. In the front west parlor, where the wedding took place, there were masses of sweet peas, banked up on the mantels, and overflowing jars and baskets. The large hall was pretty with quantities of papyrus and flowers, and roses were effectively arranged about the other rooms. In the dining-room, where an elaborate luncheon was served immediately after the ceremony, the decorations were especially beautiful; daylight was excluded, as in the other rooms, and upon the table were handsome candelabras holding softly-shaded pink candles. The centerpiece was a huge mass of pink carnations and maiden-hair ferns. About both the doors were banked snowy-white magnolias, with their glossy green leaves, and an exquisitely artistic effect was attained by the walls being hung with black mercury wings.

Three toasts were proposed: Mr. Pippy of San Francisco toasted the bride, Mrs. Albert E. Castle; Mr. Castle toasted Mrs. J. Winston; and Mr. J. Winston toasted Mrs. Castle of San Francisco, the mother of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle left amid a shower of rice and old shoes on the 4:25 train for Coronado. The bride wore a chic, tailor-made traveling gown of brown cloth, with a small, stylish hat of the same color, trimmed with black mercury wings.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle will reside in San Francisco, in the handsome house given them by the groom's mother.

Those present were: Mrs. J. Winston, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winston, the Misses Eva and Blanche Castle of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gaffey, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. E. de Urquiza, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Caswell, Mrs. A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Winston, Mrs. A. B. de Baker, Mrs. M. W. de Wilcox of San Francisco, Mrs. Dwight Whitney, Mrs. J. A. de Cella, Mrs. C. T. Johnson, Mrs. Parker Dear and Miss Scott of San Luis Rey, Miss Ogden, the Misses Margaret, Carrie and Julia Winston, Mrs. Frances A. Jesurim, Miss MacDougall, Messrs. I. W. Hellman, Jr., and George H. Pippy of San Francisco, H. J. Fleischman, Don Juan Banañal of Santa Monica.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

"We Boys," a society consisting of the members of Mrs. J. D. Burch's class of young men in the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, spent a delightful evening last Tuesday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller, on Philadelphia street. Ernest Miller, the retiring president, made a farewell speech as presiding officer, and gracefully resigned the gavel to

Charles Hixson, the new president. Speeches were demanded from the incoming officers, and a merry time enjoyed. Arrangements were made for regular monthly social meetings. Music on the guitar was furnished by Lewis O'Hara. An old-fashioned candy pull was then indulged in. Among those present were: Charles Hixson, Will Hancock, Fred Brown, John Goldworthy, Ernest Oliver, Robert Schroeder, Earl Sweet, James Weaver, Fred McCann, Frank Bradley, George Wilson, Lloyd Hummer, Sam Eccleston, James Hancock, Henry Dolch, Elmore Jeffrey, Frank Talbott, Reuben Sawyer, Horace King, Albert Burge, Lewis O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Miller, and little Lucille.

DELEVAL-McCLURE.

The wedding of Miss Deval and Dr. J. Forrest McClure took place last Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Felix Viola, corner of Main and Griffin avenue, only the family and a few friends being present. The bride was becomingly attired in a traveling gown of blue cloth, with hat to match. Immediately after the ceremony a delicious supper was served. Dr. and Mrs. McClure left for San Diego for a short visit. They will be at home to their friends after October 15. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Viola, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. McClure, Misses Catherine Deval and Eva McClure.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Miss Winstanley entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at her home in Hollywood.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Williamson have returned from Catalina.

Mrs. A. C. Shaffer and children returned yesterday from a two-weeks' stay at Catalina.

Mrs. Lue Messmer and daughter, Ziba, leave today over the Santa Fe route to visit Mrs. J. T. Wicks in the Victoria Valley, San Diego county.

A concert and ice-cream social will be held in the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall this evening for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church. Among the enjoyable features of the entertainment will be humorous recitations by Joseph Redman of San Francisco.

Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Smith returned yesterday from Santa Cruz where they were in attendance at the State meeting of the Christian church.

Rev. J. A. L. Romig, an evangelist of the Christian church, from the East, arrived in the city today, and is a guest of Rev. Mr. Smith.

Rev. Mr. Romig is on his way to Long Beach to attend the Southern California convention that convenes there tomorrow, where he is expected to hold a meeting.

Mrs. J. Foyel and daughter have returned to their home on West Tenth street after a pleasant visit in the North.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira O. Smith are sojourning at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

Mrs. G. T. Hanly and daughters, Alice and Edith, have gone to Long Beach for a brief stay. Mrs. Hanly goes to attend the Executive Committee meeting of the W. C. T. U.

The Misses Castle of San Francisco will visit a few days at the guests of Mrs. M. A. Wilcox, at the Arcadia, Santa Monica.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Hart have been spending a few days at the Hotel Redondo.

A Disturbing Trio.

Harry Hines, Frank Worrel and A. B. Seitz, who took a buggy belonging to another, Monday evening, and after driving to various places about town, left it and went to the Palace saloon where they engaged in an altercation, were before Justice Owens yesterday for disturbing the peace. Hines and Worrel were each given \$30 or thirty days, and Seitz got \$10 or ten days.

Fined, but Will Appeal.

The cases of Ah Sing and Ah Huck, charged with selling lottery tickets, were before Police Judge Owens for sentence yesterday. They were fined \$100 each. Notice of appeal was given.

THE
MOST
 SENSITIVE
TEETH
 FILLED WITHOUT PAIN
 BY THE SCHIFFMAN METHOD OF
Painless Filling.
 Schiffman Method Dental Co.
 Rooms 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 Schumacher Bldg.
 107 NORTH SPRING ST.

ELEGANT
 FURNITURE
 OF EVERY
 DESCRIPTION

CASH
 CLEARANCE
 SALE.

TRUTH

HONESTY

COURTEOUS TREATMENT

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES

BEST ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE AND
 CARPETS IN THE CITY

Our ever increasing sales are due to the pyramid of above facts.

BARKER BROS., STIMSON BLOCK,
 Corner Third and Spring Streets, L. A.

NADEAU 311-313 **NADEAU**
 S. Main St.

Large stock and special low prices on

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Furniture,
 Mirrors, Pictures, Etc.

We also have any of the above goods and thousands of other things that
 have been used some, at about

HALF PRICE.

NADEAU 311-313 **NADEAU**
 S. Main St.

The horrors of the dental chair are a thing of the past.

Our
Painless Method
 Of Extracting and Filling Teeth is a Great Success.

Crowns and Bridge Work at Half Price for 30 days.
 Gold Crowns \$5.00. Bridge Work \$5.00 a Tooth.
 Gold-lined Plates \$10.00. Flexible Rubber \$10.00.

Dr. C. Stevens & Son,
 107 North Spring Street, Rooms 19, 20, 21, Schumacher Block.

**RIPANS
 TABULES**

Frederick George Moore, M. D., of London, a specialist in all forms of chronic diseases, writes from Boston, under date of June 20, 1896: "I have had wonderful success with the 'Ripans Tabules' and highly recommend them. The formula is good, and I do not hesitate to say that in every case where I have prescribed them, they have proved successful."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (60 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St. New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

C. F. Heinzeman,
 DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
 NORTH MAIN ST., Lafranco Building,
 Telephone 63, Los Angeles, Cal.

**JURUPA
 RANCH**

In Riverside County,
 adjoining the
 City of Riverside.

**18,000
 ACRES FOR SALE.**

Corn, Alfalfa, Sugar Beet,
 Deciduous and Citrus
 Fruit Land.

Near the largest Beet Sugar
 Factory in the United States.

Abundance of water for irrigating from oldest canals in
 Southern California delivered to each 20-acre tract,
 No bonds on water or land. Title in fee simple.

8000 Acres
 Choice Orange and Lemon Land, with one inch of
 water to each five acres of land, at \$90.00 per acre.

6000 Acres
 Choice Deciduous Fruit Land, with one inch of water
 to each six acres of land, at \$80.00 per acre.

4000 Acres
 High Grade Sugar Beet and Alfalfa Land, now
 plowed, ready for planting next year, \$100.00 per
 acre. Easy terms.

Will lease above lands in tracts to suit for one
 year or a term of years, with privilege of pur-
 chase.

**EASY
 TERMS.**

Write for particulars.

I. D. & C. W. ROGERS

406 Stimson Block,
 Los Angeles, Cal.

Total Eclipse of All Past Merchandising.

...SUCH IS THE RECORD OF OUR...

Midsummer Closing-out Sale

Eclipsing all previous efforts in the volume of merchandise distributed, and in the helpfulness of that distribution to our customers. But the interest this second week of our great sale seems to be more generally felt than ever before. The whole store from one department to another seems to have an intensely onward movement, vying with one another for supremacy in the way of Bargain Giving. Every day opens up new bargains for right away use, and at LESS THAN CURRENT PRICES; at less prices we believe than you will ever buy them again.

The Fact Is That for the past twelve months you have been buying all dry goods on a falling market. Over-production, low wages and a constant decline in the price of raw material has brought the prices to the consumer lower than any time since the war; but now there is to be a vast change.

The Tables Are Turned. We are selling goods now on a rising market, manufacturers are forced to seek higher prices on account of the continued advance of raw material, in cotton, silk and wool. The cost of labor has also increased, manufacturers have acceded to the demands of dyers and weavers, hence we say, we are selling goods on a RISING market; but you can still buy them at the same low price at our MIDSUMMER CLOSING-OUT SALE until every vestige of this over-stock is disposed of. **GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK THAN LAST.** Supply your wants now and here at

J. M. HALE COMPANY.

Mark well where you stand. Supply your wants now.

Pongee Silks.

50 pieces best quality Pongee Silk, 36 inches wide, 15 yards to the piece, former price \$6, to be closed out this week at.....\$4.25

Pongee Silk.

45 pieces 19-inch, good quality Pongee silk, 15 yards to the piece, good value at \$3, to be closed out this week per piece \$2.25

Brocade Satins.

A beautiful line of evening shades in heavy quality brocade satins, all colors, good width and worth \$1.25 a yard, to be closed out at.....85c

Novelty Silks.

Here is a chance to buy from a large assortment of novelty waist silks, all pretty colors and neat designs, great value at \$1, closing out at.....75c

Black Dress Goods.

10 pieces 40-inch all-wool black Novelty Dress Goods, choice new design and an extra value at 75c per yard, to be closed out this week at.....50c

Black Mohair.

5 pieces of those pretty and most serviceable goods, figured mohair, 45 inches wide, fast black, warranted not to crock, reduced from \$1 to, per yard.....75c

Wash Silks.

We have left only a few pieces of wash and Taffeta Silks that were \$5 and 75c per yard, which have been marked to close out.....25c

White Flannel.

15 pieces of 30-inch, all wool, plain white Baby Flannel, good value at 35c; to be closed out this week at.....20c yd

Llama Cloth.

Here they go two-for-one; have left only 15 pieces of that beautiful of all summer fabrics, Llama Cloth; former price, 10c; closing out price.....5c

Curtain Scrim.

30 pieces Persian Scrim for draperies, washable, very pretty designs in large and small stripes; reduced from 15c to 10c yd.; closing out price.....10c yd.

Chenille Portieres.

A beautiful line of these goods which we must of necessity close out, we need the room occupied by them; former price \$5.00 to close out.....\$2.00 pair

Outing Flannels.

We have about about 25 pieces of beautiful striped and checked outings, such as sold early in season at 15c, a great variety of colors, good heavy quality; closing out price.....10c

Canton Flannel.

3 bales, 2000 yards, of unbleached Canton Flannel, good quality, heavy, fuzzy appearance and 28 inches wide, always sells for 7 1/2c; to close out.....5c yd

Men's Furnishings.

We are showing most remarkable values in this department; here is a line of Fast Black Sateen Overalls, collar attached, fine quality, nicely made; closing out at.....50c, 75c and \$1.00

25 dozen men's fast black Bicycle Hose, Hermsdorf dye, French ribbed, high spliced heels and double soles, good value at 65c; closing out sale.....50c

A line of gent's fine Mock Undressed Gloves, nice soft finish and very dressy, all sizes and extra value at \$1.75 and \$2.00; closing out at.....\$1.25 and \$1.50

Sensational
and
Matchless
Bargains
for
Thursday,
Friday
and
Saturday.

To be strictly in it you must visit this great sale.

Ladies' Furnishings.

A few left, only, of an odd but most beautiful line of Muslim Gowns, embroidery and lace trimmed and an exceptional value; must be closed out and this price ought to do it.....\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Ladies' Aprons.

50 dozen Ladies' Gingham Aprons in blue, brown and pink, full length, well made and good value at 20c; selling at.....12 1/2c

Ladies' Vests.

35 dozen Ladies' low neck and sleeveless Jersey Ribbed Vests, made of nice quality Maco Cotton, and come in blue, pink and cream, originally sold at 15c; selling at.....10c

Indigo Blue Percales.

5000 yards Indigo Blue Percales in pretty designs and warranted fast colors, to be sold at.....5c yd

Turkish Towels.

Here is a corker, 50 dozen Turkish Towels, good size and weight, to be closed out at.....60c doz

Table Damask.

15 pieces oil-bolled Turkey-red Table Damask, full 68 inches wide, soft finish and beautiful patterns, good 50c quality, all we ask is.....35c

Hosiery Specials.

Ladies' fast black, high-spliced heels, double sole and toes, good value at 20c; reduced to.....12 1/2c

Ladies' fast black, full opera length and very fine quality; reduced from 40c to, per pair.....25c

Bed Spreads.

A very fine quality white Bed Spreads, full size, Marseilles pattern and very heavy; reduced from \$1 to close out.....75c

Babies' Bonnets.

10 dozen infants' Jap Silk Bonnets, very pretty, nicely made and silk embroidery stitched, regular 40c quality reduced to close out.....25c

Babies' Mull Bonnets.

We have a specially attractive Mull Cap suitable for the warm weather; to close out at.....10c

Bengal Indigo-blue Batiste.

Here is a line of Batiste, comes in blues, fast colors, pretty designs, polka dots and stripes, hair stripes and broad stripes, very fine quality, 32 inches wide and sold regularly at 12 1/2c; marked now to close out.....8c yard

Indigo-blue Twills.

15 pieces of indigo-blue duck or sheeting Percale, full 28 inches wide, fast color and of superior finish, suitable for ladies' dresses or men's fine shirts; reduced from 15c to.....12 1/2c

Hot Weather Blankets.

Cool Heads Will Buy Them.

Think of it. Our New York buyer placed an order for 200 bales of Blankets; our share is 25 bales, what to do with them we can't tell, our warehouse won't hold 'em; only part of them have arrived, we must dispose of some at once; see our window.

250 pair of 10-4 white Blankets, to close out.....50c
250 pair of 10-4 gray Blankets, to close out.....41c
250 pair of 11-4 gray Blankets, to close out.....51c
250 pair of 14-4 white Blankets, to close out.....61c

MUST STAY IN JAIL.

CLIFTON E. WAYNE'S PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION YESTERDAY.

Justice Owens Holds Him for Trial, with Bail Increased—Both the Shipton Girls and Their Mother on the Witness Stand.

Clifton E. Wayne is doomed to spend another period of some weeks in jail, unless he has friends who will come to his rescue and furnish \$5000 bail, \$5000 more than he was able to give bond for at the time of his arrest several weeks ago.

Justice Owens yesterday, at the conclusion of Wayne's preliminary examination, held him to answer to the charge of rape, and raised the amount of bail required from \$2000 to \$5000. The examination which had been set for 9 o'clock was postponed till 11, on account of the absence of Deputy District Attorney James. At the latter hour Mr. James was present, and the examination was proceeded with behind closed doors, and the officers of the court, reporters and parties directly interested being permitted to be present. Even Constable Harry Johnston, who arrested Wayne, was excluded.

Wayne came into court with his attorneys, J. L. Copeland of San Diego and H. J. Stevens of Los Angeles. He tried hard to appear calm and dignified, but could not conceal his nervousness, for he evidently realized that even if the charge of criminal assault should fall through it will be hard to explain his relations toward the Shipton girls in such a manner as not to leave him in a bad light.

The first witness was Della Shipton, aged 12, the younger of the girls Wayne is accused of having debauched. The girl, with her mother, Mrs. Clara Shipton, was brought here from San Francisco by Constable Johnston for the express purpose of giving testimony against Wayne. She is a pretty child, plump and well-developed, for her years, and very intelligent. She gave her evidence in a straight-forward way, though inclined to be hysterical, hardly knowing whether to cry or laugh at the questions propounded by the lawyers.

She related the story of her getting acquainted with Wayne in San Francisco last December through an advertisement in a newspaper, and her acceptance of his proposition to adopt her, provided he would also adopt her sister. She told about their coming to Los Angeles the latter part of February at Wayne's solicitation and expense, and being taken to a lodging-house at the corner of Fifth street and Broadway, where Wayne engaged a suite of rooms opening upon each other, his occupying one and her the other. Here they remained till March 6, when they went to Mrs. J. H. Wright's house, No. 1237 South Flower street, where Wayne again had a room adjoining theirs. Subsequently they removed to No. 24 W. Thirtieth street, where Wayne's room was separate from that of the girls. She gave her reasons for believing that criminal relations existed between Wayne and her sister, although the latter denied it, the character of her testimony showing that her suspicions were well-founded. Della was a willing witness, but was not permitted to state that criminal relations existed between Wayne and herself, as the complaint upon which he was being examined, accused him only of debauching the elder girl. Della, however, has made an affidavit similar to that made by her sister, in which she relates that Wayne took advantage of her innocence and youth while acting as her guardian. This

affidavit, although not as long as that made by Elsie, is quite as sensational touching the nature of the allegations made. It is on file in the District Attorney's office, and may be used as the basis for a new complaint in case Wayne should be acquitted of the charge now hanging over him.

The second witness was Elsie Shipton, she swore to the complaint on Wayne's conduct toward her. She not only corroborated her sister's testimony, but went further and swore positively that Wayne had illicit intercourse with her on several occasions, against her will and desire. The prosecution did not try hard to prove the element of force, as that is not necessary to establish a rape case. The main point aimed at was to show that the acts complained of were committed before the girl was 14 years old, the age of consent. The girl swore she was just 14 on the 15th of June, last, and that most of Wayne's criminality took place before that date.

Miss Elsie was a reluctant witness, it being almost impossible to get admissions from her as to Wayne's guilty relations with her, except by asking leading questions, and then some of her answers were confusing, but she stuck to the main point that such relations did exist.

She testified that the first admission of Wayne's conduct toward her was made to Mrs. Wayne, when that lady came from San Diego to investigate. Mrs. Wayne told her that Wayne had confessed everything to her, and that she did not now confess, also, people would think she was as bad as he was. She thereupon told Mrs. Wayne everything and subsequently told the story of her wrongs to the District Attorney.

Mrs. Clara Shipton, the mother of the unfortunate girls, took the witness stand with the family Bible in her hands, by which she proved that Elsie was born June 12, 1881, making her below the age of consent at the time Wayne's wrongful acts are alleged to have occurred. Attorney Copeland who did all of the cross-examining for the defense, tried to make it appear that the record of the girl's age in the Bible was not genuine or had been changed.

Mrs. Shipton said she had had very little conversation with Wayne, or Mr. Lortus, as he was then known to them, but had given her consent to his adoption of the girls and their coming to Los Angeles, as she was glad to have them so well provided for, as she was quite poor and both she and the girls had to work for a living.

The testimony of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright was also briefly taken, but they made no new disclosures. The defense put only one witness on the stand, and that was Constable Johnston, who was asked whether he was employed by any person to offer evidence against Wayne. The officer stoutly denied the insinuation. The prosecution rested without argument, and Attorney Copeland simply stated that he anticipated the holding of his client, but asked that the bail be made as small as possible as his client could give a reasonable bond.

Justice Owens said the circumstances of the case were such as not to awaken sympathy in favor of the defendant, and he therefore would hold him for trial in the Superior Court, with bail increased to \$5000.

THE W. C. T. U.

The Closing Session of the School of Methods.

LONG BEACH, Aug. 14.—(Special Correspondence.) The three-day meeting of the W. C. T. U. School of Methods closed last evening. Those who were in attendance returned to their homes with the feeling that they have derived much benefit from the whole some brushing of ideas against each other, and that they are ready to take up their work in the temperance cause with renewed zeal.

Not all, however, have yet gone home. Many will stay at Long Beach for a week or so more of seaside life. Furthermore there will be a State executive conference today, for which some thirty officers from different unions have stayed over.

The order of the evening for Tuesday was a symposium, "Woman's Place in the Nation's Triangle." Mrs. Elmita T. Stephens spoke on "The Home," Mrs. S. C. Leach on "The Church," and Rev. H. McLain on "The Social Union and Its Needs." Mrs. Threlkeld read again the delightful paper, "Open Doors," which was so pleasant a feature of Tuesday morning's exercises.

The afternoon session opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. Bradbeer. Mrs. McCartney gave a talk on the powerful influence a girl can wield in molding the character of her brothers and friends. In the discussion which followed Prof. Trowbridge expressed his belief that a girl should read really good books, and talked of their influence over her life, and through her, over others. Mr. McLain also spoke on the question, and expressed his disapproval of bloomers, dancing and the drama.

Mrs. N. J. Button conducted the W. C. T. U. catechism, in which the history of the organization was graphically brought out, as well as the character of the work that is being done here in California. Mrs. Miles read a letter from Mrs. Benedict, national superintendent of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Benedict has just been attending a school of methods in Michigan, and writes that the programme for the California affair, which had been forwarded to her, really surpassed its eastern rival.

It was announced that the California W. C. T. U. had invited the national organization to meet in Los Angeles in 1936, and that everything possible was being done to bring them here.

The exercises of the afternoon closed with a review of the work done, and recommendations for next year's work, conducted by Mrs. Miles.

The delegates from Pomona arranged the programme for the evening session. Mrs. L. H. Meserve presided. Mrs. E. J. Smith had been asked to read a paper, "Woman's Status Under the Law," and Mrs. N. J. Button and Mrs. C. A. Lorbeer had agreed to lead the discussion.

DEATH RECORD.

GORDON—At Avalon, Tuesday, August 13, 1935, George W. Gordon, a native of New Hampshire, aged 61 years. Funeral from the undertaking parlors of Sharp & Samson, No. 338 South Spring street, today, August 14, at 10 a. m. Friends and acquaintances invited.

LUCKEL—In this city, Wednesday, August 14, 1935, Mrs. Mary, beloved wife of Louis Luckel, aged 31 years.

Funeral Friday, August 16, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, No. 1239 Calumet avenue, Angeleno Heights. Friends are invited to attend. (Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.)

MOURNING hats and bouquets refused. No charge to customers. Ebel's, 212 S. Spring.

.....DON'T.....
"HOLD YOUR BREATH"
Until you see the bargains offered at our fourth semi-annual
SAMPLE SHOE SALE
But come without unnecessary delay and see a GENUINE
33 1/3% DISCOUNT 33 1/3%
Shoe Sale. We also offer the following additional specials this week:
Genuine Russia Calf, Goodyear Welt.....\$2.00.....worth \$4.00
Russet Grains.....\$1.35.....worth \$2.50
Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords.....\$1.00.....worth \$2.00
THE PERFECT FITTING SHOE CO., 122 So. Spring St.

PET CIGARETTES
ARE THE BEST
CIGARETTE SMOKERS
who care to play a little more than the cost of ordinary trade cigarettes will find the
PET CIGARETTES
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
Made from the highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are
ABSOLUTELY PURE
You can afford a carriage at the
CLUB STABLES,
HAVERLY & WILMOT'S,
Opposite Windsor Hotel. Finest Turnouts. Lowest Prices.
REDLANDS, CAL.

THE
Los Angeles Business College
144 South Main street, Los Angeles Cal.
The largest, oldest, best equipped and the most practical business training school in Southern California, will move on or about September 1, and will occupy the entire fifth floor of the new Currier Block, 212 W. Third street; rooms arranged and fitted up especially for this school; everything new and delightful; light and ventilation perfect; electric elevator; strong corps of teachers; practical courses of study; modern and progressive methods; charges reasonable; successful graduates. For full information address the
Los Angeles Business College
144 South Main street, Until Sept. 1.
E. R. SHRADER, President. I. N. INSKEEP, Secretary.

THE LOS ANGELES OIL FIELDS.

WITHOUT any doubt the most important thing that has happened to Los Angeles since the beginning of the present year has been the development of the petroleum industry within the city limits. New wells have been sunk almost daily, until at present there are about 250 wells within the city, the daily output of which approximates 3000 barrels.

The recent development in oil boring seems to point more and more directly to the probability that the local oil belt extends in a westerly and northerly direction, from the neighborhood of Westlake Park toward the Highland Park region, northeast of the city limits. The wells which have been drilled so far south of First street, have not been successful, with the exception of a couple of wells on the Belmont grounds, at the western end of First street, which would come within the belt indicated from southwest to northeast, and it is not entirely satisfactory.

So far, it is regrettable that nothing of value has been developed outside of

the coast and then ship the oil in tank steamers, as is done now with Peruvian oil. In this manner Los Angeles oil could be laid down in San Francisco at a price which would force the leading manufacturers of that city to use it, or they would not be able to compete. In addition to the railroad companies mentioned above, the Southern Pacific Company has indicated its intention of using oil on their branch lines here and in the northern part of the State. The cable and electric railway systems of San Francisco have also indicated their willingness to use this fuel and the Coast Steamship Company is preparing to investigate the question.

In this manner a market would be found for a very considerable quantity of oil, but this is by no means the only possible outlet for the product of the Los Angeles wells. In course of time refineries will undoubtedly come, to work up the crude product. One has already been established on a small scale in the city, and has met with much success. It is expected that before long a distillate will be placed on the market, suitable for heating in kitchen ranges, which may be sold at

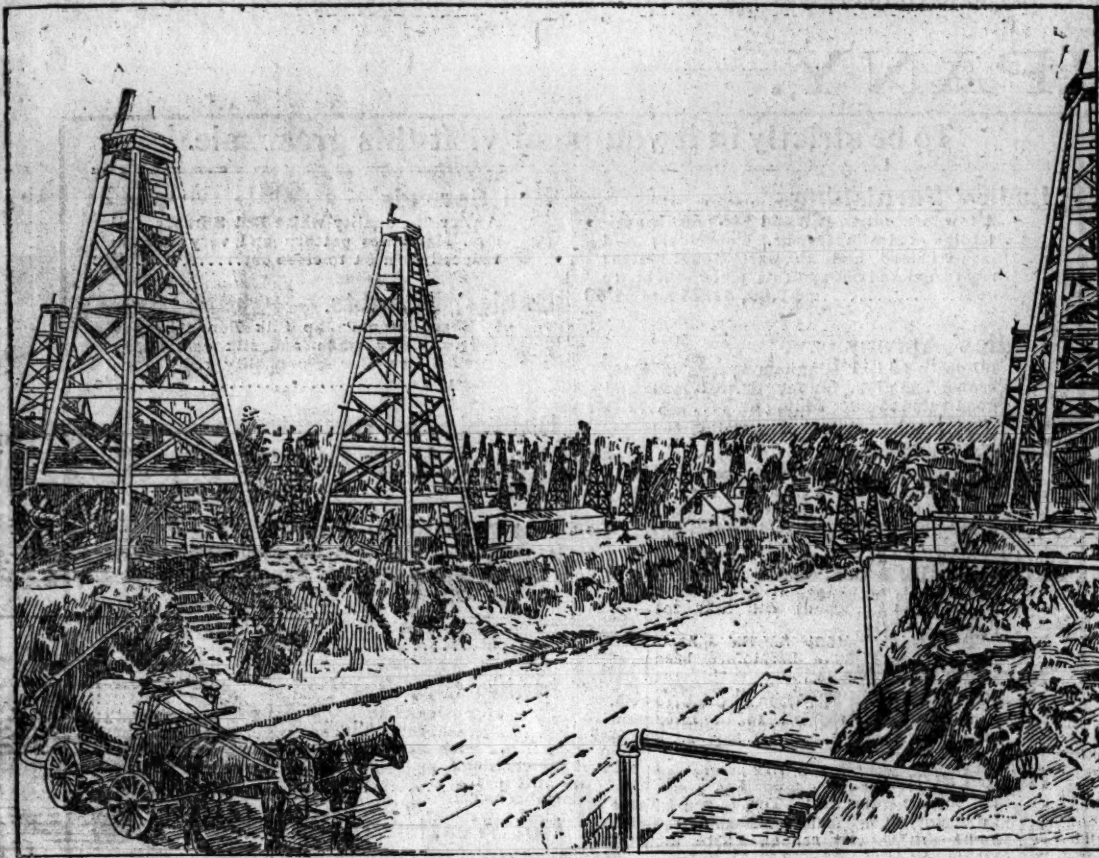
THE WILLING WORKERS.

Only One Member of the Willard Family in Jail.

The three members of that "bevy of willing workers," that "loyal band of true women," banded together for the sole purpose of helping ladies by giving them profitable and pleasant home work," etc., namely, C. D. Willard, his wife, Neta L. Willard, and his father, A. P. Willard, who spent Tuesday night in the County Jail, appeared in the Federal District Court yesterday, and asked to have their bail reduced.

Judge Welborn, perhaps, not caring to unnecessarily retard the "grand and noble work" in which the defendants have been engaged, granted the request, and fixed the bail at \$1000, instead of \$3000, the amount required at the time the arrest was made.

The good-looking young woman, who, with her male relations, is accused of business at the old stand, unless the interference of the Federal authorities is such as to stop the "noble enterprise" from "spreading to the uttermost parts of the world." The quotations are from the seductive circulars which the postal authorities have classed as objectionable mail matter.



IN THE OIL REGION.

the city, where acreage can be had at a reasonable rate. The well which has been under way for eight months on a high hill at Ivanhoe, northwest of the city, has about come to a stop at a depth of over one thousand feet, although there are excellent indications of oil and gas. The parties who undertook this enterprise are not in a position to stand the extra expense which they have encountered, owing to misfortunes in the way of dropping tools down the well, and so forth. It is much to be regretted that this enterprise has come to a stop, as many experts have expressed the opinion that the main deposit from which the Second-street wells are supplied is located somewhere in that neighborhood.

The situation is at present a somewhat peculiar one. You can buy oil at the wells, if you will haul it yourself, at as low a price as 40 cents a barrel, or perhaps even a shade less. The regular price of oil, delivered to consumers, may be quoted at from 65 to 75 cents. If, however, you desire to make a contract for a year or more, you may find it difficult to obtain oil delivered at the lower figure named above, while in some cases contracts have been made at the rate of \$1 a barrel. The fact is that at present the facilities for marketing the oil product are incomplete, and small producers who find themselves pressed for money are forced to dispose of their product at the best price they can get. At the same time there are very few among the oil men who do not have faith in the future of the market, and this is why they refuse to make contracts at the present rate. One pipe line has been completed, and is in working order. This is a private concern, which handles only the product of stockholders in the company. Two other franchisees for pipe lines have been granted by the Council, but the owners of these franchisees do not show any inclination to build the line, and there is a suspicion that they are simply waiting to sell out at a profit. What is especially needed in the local oil industry at present is a pipe line which will act as a common carrier, charging a reasonable rate to deliver oil at the tanks. The City Council should see to it that the business of delivering oil is not monopolized by speculators.

The low prevailing price of oil has led to some talk about overdoing the market, just as we used to hear about overdoing the fruit market twenty years ago. But this is a private concern, which handles only the product of stockholders in the company. Two other franchisees for pipe lines have been granted by the Council, but the owners of these franchisees do not show any inclination to build the line, and there is a suspicion that they are simply waiting to sell out at a profit. What is especially needed in the local oil industry at present is a pipe line which will act as a common carrier, charging a reasonable rate to deliver oil at the tanks. The City Council should see to it that the business of delivering oil is not monopolized by speculators.

Meantime, the eyes of the local oil men are directed toward San Francisco, where there is a possible market for all the oil that Los Angeles can produce for several years to come. The committee on the oil exchange which recently went to San Francisco to interview manufacturers and others in that city met with much encouragement. The manufacturers of San Francisco would be glad to use Los Angeles petroleum in place of coal, for which they are now paying about \$4 a ton. The question is one of transportation. The railroad company asks 10 cents a barrel to transport the oil from Los Angeles to San Francisco, which is about 75 per cent. of the value of the oil here. A proposition is now being considered to construct a pipe line from Los Angeles to

a price that will cause it to be generally adopted in place of coal and oil and gasoline. There are quite a number of other useful articles that are manufactured from crude petroleum. In the refinery at Santa Paula, in Ventura county, more than twenty different articles are manufactured, including lubricants, paints, printing ink and water-proofing. Such articles can be shipped at a profit to all parts of the world, and the demand for them is practically unlimited.

While the Los Angeles oil is not suitable for illuminating purposes, having an asphalt base instead of a paraffin base, like the Pennsylvania oils, it is declared by experts to be one of the best fuel oils that has yet been discovered. It is true that in some of the wells the oil is of very low specific gravity, that tends to clog up furnaces, but this difficulty can be obviated by mixing with lighter oils. The wells that have recently been drilled at the western end of the belt the grade of the oil is considerably higher, and at the same time the yield is larger. Experience seems to show that the oil in the second, or lower stratum, which only a few of the wells have reached, is of uniformly better quality than that nearer the surface. The average depth of the producing wells within the city is about eight hundred and fifty feet. Only a few have been drilled to a depth of a thousand feet or more, and these have generally struck good oil in large quantities. It is evident that the development of this kind has but just commenced, and no one can venture to prophesy what six months of prospecting may bring forth. One fact has been conclusively proved, which is that the local deposit must be something more than a mere pocket, as some persons supposed when the oil was first struck. There must, indeed, be a very large deposit of oil here to maintain so many wells within a limited area, the derricks almost touching each other, within three or four blocks of the city, something that has never been attempted before in any oil field.

The importance of this great development to the material prosperity of Los Angeles can scarcely be overestimated. From being a place where the manufacture of staple articles was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the high cost of fuel, coal costing about \$10 per ton, Los Angeles has jumped at one bound to a position of equality with the most favored manufacturing cities of the country. Already many inquiries have been received from manufacturers of the East, who have heard of these developments, and it is too much to predict that the present year will mark the commencement of a manufacturing era in the history of Los Angeles. There are some to whom this prospect is not a pleasant one. They object to seeing the beautiful City of the Angels defaced by tall smokestacks. It should, however, be remarked that the lay of the land in Los Angeles is such that a factory section may be located very easily where it will not inconvenience the leading residence sections of the city. The lowlands along the river, near the railroad tracks, are destined to become the manufacturing section of Los Angeles, and the direction of the prevailing winds is such that any fumes from the factories will be carried away from the west, southwest and south, where the chief residence sections are. Then, besides this, with the rapid development of transportation facilities through the general introduction of electricity, city residents may have a dozen attractive sections to choose from within twenty minutes ride of their places of business. Manufacturing brings money, and with plenty of money in circulation a majority of the citizens of Los Angeles will be in a position to acquire attractive suburban homes.

At any rate, the manufacturing era is evident upon us, to attempt to keep it back would be as hopeless a task as to stem the rising tide. The attractions of fuel at the equivalent of less than \$3 a ton for coal, with the advantage of a climate where work will be carried on uninterruptedly during every month of the year, will be too great for manufacturers to resist, and they will come here, whether we want them or not. It is, however, safe to say that more than 90 per cent. of the citizens of Los Angeles are prepared to give them a warm welcome.

The London and Northwestern Railway Company consumes 3500 tons of coal a day.

Meantime the "Ladies' Benefit Employment Company will continue to do business at the old stand, unless the interference of the Federal authorities is such as to stop the "noble enterprise" from "spreading to the uttermost parts of the world." The quotations are from the seductive circulars which the postal authorities have classed as objectionable mail matter.

BEAUTIFUL "NOB HILL."

Choicest Residence Property and the Cheapest in Los Angeles.

Reached in Ten Minutes from Center of City by Electric and Cable Car Lines.

Situation Superb.

Commands a glorious view of the mountains, from San Jacinto clear around to Santa Monica; overlooks Westlake Park, a large part of the city, the lovely valley beyond, and, in the distance, Catalina Island and the sea.

Big roomy lots graded to a system.

Beautiful broad avenues, lined with shade and ornamental trees.

25-foot wide "parked" sidewalks, cemented and curbed.

Ample and first-class sewer conveniences.

All lots running back to 18-foot alley.

Outlook and view unapproachable.

The high class of residences going up and tasteful adornment of the grounds surrounding them are things that must favorably impress every visitor who is seeking a place for a home.

Where else can you find property like this at the price,

\$1250 Per Lot?

For maps, circulars and all information see

S. K. LINDLEY,

Sole Agent, 106 S. Broadway.

BARGAINS

OFFERED BY

Meekins & Sherwood.

\$1,000 65x175 on W. Eighteenth St., near Oak, 9 ft. walk, all improvements made; near two fine car lines; best residence district in city.

\$1,200 65x120 on Second near Hill; this is the best of flat property and will be business a short time.

\$5,500 65x120 with good building near the Bradbury block on Third St. This is fine business property sure to increase in value.

\$4,000 For 350 ft. of frontage and close in on S. P. R. R. 20 ft. deep. Best wholesale or manufacturing site in city for price.

\$2,200 45x140 on E. Sixth St., near Maple; close in flat property; 5-room cottage now on lot. Rent for \$17.50 per month; bargain.

\$4,500 Will buy a beautiful new decorated home of 8 rooms in the Bonnie Brae district; porcelain bath; 3 closets; cement cellar.

\$4,000 Buys 10 acres choicest home place, new buildings, double clean corner; arctesian well; less than 2 miles out of city.

FOR

EXCHANGE

St. Louis improved and vacant, well located and advancing properties for Los Angeles city or country. What have you? Fourteen-room flat, fine brick structure, clear, on Monroe St., Chicago, rented for \$800 per year. Also vacant Los Angeles and give good trade. Call see us on exchanges. We can suit you. Have a good list.

Meekins & Sherwood,

118 1/2 S. Broadway

1,000,000 People Wear

W. L. Douglas Shoes

HAND SEWED \$3.00 BEST IN THE WORLD.

PROCESS. \$5.00 \$3.00

\$4.00 \$2.50

\$3.50 \$2.00

\$2.50 \$1.75

\$2.25 For Men

For Boys and Youths

Wear W. L. Douglas shoes and save from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a pair. All styles and widths. Two cities in leather have increased the price of other makes, but the quality and price of W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same. Sole by

W. W. COBIN, 101 North Spring Street.

ROCHESTER SHOE HOUSE, 138 North Spring Street.

W. W. COBIN, 101 North Spring Street.

ROCHESTER SHOE HOUSE, 138 North Spring Street.

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W. W. COBIN, 101 North Spring Street.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—

TIME-TABLE, AUGUST, 1905.

Leave for DESTINATION Arr. from

2:00 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 7:30 am

3:15 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 8:45 am

4:30 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 10:00 am

5:45 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 11:15 am

7:00 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 12:30 pm

8:15 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 1:45 pm

9:30 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 3:00 pm

10:45 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 4:15 pm

12:00 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 5:30 pm

1:15 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 6:45 pm

2:30 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 8:00 pm

3:45 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 9:15 pm

5:00 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 10:30 pm

6:15 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 11:45 pm

7:30 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 1:00 am

8:45 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 2:15 am

10:00 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 3:30 am

11:15 pm (San Fran., Sacramento), 4:45 am

12:30 am (San Fran., Sacramento), 6:00 am

1:45 am (San Fran., Sacramento), 7:15 am

3:00 am (San Fran., Sacramento), 8:30 am

4:15 am (San Fran., Sacramento), 9:45 am

5:30 am (San Fran., Sacramento), 11:00 am

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9:15 am (San Fran., Sacramento), 2:45 pm

10:30 am (San Fran., Sacramento), 4:00 pm

11:45 am (San Fran.,

Inform his patrons that he has

(Wednesday) to Rudolph C. Stellbe

that the enterprise has been dropped



Those who will not advertise—
Might still more economize—
Do not any salesman keep;
Close the doors and go to sleep.
—(Printer's Ink.)

The Spiritualist Congress Thursday, August 15, will present the following interesting program: At 11 a. m. a conference, subject: "How I became a Spiritualist." Personal experiences of the leading speakers and mediums will be given relating to mediumistic development. This service will be free to all. At 2:30 p. m. Prof. Loveland of Sumnerland will deliver an address on "The Causal Plane." At 4 p. m. Dr. Ford of Cincinnati, a trance speaker, will deliver a brief address and Mrs. Cawell, Dr. Schlesinger, and Ben Barney will give tests. Vocal solos will be rendered by Prof. James G. Clark, the celebrated poet-singer.

Terminal Island, Los Angeles Terminal Railway. Sunday trains leave Los Angeles at 8:05, 10:40 a. m., and 1:05, 3:45 p. m. Last train leaves beach at 6:45 p. m. Venetian Lady Orchestra will play all day at Cawell's. Best bathing on the coast. Good meals at reasonable rates at pavilion. Rowing and sailboats at reasonable rates. Round trip 50 cents.

Saturday night, August 17, a reception will be given at Redondo Hotel to Capt. F. J. Higginson and officers of the United States coast defense vessel Monterey. The Santa Fe will run a special train Saturday evening, leaving La Grande Station at 7 o'clock, returning leave Redondo at 10 o'clock.

The inmates of the County Farm will be given an outing today at East San Pedro, through the kindness of the managers of the Terminal Railroad. A special car will be provided, and the excursion will be in the charge of Dr. Burdick, superintendent of the farm.

The best fishing is at Long Beach wharf. Take Terminal Railway. Trains leave Los Angeles Sundays at 8:05, 10:40 a. m., and 1:05, 3:45 p. m. Last train leaves beach at 6:45 p. m.; 30 cents for round trip.

The Samish of San Francisco, the well-known china decorator, has opened his studio with Meyberg Bros., Nos. 124-126 South Main street, and is now prepared to give lessons in the latest styles.

Rev. A. J. Frost, D. D., of San Bernardino will preach at the American Baptist Church, corner Twenty-ninth and Summer streets, Sunday morning and evening (18th).

Extra train at 10:40 a. m., Sundays, on Terminal railway for Long Beach and San Pedro. Trains leave Los Angeles 8:05, 10:40 a. m., and 1:05, 3:45 p. m.

Mrs. Freeman, No. 312 West Sixth street, has pure Catalan salt-rising and Graham bread, first-class pastry. "Mrs. Freeman's baking powder."

Terminal Island. The pavilion and bathhouse are open for the season. Fish dinners, fine bathing, and sailing.

Dr. Chapman has moved his office from Arrowhead Springs to the Byrne Block on Broadway and Third.

Catalina Island—Fast time and close connections via Terminal Railway. See time tables in this paper.

Any one having a Smith Premier typewriter for sale should call on Cass & Smurr Store Company.

The Grand View Hotel, Catalina, has become very popular. Everything nice at reasonable prices.

George T. Hanly & Co. have published the Star twenty-two years. Subscription, 25 cents.

Dr. Minnie Wells, No. 224 Thompson street, between Scarf and Toberman.

Kregelo & Breese, funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway. Tel. 243.

The Koster Bakery and the Koster Cafe are one and the same place.

The Spiritual conference will be held at Music Hall at 11 a. m. today.

R. E. Wirsching one of the newly-elected Police Commissioners, qualified for office yesterday before the City Clerk.

Thomas Hartford has been missing from his home, at No. 628 Banning street, since Tuesday morning. He is described as 72 years of age, average height and weight, smooth shaven and hair rather long. There are two middle fingers gone from his hand.

PERSONALS.

Leigh Clark and family of El Paso, Tex., are among the Nadeau guests.

H. A. Morgan, mother of Wilcox, Ariz., is stopping at the Hollenbeck.

C. Eelman and family of Phoenix, Ariz., are registered at the Hollenbeck.

J. G. Hopkins and wife of Clifton, Ariz., are among the arrivals at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland H. Dawson of St. Louis, Mo., are quartered at the Hollenbeck.

Hon. J. F. Evans of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is in the city, intending to make this his home.

E. H. Knapp of the Perfect Fitting Shoe Company, leaves today for Boston on a business trip.

W. C. Bluet of Mullen & Bluet returned yesterday from a five weeks' trip to Chicago, New York and other eastern points.

Hon. Charles Curtis, member of Congress from the Topeka district, Kansas, is in the city, accumulating information incidentally as to the harbor question.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Ramona include William Barker, W. E. Carter, John J. Cramer, Butte City, Mont.; Rev. C. M. Fisher and family, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY.

A factory for the manufacture of Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.

Bennett & Deane, the firm to whom was awarded the contract for supplying the heating and ventilating apparatus for the new school buildings in this city, are just starting in that business in Los Angeles, but will have quite a large factory and give employment to a good many people. This will be their headquarters for Pacific Coast trade, and all the manufacturing will be done here, though the firm will have, in addition, a branch house in San Francisco.

Mr. Bennett, who recently has been president of the Bennett & Deane Heating and Ventilating Company of Cincinnati, and has had an experience of twenty-five years in the business. His partner, Mr. Deane, was the Western agent for the same company, and has also had a large experience.

Their contract here is one of the largest either of them ever heard of, amounting to nearly \$23,000, and it is worthy of note that it was given to them after the most thorough and careful investigation by the joint committee from the City Council and Board of Education of all the different plans for warming and ventilating the thirteen new buildings. The decision is pronounced the most perfect of any proposed, or any that the committee had any knowledge of. Great satisfaction is expected from it.

SOMETHING NEW IN BALLOONS.

Some ascension from the ocean and parachute into the ocean. That is what Richard Brown is going to do next Sunday at Santa Monica at 11:30 a. m. We will give you the usual amount of details. Time-table in the paper.

Don't miss the Sunday round trip, 50 cents.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

[RAILROAD RECORD.]
ATCHISON EARNINGS.

THE GRANT BROTHERS TO BUILD THE VALLEY ROAD.

They Will Get the Contract for the Grading of Twenty-three Miles—The Eastern People Continue to Come—A Fuel Contract.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 13th said: "The contract for grading the roadbed of the Valley road between the corporate limits of the city of Stockton and the Stanislaus River will be awarded to Grant Bros., the contractors who built the Atlantic and Pacific, the Los Angeles Terminal road and other lines. The contract has not been signed, nor even formally awarded to Grant Bros., but the directors have agreed on the matter and will finally make an award contract today. The contracting firm, acting on the assurance of the directors, has already commenced to ship its stock and apparatus to Stockton. The roadbed will be graded to the river inside of ninety days, if the contractors fulfill their contract. Grant Bros. were the lowest bidders on the grading propositions, but are considered by the directors to be the lowest responsible bidders. The bids ranged from 6 1/2 to 15 cents per cubic yard of earth moved. Chief Engineer Storey says the work cannot be done at the former price."

ATCHISON EARNINGS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The earnings of the Atchison system proper for the first week of August were \$506,750, an increase of \$25,308 over the same week of last year. The earnings of the Atchison system, all lines, were for the week \$685,051, an increase of \$46,633. All the earnings given are approximated gross earnings.

MORE ARRIVALS.
The following named passengers arrived in Los Angeles from the East Monday afternoon on the Burlington excursion: Mrs. M. Cox, Chicago; Mrs. C. M. Myers, the lowest bidder, Thomas Jordan, Mrs. A. E. Jordan, Miss Hope Jordan, Miss Hazel Jordan, Mrs. M. E. Ames, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. W. M. Ripson, Omaha; Mrs. A. W. Holbrook, Chicago; W. S. Bacon and family, Kansas City; Otto Knecht, Chicago.

HUNTINGTON RETURNS HOME.
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was a passenger on the steamer Majestic which arrived today. "I have been abroad with Mrs. Huntington simply for a pleasure trip," said he, "and we have had a most delightful time. We were in France and England, and spent our time sight-seeing and enjoying ourselves." Huntington would not discuss the matter regarding the future management of the Southern Pacific.

DENVER (Colo.) Aug. 14.—A special to the News from Albuquerque says that the arguments in the Atlantic and Pacific receivership case were concluded at 10 o'clock tonight, and the Judge announced that he would render his decision tomorrow. Arguments for the petitioners were made by Field, Jennings and Noble, and for the defendants by Peck, Kenna and Sterry. The whole ground was gone over inch by inch. It has been the greatest legal battle ever fought in New Mexico.

SIR CHARLES WILSON ARRIVES.
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the new president of the Grand Trunk Line, arrived in New York on the Majestic this afternoon. His arrival has been looked forward to with considerable interest, not only by the Grand Trunk line, but the receivers in general as he comes just in time to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Lines Association on Friday, August 16.

"The meeting to consider rates," he said, "is of the greatest interest to the Grand Trunk line, as it is to all the receivers. The matter is one of life and death to the carrying interests. The best solution of the question would be a pooling bill, but in the absence of that the best course is to do what we can to reach an agreement in a meeting of this kind. How great the chances of success are, I cannot tell, for, of course, it is all new to me as I have only recently taken office and have never been in this country before. Really my part in the conference will be a slight one."

We're

At It
Again.

Another Window Full of
.....50c Ties at

25c

All styles, including Ladies.

Furnishing Goods Department.

HARRIS & FRANK,

London Clothing Company,

119 to 125 N. SPRING ST.

FOR PERFECTION IN STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP SEE KORY & KANTRO, WITZ, Tailors and Cutters, R. K. successor, 313 W. SECOND STREET.

and my attendance there is only incidental to the principal object of my visit."

That object, Sir Charles went on to say, was connected with his own road and the duties of his new office, SCRAP HEAP.

The latest Phillips excursion carried forty-seven passengers eastward.

Division Baggage Agent Harry Isaacs of the Santa Fe went down to San Jacinto yesterday.

The Santa Fe announces a special train service to Redondo on Saturday and Sunday, when the cruiser Monterey will be at that place. The ship will be open to inspection between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on those two days.

To convince a man that petroleum is a good thing, take him down to Long Beach in a train drawn by one of the six oil-burning locomotives, which the Terminal has equipped, and bring him back behind one of the two coal burners the road still uses. The contrast between the almost-smokeless oil-burning engine and the choking clouds of smoke and showers of cinders belched forth by the locomotive of the carboniferous era, will surely convert him to belief in the great oil industry.



For
the
Little
Trip

On a bicycle as well as on the longer journeys you should be well gloved, for well gloved is well dressed. Our stock of bicycle gloves is right up to date. If we couldn't show you a better stock and give you lower prices it wouldn't pay us to spend money to advertise 'em.

Just look at that bicycle glove we sell for a dollar

THE

Unique

Ladies' Furnishers.

247 S. Spring st.

Before You Buy

A BICYCLE

—Examine the construction of a Gendron Light Roadster Frame, and satisfy yourself that it is impossible for it to break at the joints—where

all other Bicycles are the weakest.

A 21-lb. Road Wheel, Fully Guaranteed. Inspect It. Try It. You Will Buy No Other.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ARMS CO., 118 W. First Street.

Ride a Rambler.

RAMBLER RIDING ACADEMY, 427 S. Spring St. —Rambler of All Kinds.

Neckwear

Two Days

Wednesday and Thursday

August 14 and 15.

CHOICE OF NECKTIES 15 Cents

You will find them especially good value-in fact every one of them cost us considerably more than the price asked, but they are broken lots and we want to close them out. Get first pick.

SILVERWOOD, The Men's Furnisher, 124 South Spring Street.

La Cigale Cream, Liquid Face Powder, Price 50c.

A Worthy
Foe.

To flea and mosquito is the great discovery of that eminent physician and surgeon, DR. HARTMAN of New York.

Saelfoff, 25c bottle.

Doesn't please the little monsters at all. A flea or mosquito will not stop long enough to bid one adieu where this celebrated antidote is used. They just disappear as though swallowed up by the earth.

Try It.

Summer Cruises

In cool latitudes at cut-rate fares, one price fare for round-trip travel. Two yards of goods for the price of one. You know. Great reductions.

SUMMER STUFFS 10c yard.

Fancy Muls and Striped Organdies, now all the season's great demand, certainly the chicest of the 20th century; reduced from 25c and 35c per yard.

WASH FABRICS 25c yard.

Summer's sweetest, daintiest designs in Dotted Swisses, both domestic and imported; reduced from 60c, 65c and 75c per yard.

Linen

Noteworthy.

TABLE LINENS, 15c yard.

Oil-boiled Turkey-red Table Damask, full width, warranted fast color and non-shrinkable; former price 85c yd.

SATIN DAMASK, 50c yard.

Purest German Linen from Munich, Germany, 40 to 44 inches wide, an extremely fine loom Damask; bleached, unbleached, half bleached, and cream; full yard and three-quarters wide and worth 75c to 90c per yard.

Have Your Prescriptions Filled in Our DRUG DEPARTMENT.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

Anita Cream, Removes Tan, Freckles, etc. Price 50c.

Steamer
Arrived

In the harbor of New York on August 7th; goods went into the United States Customhouse on the 8th, came out and were shipped to us by fast express on the 9th, and here it is only the

15th

Of August

And they are on our counters waiting for you to take advantage of.

What?

Why!

French Laces.

The sweetest, loveliest laces that ever soothed a broken heart.

ORIENTAL LACES 25c yard.

9 to 14 inches wide, with real point de Venise edges, very finest net; reduced from 50c per yard.

VAN DYKE POINTS 25c each.

Beaded Jet Van Dyke Points; emment, by the yard or by a single point, all the very latest goods, full 9 inches deep; \$3.50 per yard.

VAN DYKE POINTS 35c each.

Full 12 inches wide; \$3.00 per yard.

TRILBY VEILS 50c each.

Black and white washable Trilby Veils; The very latest.

TRILBY VEILING 50c yard.

The most bewitching white veiling, has a delicate lace border

VEILINGS 10c yard.

Just received an invoice of white silk stripe Grenadine Veiling; worth 25c yd.

COLORED DRESS GOODS 35c yard.

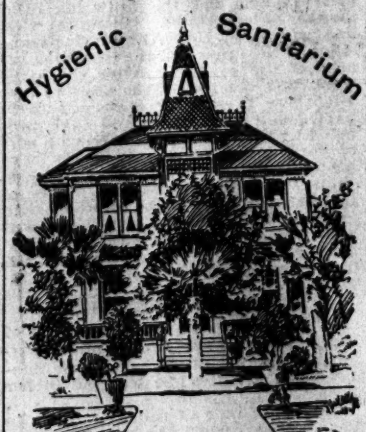
Over 20 different designs, styles and patterns of the very latest all-wool colored dress fabrics; reduced from 50c per yard.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK GOODS \$1 yd.

All the plain, fancy and broadened makes of the above celebrated black goods, marked down from \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

Cucumber Cream, For the Complexion, Price 50c.



LOS ANGELES HYGIENIC SANITARIUM 451 Boyle Ave., Boyle Heights. A beautiful, healthy location. Our remedies are: Air, light, warmth, diet water, steam massage, gymnastics, etc.; also give treatment to out-side patients. Send for prospectus. DR. L. GOSSMANN.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR AT SACRAMENTO. SEP 1895 to 14th

ATTRACTIVE PAVILION EXHIBITS EMBRACING DISPLAY OF ELECTRICAL POWER TRANSMITTED FROM FOLSOM. TWELVE DAYS OF RACING. THE GREAT AMERICAN CONCERT BAND FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR EXCURSIONISTS. FOR VISITORS. EDWIN F. SMITH, CHAS. CHASE PRES.

Auction.

At 413 S. Spring St.

THURSDAY, August 15, and Friday, 16, at 2 p. m., of a large line of furniture, carpets, wheels, etc., consisting of fifty assorted soft wood bedroom suits, sideboards, wardrobes, couches, rockers, crockery, glassware, tinware; also a large line of new Brussels carpets, lace curtains, mattresses, springs, pillows, etc., etc.

Ladies are invited.

C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer.

MYER SIEGEL, Custom-made

Pants

(Exclusively) Manufacturer

Pants made to order (cheaper than ready-made) from \$5.50 up. 120 1/2 S. Spring, upstairs.

Watch.

Our Bulletin Board.

Something New Every Day in Prices.

OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO., Corner Fourth and Spring.

Boys' Suits
Under Price.

We have been cutting the price of boys' wear right and left. You haven't paid real value price for a boys' suit for over ten days. But for the balance of the week we cut deeper than ever.

BOYS' SUITS \$2.50.

In cassimeres, chevots and tweeds; all wool materials and styles of all the leading manufacturing concerns in the United States, double-breasted jackets, reefer style, trousers with double seat and knees; actual value up to \$4.00.

BOYS' SUITS \$3.95.

Finest of all-wool materials, silk finish, double-breasted reefer jackets; trousers are perfect fitting, with elastic waistbands, hold-fast buttons, seams warranted not to rip, being perfectly protected; marked down from \$6 per suit.

When

You Get

That tired feeling, and you need a good rest. We will sell you a

16-inch CUSHION for 25c

That is sold regularly for 50c each; stuffed full of the purest eiderdown.

18-inch EIDERFLY CUSHIONS, 50c.

20-inch EIDERFLOSS CUSHIONS, 75c.

BED QUILTS 55c.

Positively the best value ever offered or the money refunded; a full size bed quilt, never before sold under \$1.

SASH RIBBONS 50c yard.

Scotch plaids of the latest designs, all silk ribbons, full 12 inches wide; for trimming ladies' and children's summer dresses and hats; reduced from \$1 per yard.

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.

Complete Cure
Or No Pay.

THIS MEANS EVERYBODY.

DR. TALCOTT & CO.,

The only Doctors in Southern California treating

Diseases of MEN Exclusively

To show our ability, we will not ask for

A Dollar Until We Cure You

We are specialists for every form of Weakness and Diseases of Men, and nothing else. We cure every form of Weakness in eight weeks. We cure Varicocele in three days. All other Diseases of which we make a specialty cured quickly, and at prices within the reach of all. Cor. Main and Third Sts., over Wells-Fargo. Office Hours: 9 to 4, 7 to 8:30. Private side entrance on Third Street.

JOE POHEIM,

THE TAILOR,

Makes the best clothes in the State

At 25 Per Cent Less

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

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Made to Order from \$20.

PANTS

Made to Order from \$5

FINE TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES

Rules for self-measurement and samples of cloth sent free for all orders.

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LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Are the best. See them before buying.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Bone Cutters, Alfalfa Cutters, Shell Grinders, Spray Pumps, Caponizing